

Online Reporting Tool (ORT)

Section I Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

General

Government

Finland

National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report

Ministry of the Environment, Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry, Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Ministry Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Natural resources Institute (Luke), Park and Wildlife Service - Metsähallitus, Statistics Finland, Saami Parliament, WWF Finland, Youth Organization (Nuorisoallianssi). TÄMÄ täydentyy

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Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following

The Finnish 7th National report has been prepared in broad cooperation. The preparation and review was steered by the Ministry of the Environment through a broad-based biodiversity working group to discuss and give feedback from

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workshops including through written comments and consultations. For data collection the research institutes (SYKE, Luke) and Parks and Wildlife Finland - Metsähallitus have played an essential role in providing data and knowledge. Additionally, existing indicators for biodiversity and compiled data collection in Finland, for instance www.luonnontila.fi has been used including the development of new information.

Parallel to the drafting of the new national biodiversity strategy 2035, all relevant ministries have been working in a broad-based national Biodiversity working group with civil society, different interests group and other stakeholders to ensure a whole of society participation and approach.

Cooperation continues to play a key role in the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) and for implementing national biodiversity objectives and targets. Broad-based cooperation between ministries, different stakeholders and various economic sectors have long tradition although the new NBSAP is not yet approved.

Whole-of-society means that, while governments are responsible for developing and enacting public policy, legal and administrative measures for implementation everyone in society should contribute, stakeholders, women, youth, business, the financial sector, cities and sub-national governments. No action is too small. Everyone can do adjustments into their daily lives. Whether it is minimizing water waste, consuming locally grown foods or composting food scraps, simple actions contribute to reducing pressure on ecosystems and to protecting biodiversity.

Measures are implemented not only by ministries, but also by the agencies and bodies within the ministries' administrative branch (such as sectoral research institutes), stakeholders, business and the financial sector, as well as non-governmental organizations, cities and local governments. These play an essential role in integrating the strategy and action plan with Finnish society and the everyday lives of citizens.

[Progress towards shared wellbeing of people and planet : Voluntary National Review 2025 FINLAND, Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

Section II Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?

In Progress

Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Yes

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Stakeholders

Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC)

Women

Youth

Local and/or subnational government

Private sector

Other (non-governmental organisations and landowners)

Has your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies?

No

Please specify

Not yet the work is in progress.

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Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The monitoring system in Finland builds on different data systems and processes including indicators. In science-policy interface, [the Finnish Nature Panel](#) is a key player. It is an independent scientific panel that supports nature and biodiversity policy planning and decision-making. The Nature Conservation Law embedded the Finnish Nature Panel in law in 2023, making the panel's role permanent and strengthening its influence.

Interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research on biodiversity, particularly funded by the

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Strategic Research Council, has gained significant momentum.

Finland actively participates in [Biodiversa+](#), the Horizon Europe co-funded European Biodiversity Partnership. Partners from Finland include the Research Council of Finland and the Ministry of the Environment. Biodiversa+ operates with a large multinational budget (overall >€800 million; ~€165 million EU contribution), aiming to generate actionable knowledge, improve monitoring, and strengthen science-policy interfaces; Finland contributes to these goals both via national co-funding and by participating in partnership deliverables (see for more information chapter IV, target 18).

Finland has strengthened its national biodiversity knowledge infrastructure, improved the coordination and accessibility of monitoring data, and expanded tools that make biodiversity information more relevant for decision-making. A key action has been the continued development and use of the Finnish Biodiversity Information Facility (FinBIF / laji.fi) as a national, open-access hub that consolidates species occurrence data, collections, and observation streams (including citizen science). This approach enhances interoperability, reuse, and practical uptake of monitoring information across research and public administration.

The Finnish Ecosystem Observatory (FEO) project (2019–2024) has been a national research and monitoring initiative designed to provide a coherent, long-term, and multidisciplinary picture of the state and dynamics of Finnish ecosystems. Its objective was to integrate existing ecosystem monitoring, research infrastructures, and observation networks into a coordinated system that supports biodiversity conservation, climate policy, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

Section III Please use the following template to report on progress in the implementation of your country’s national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing to the global targets.

T1: Public & private funding **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Implementation of the target requires that both public and private funding are

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increased and also that increasing positive incentives and decreasing harmful subsidies are part of the solution. Public funding is channeled mainly through national conservation and restoration programmes (e.g. Helmi and METSO). Private funding is increased through voluntary biodiversity offsetting framework under the Nature Conservation Act. These are complemented by philanthropic funding from foundations and NGOs and by corporate funding (see indicator D.3 for more details). International public funding is channeled mainly through multilateral organizations (see indicator D.1 for more details). Private-sector involvement is also described under target 13.

Public funding

Public biodiversity funding is mainly channeled through programmes and projects. The most important of these are listed briefly below. Many of the other targets (e.g. T2) go into more detail about the biodiversity impacts these programmes have had.

The Helmi Habitats Programme and the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) implement voluntary protection, restoration and management on private and public land (Helmi <https://ym.fi/en/helmi-habitats-programme>, Metso <https://mmm.fi/en/forests/biodiversity-and-protection/metso-programme>).

Integrated LIFE actions, including Priodiversity LIFE, implement restoration actions and establish a national biodiversity funding hub linked to the restoration planning (<https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/-/1410903/suomen-kaikkien-aikojen-suurin-eu-rahoitteinen-life-luontohanke-kaynnistyy-uusia-ja-vaikuttavampia-tapoja-luontokadon-torjuntaan>, <https://www.metsa.fi/en/project/priodiversity-eng/biodiversity-funding-hub/>).

Other biodiversity enhancing programmes include: SOTKA, which restores wetlands and waterbird breeding habitats and manages invasive predators (<https://mmm.fi/en/sotka-project>); AHTI, which operates on waters and marine protection, nutrient recycling and catchment measures (<https://ym.fi/en/improving-the-state-of-waters-and-marine-areas-2023-2027>); NOUSU, which operates on migratory fish passages, barrier removal and river restoration (<https://mmm.fi/vaelluskalat/vaelluskalaohjelma>); and VELMU, which collects data on the occurrence of underwater marine biotopes, species and communities in Finland's marine waters (<https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/nature-waters-and-sea/natural-diversity/conservation-and-research-programmes/velmu-programme>).

Within the EU Technical Support Instrument (TSI) project “Supporting Biodiversity Finance Solutions”, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has

prepared a review of national public and private biodiversity expenditure that also analyses financing gaps and identifies environmentally harmful subsidies (https://reform-support.ec.europa.eu/what-we-do/revenue-administration-and-public-financial-management/supporting-biodiversity-finance-solutions_en).

In addition, work on ecosystem accounting and nature data is underway to support consistent integration of biodiversity outcomes into finance and budgets (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?oldid=480513>).

Most of Finland’s official international biodiversity financing is channeled as core funding to multilateral organizations, primarily the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Finland also funds Finnish civil society organizations to implement biodiversity projects with local partners in developing countries. The national development finance institution, Finnfund, is committed to enhancing nature’s well-being and diversity and managing nature and biodiversity risks in its investments. In August 2024, Finnfund adopted a Nature and Biodiversity Statement that complements its sustainability policy. See more details under target 22.

Private funding

Private funding mechanisms operate alongside public instruments. Finland has taken significant steps in developing nature credit markets by creating a framework for voluntary biodiversity offsetting under the Nature Conservation Act. The framework has received has been commended for its robust scientific background, considering, for example additionality and permanence (<https://ym.fi/en/ecological-compensation>).

For further examples of private-sector involvement, refer to Target 13.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Public biodiversity funding increased significantly during the government term 2019–2023, particularly through Helmi and METSO and through large national and EU-co-funded projects, like the Biodiversity LIFE project (2024–2031), which

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combines large-scale restoration with development of new funding models and a national biodiversity funding hub. The scale of the funding is presented below in figure 1 and in related indicators (D.1, D.2 and D.3), while the biodiversity impacts are detailed under Target 2.

Voluntary biodiversity offsetting has a clear legal and methodological framework (<https://ym.fi/en/ecological-compensation>) and pioneer actors are already actively using it. One of these actors is the municipality of Vantaa that integrates biodiversity offsetting and “no net loss” requirements in land-use planning (see examples below).

The ongoing TSI biodiversity finance project is producing the first integrated overview of biodiversity-relevant public and private finance in Finland and supporting the development of a national biodiversity finance plan (https://reform-support.ec.europa.eu/what-we-do/revenue-administration-and-public-financial-management/supporting-biodiversity-finance-solutions_en). Work has also started to strengthen ecosystem accounting and other nature data, which will help to align funding with biodiversity outcomes.

Ecosystem accounting pilot projects in Finland are underway, including marine ecosystem extent and condition accounts, prepared in line with SEEA EA and the new EU reporting modules (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/386890160_Marine_ecosystem_extent_and_condition_pilot_accounts_for_Finland/fulltext/675aae198a260162991b16ed/Marine-ecosystem-extent-and-condition-pilot-accounts-for-Finland.pdf)

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Financing for biodiversity actions remains below identified needs for halting biodiversity loss, as set out in national analyses of required funding and proposed instruments (https://www.metsa.fi/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/priodiversity-life_taydentavan-rahoituksen-strategia-liitteet_web.pdf). Legal frameworks exist for voluntary biodiversity offsetting but market activity is still limited relative to restoration needs. Mainstreaming of biodiversity objectives across sectoral funding is incomplete, and reviews identify environmentally harmful subsidies that should be reformed to reduce incentives for habitat degradation (<https://helda.helsinki.fi/server/api/core/bitstreams/97ba64b5-ac8d-4384-a741-2beb439488b5/content>).

Building on actions already underway, key approaches for further implementation include adopting and resourcing a comprehensive biodiversity finance plan with

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multi-year commitments, redirecting harmful subsidies, scaling up nature credit markets and related instruments under the existing legal framework, and investing in capacity to design, implement and monitor biodiversity finance across sectors.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- National habitat and forest programmes:
 - The Helmi Habitats Programme and the METSO Forest Biodiversity Programme have protected and restored large areas of mires, wetlands, forests and traditional biotopes through voluntary agreements and compensation for landowners, demonstrating that sustained national programmes can deliver significant biodiversity gains while leveraging private land and co-funding.
 - <https://ym.fi/en/helmi-habitats-programme>
 - <https://mmm.fi/en/forests/biodiversity-and-protection/metso-programme>
- Biodiversity funding hub:
 - Priodiversity LIFE (Finland's largest biodiversity LIFE project) combines restoration across multiple habitat types with development of new funding models and a biodiversity funding hub. Its "Luontorahoitus liikkeelle" finance strategy sets out the funding need and actions, including nature value markets and measures to improve the use of EU funding, to mobilise and direct biodiversity finance.
 - https://www.metsa.fi/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/priodiversity-life_taydentavan-rahoituksen-strategia-liitteet_web.pdf
- Nature credit markets:
 - In parallel, recent work initiated by the government has created a framework for voluntary biodiversity offsetting markets and issued guidance, clarifying how additional, permanent and verifiable nature values can be produced and traded.
- Municipal application of biodiversity offsetting:
 - The City of Vantaa has introduced an operating model for no net loss in land use and is the first Finnish city to systematically apply ecological compensation in zoning projects, as documented in its VLR

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report and in the EU Green City Accord good practice description. This illustrates how local land-use planning can generate demand for nature values and channel both municipal and private resources to restoration.

- <https://www.vantaa.fi/fi/ajankohtaista/uutinen/vantaa-alkaa-toteuttaa-ensimmaisena-suomessa-rakentamisen-luontohaittojen-ekologista-kompensaatiota>
- https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/urban-environment/green-city-accord/green-city-accord-good-practices/vantaa-roadmap-resource-wisdom_en

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Headline

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Headline

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

T2: Ecosystem restoration **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

In 2021, a new nation-wide programme was initiated for the restoration and management of habitats. The **Helmi habitats programme** (2021–2030), led by the Ministry of the Environment, aims to tackle the most important driver of biodiversity loss in Finland: the decline of the area and quality of habitats. At the same time, the programme works to curb climate change and promote adaptation to it. Practical measures include restoring mires and waterbird wetlands as well as managing traditional rural biotopes and special forest habitats such as herb-rich and esker forests.

The **Sotka programme** of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is part of the Helmi programme. In this project, wetlands and a network of resting areas for waterbirds are built, mires and catchments are restored, and invasive alien carnivores are removed.

Ahti programme aims to reduce nutrient pollution, enhance the quality of soils, improve nutrient cycling and reduce water pollution from urban areas. The sea area most affected by nutrient loading from domestic sources, the Archipelago Sea, is a special focus area in the programme. Ahti program runs from 2024 to at least 2027 and includes actions for several ministries.

NOUSU programme, initiated in 2020 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, aims to improve the living conditions of migratory fish and to revive entire flowing water ecosystems. Several migratory barriers have been removed and important spawning habitats restored. The programme requires at least 50% private funding for dam removal projects and it is one of the major initiatives to implement the National Fishway Strategy of 2012.

METSO programme aims to halt the ongoing decline in the biodiversity of forest habitats and species and to ensure that a favourable trend in forest biodiversity is established by 2025. This aim is pursued with 14 measures including actions to

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improve the network of protected areas, enhance habitat management in commercially managed forests, improve the knowledge base on forest biodiversity, promote collaboration between forest and environmental organizations, increase awareness of forest biodiversity, and enhance the communication, education and training of professional foresters. The first phase of the programme ran from 2008 to 2025. The final evaluation of METSO was published in 2025 (Horne et al.), and a continuation of the programme will likely be approved by the government in 2026. The METSO programme is run jointly by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

A variety of individual restoration projects have been funded by EU's LIFE programme and other EU funding sectoral instruments as well as by foundations and other private sources. Environmental measures of different policy sectors, such as agriculture and forestry, partly contribute to the restoration of ecosystems.

Finland is currently drawing up a national restoration plan to implement the EU's nature restoration regulation. The regulation implements majority of the targets set in the EU's biodiversity strategy.

The development of the nature credit market (see Target 1 above) aims to boost restoration efforts by clarifying and providing guidance on how additional, permanent and verifiable nature values can be produced and traded.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress towards the target is reported under the indicator 2.1 Area under restoration.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Although the restoration of ecosystems is gaining wider recognition and emphasis in Finland, the resourcing and scale of the restoration remains insufficient. For example, annual peatland restoration has varied approximately between 1 000 and 5 000

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hectares for the past 20 years ([Aapala et al. 2025](#)). According to studies, this should be increased tenfold to reach a noticeable increase in the populations of mire species such as common mire breeding birds ([Auvinen et al. 2023](#)). Measured in area, the restoration of mires is the biggest restoration challenge in Finland. The state of mires also greatly affects the water quality of inland and coastal waters.

Contradictory developments continue. For example, the drainage of peatlands for forestry, agriculture and land development has continued in the 21st century at a level that exceeds restoration. However, during the past two decades the area of forest ditch network maintenance has decreased: the annual ditch network maintenance area was approximately 82 000 ha in 2001, whereas in 2023 the area was only 8 000 ha. Furthermore, the government subsidies for ditch network maintenance were removed at the beginning of 2024 which likely will further decrease the area of ditch network maintenance. While the negative development may now be slowing down, no significant net improvement has yet been reached. Therefore, work on mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors must be continued and stepped up.

Governance structures for achieving policy coherence in relation to biodiversity have been in place since 1995. Regular meetings of the “Biodiversity working group” have been held and chaired by the Ministry of the Environment. However, the mechanisms for cooperation between stakeholders on implementing the targets and KM-GBF, especially in relation to restoration and avoidance of further ecosystem alteration, should be strengthened. This includes policy sectors having the strongest impact on biodiversity such as trade, mining, forestry, agriculture, infrastructure development and foreign policy including development aid. Although some of the former most negative subsidies have been discontinued government subsidies do not promote a net positive biodiversity impact in the scale that they could.

Many laws have been formulated from the point of view of setting limitations to the extraction of natural resources and alteration of natural habitats. These limitations may hinder the restoration of ecosystems such as watercourses, pond and lakes. Therefore, the renewal of some laws such as the Water Act may be necessary.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- [The Helmi programme](#) is implemented in cross-sectoral co-operation

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between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the administrative branches of both ministries and municipal authorities and organisations. Actions are carried out both within and outside protected areas. The participation of landowners is voluntary. The main objective of the Helmi programme is to take a comprehensive view of habitats and the necessary restoration and management measures in collaboration between numerous stakeholders. Restoration and management actions are targeted to specific areas and sites to maximise their impact on biodiversity.

- There are several examples of projects initiated by local interest:
 - [Hiitolanjoki River](#) in Rautjärvi, South Karelia, is home to Finland's last remaining stock of original and fully natural landlocked salmon. Barriers to the upstream movement of migratory fish were removed and three new flowing rapids were created.
 - [Kuusinkijoki River](#) in Kuusamo, Northern Ostrobothnia, is an example of strong local commitment and motivation to restore the river ecosystem and to remove the migration barrier of possibly the most important brown trout population in Finland.
- Between 2020 and 2025, seven EU's Life programmes with a biodiversity focus have been initiated or continued. These target individual species and their habitats (freshwater pearl mussel, Saimaa ringed seal, Eurasian wolf and Siberian flying squirrel) as well as habitats (Baltic coastal and underwater habitats). For example, the LIFE-IP project [BIODIVERSEA](#) aims to improve the implementation of the marine and coastal parts of the Finnish Prioritised Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000. The project's actions focus on mitigating the negative effects of anthropogenic activities, originating on land and at sea, that are threatening the integrity and conservation status of coastal biodiversity particularly in protected marine areas. In line with the whole of society approach, the Metsähallitus Parks and Wildlife led project involves universities and government research organizations as well as an NGO and the local authority of the Åland Islands.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Restoration plays a central role in all of these SDGs:

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11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

T3: Threatened habitat types **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The main actions to reach this target consist of measures under T2 Ecosystem restoration, T5 Protected area network and T7 Sustainable use of natural resources.

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Since 2021, the most important action to halt and reverse the declining trend of

habitats has been the Helmi habitats programme alongside with the more focused Sotka, Ahti and NOUSU programmes (see T2 Ecosystem restoration above).

The Action plan for improving the state of threatened habitat types in Finland dates from 2011 and it has not been renewed. Several of the 50 actions outlined in the plan have been completed. These include the renewal of the Nature Conservation Act in 2023, which strengthened the protection of several small-scale threatened habitats. The present Act protects 13 habitats ranging from herb-rich forest with broadleaved deciduous trees to sheltered charophyte meadows in brackish water. In addition, two habitats, open coastal dunes and serpentine rock habitats, are strictly protected.

Some specific actions have been taken to enhanced knowledge base on habitats. In particular, an effort has been made to set up a general field monitoring programme of habitat types. A pilot project was also carried out to add habitat monitoring dimensions to the long-standing National Forest Inventory. Several individual habitats such as rich fens and inland flooded forests have also been mapped in focused projects.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The indicators related to targets T2. Ecosystem restoration, T5 Protected area network and T7 Sustainable use of natural resources describe the progress towards the target.

Recently, the status of habitat types has been assessed in conjunction with the reporting under the EU's Habitats Directive. Finland reports continued challenges across forest, mire, grassland, freshwater and coastal habitat types, many of which remain in poor or inadequate condition, particularly outside protected areas. Pressures such as drainage, intensive forestry, agricultural intensification, invasive alien species and climate-driven changes continue to limit recovery. The reporting highlights the need for more extensive habitat restoration, stronger protection and better integration of biodiversity considerations across sectors. It also emphasizes the importance of long-term monitoring and improved data to track trends and guide prioritisation.

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The status of habitat types is poor, especially in the boreal region, where three quarters of habitat types are at an unfavourable conservation status. The situation is better in the alpine region where negative impacts of human activity on habitat types are less pronounced. In the alpine region, 80% of habitat types were evaluated to be in favourable conservation status.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The key challenges have been summarized under the targets T2 Ecosystem restoration, T5 Protected area network and T7 Sustainable use of natural resources.

While the protection of threatened small scale habitats was strengthened in renewed Nature Conservation Act, legislation remains deficient in taking all threatened habitats into account in land use planning and other decision-making processes. The protection of habitats should be streamlined across all legislation including the Forest, Water and Mining Acts.

Knowledge-base on the exact location of threatened habitats remains insufficient, despite the efforts made during the reporting period. The mapping and monitoring of habitats need to be continued and boosted. It is also very important to develop the data infrastructure on habitats so that threatened habitats are better taken into consideration in everyday forestry practices and in land use planning.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The most threatened habitat types have benefitted from the combination of legal protection status of rare and small-area habitat types, and targeted measures under [Helmi habitats programme](#).

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Indicator Data

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A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-18.1

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Headline

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

T4: Threatened and declined species & genetic diversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Finland has implemented a range of measures to halt and reverse the increasing extinction risk of species. Restoration of key habitats (see also Target 2), particularly through the Helmi habitats programme, has improved the ecological condition of peatlands, freshwater habitats, traditional rural biotopes, and forests important for threatened and declining species. Protection of valuable habitats has been expanded on both state-owned and private lands, complemented by expanding the protected

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area network (see Target 5) and by striving for sustainable use of natural resources (see Target 7). These efforts have also enhanced habitat connectivity and supported the maintenance of genetic diversity.

Chapters 8 and 9 of the Nature Conservation Act of Finland (9/2023) include provisions specific for species conservation. The new Act entered into force in 2023 including some new provisions to improve conservation of species and their habitats. The Nature Conservation Decree (1066/2023) includes a list of threatened species as well as of species whose habitats need special protection. The legislation gives nature conservation authorities tools to protect important habitats of highly threatened species effectively to maintain their populations.

The 2017 [*Action Plan for the Protection of Threatened Species*](#) aimed at improving the status of threatened species in Finland through 46 measures focused on strengthening species data, enhancing cross-sectoral cooperation, prioritising conservation needs, improving guidance and communication, addressing invasive alien species, and safeguarding species across key habitats. The plan emphasised better knowledge, more effective targeting of actions and integration of species considerations into land-use planning, forestry and agriculture. Several actions proposed in the action plan have been implemented between 2020 and 2025.

Measures mitigating further loss of biodiversity have been integrated into agriculture and forestry. Agri-environment schemes promote flowering fields, buffer zones, fallows and other measures that benefit declining common species, particularly pollinators and farmland birds. In forestry, voluntary protection and nature management activities aim to improve living conditions for species dependent on deadwood, old-growth structures and diverse forest dynamics. However, the volume and extent of measures are still inadequate to address the decline of species sufficiently.

Invasive alien species management has been intensified through early detection, rapid response, and continued control of high-impact species (see Target 10).

Climate change adaptation considerations have been increasingly incorporated into conservation planning, aiming at supporting species' ability to maintain viable populations and genetic diversity as environmental conditions shift (see Target 6).

Finland is a Party to several international and regional conventions and agreements of importance to conservation of species and their habitats. At the global level, Finland is party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory

Species of Wild Animals (CMS). Finland is also party to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), supporting coordinated conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats along flyways, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, which promotes the protection and wise use of wetlands critical for threatened species. At the European level, Finland is bound by the EU Birds and Habitats Directives, which underpin conservation of species and habitats *inter alia* through the Natura 2000 network and implements regional agreements such as the Bern Convention and the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM).

Finland has also participated in or coordinated more than a dozen LIFE projects directly supporting species conservation. These have ranged from species-specific projects (Saimaa ringed seal, flying squirrel) to large-scale integrated projects such as Priodiversity LIFE and Biodiversea LIFE IP, which restore and manage habitats essential for hundreds of threatened species. Freshwater, marine, forest, urban and peatland ecosystems have all been targeted, with actions including migration barrier removal, controlled burning, hydrological restoration, pollinator habitat enhancement, invasive alien species control and improved cooperation with landowners.

A plan for monitoring the development of genetic diversity is currently being developed. With an aim to provide guidelines for prioritizing species for genetic diversity monitoring, the plan provides an overview of both the current landscape of molecular genetic diversity monitoring of wild populations in Finland, and the feasibility of developing proxy-based genetic diversity indicators from non-genetic monitoring data on species occurrence and abundance records.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Five Red Lists of species covering all sufficiently known taxa have been published in Finland, in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment of 2019 covered approximately 24 400 species (ca. 47% of the estimated total number of species in Finland). In total, 2 667 species (11.9%) were classified as threatened and 312 species as regionally extinct. The majority of threatened species live in forests and in various rural biotopes including those resulting from traditional agricultural

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practices. Other important habitats for threatened species are shores, rock cliffs and outcrops, and aquatic habitats. Species living in arctic habitats are becoming more threatened mainly because of the climate change.

Changes in forest environments – mostly due to previous and ongoing intensive forestry measures – were the primary cause of threat for more than 700 species. More specific causes of threat included the low and decreasing amount of dead wood, changes in tree species composition, declining numbers of old and large trees, reduction of burnt forest areas etc. Habitat overgrowth was the main threat for species in grasslands, shores, and other open habitats. Further important causes of becoming threatened were construction activities, human-induced changes in watercourses (regulation of water tables, water abstraction etc.), and peatland drainage for forestry.

Climate change was estimated to be the main cause of threat only for 1.1% of species, but its significance is estimated to increase steeply in the future. The effects of climate change can be predicted at general level, but at the level of individual species it is more difficult. Therefore, significance of the climate change as a threat factor is probably an underestimate and concerns species widely also outside of the arctic region.

The share of threatened species of all assessed species has grown in consecutive Red List assessments of Finland. Species are becoming threatened the fastest in fell areas, mires, aquatic habitats and rock outcrops. Only some improvements have occurred among species living in these environments. In forests and rural habitats the picture is more mixed with some species declining and some increasing. As a whole, the species of these habitats are nevertheless declining, but at a slower pace than in fell areas and mires. The 2019 Red List of Finland includes an overall Red List Index and disaggregated indices by species groups and by their primary habitats.

The assessment work for the next Red Lists of Finnish species will commence in 2026 and be finalized by the beginning of 2030.

The latest Habitats Directive (Article 17) and Birds Directive (Article 12) reports in 2025 indicate that the conservation status of many species and habitat types in Finland remains largely unfavourable, with more cases showing signs of deterioration than improvement. Several species groups, particularly farmland and wetland birds, freshwater-dependent species, and those reliant on old-growth forests, continue to exhibit declining trends driven by habitat loss, climate change impacts, eutrophication, hydrological alteration and land-use pressures. While some positive

developments were recorded, especially for species benefiting from targeted restoration, improved management or long-term conservation programmes, the overall picture shows that current measures have not yet been sufficient to reverse long-term declines.

Finland has made some progress in documenting and safeguarding genetic diversity, yet the overall trend indicates continuing erosion in many wild species, particularly those with small, fragmented or declining populations. Genetic diversity remains relatively stable in widespread species and in some large carnivores with cross-border gene flow, but several threatened groups - such as freshwater mussels, specialised forest insects and Arctic species - show elevated risks of inbreeding and reduced adaptive capacity due to habitat loss, fragmentation and climate-driven range shifts. The Saimaa ringed seal continues to face critically low genetic variation despite increasing population level, underscoring the long-term challenge of recovering genetic diversity once lost.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection of Threatened Species has advanced, but several factors continue to limit progress toward improving species' conservation status. Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation remain the primary pressures across forests, wetlands, freshwater ecosystems, coastal marine ecosystems and traditional rural biotopes, compounded by invasive alien species and climate-related changes. Resource constraints, uneven integration of species' needs into land-use planning and sectoral policies, and gaps in occurrence and monitoring data - particularly for less well-known taxa and genetic diversity - further hinder effective conservation actions. Strengthening implementation will require scaling up habitat conservation, restoration and connectivity measures, improving cross-sector cooperation, enhancing the availability and quality of species information, and widening the use of voluntary and landowner-based conservation tools. Adaptive management based on monitoring outcomes, together with long-term investment, will be essential to secure sustained recovery of threatened species.

Conservation of genetic diversity in Finland is constrained by small and fragmented populations, limited gene flow and ongoing habitat degradation, which together elevate the risk of genetic erosion in many wild species especially in fell and alpine environments. Furthermore, many previously common species decline in population

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sizes and distribution, which will lead to deteriorating genetic diversity. Genetic monitoring remains incomplete. Strengthening genetic resilience will require improving ecological connectivity through large-scale restoration and expanding systematic genetic monitoring. Integrating genetic considerations more consistently into land-use planning, restoration projects and climate change adaptation strategies would be essential to maintain species' adaptive potential under changing environmental conditions.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- [Conservation of the Arctic Fox \(*Vulpes lagopus*\) in Finland](#)
 - Conservation of the Arctic Fox is based on the common Action Plan between Norway, Sweden and Finland published in 2025. Important actions in Finland include maintaining feeding stations in the arctic fox's main habitats, which primarily support the survival of the cubs through their first winter and help adult arctic foxes to stay in their best territories even numbers of voles and lemmings are low.
 - The year 2022 was historic for the arctic fox in Finland: The species bred and had cubs in Finland for the first time in over 25 years. Since then, the arctic fox has produced 3–25 offspring in Finland annually. The return of the arctic fox to the Finnish breeding population is the result of long-term cross-border conservation work.
- [Conservation of the Saimaa Ringed Seal \(*Pusa saimensis*\) in Finland](#)
 - The endemic Saimaa ringed seal is an arctic species that requires snow and ice for breeding. It was previously thought to be a subspecies of the ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*), but new research has identified it as a distinct species whose lineage diverged from other ringed seals at least 60,000 years ago.
 - The endangered (EN) Saimaa ringed seal's natural range is confined exclusively to Finland and Lake Saimaa. The present population size estimate is 530 individuals. In recent years, more than 90 pups have been born annually.
 - Saimaa ringed seal conservation is directed by the national Saimaa ringed seal conservation strategy and action plan approved by the Finnish Ministry of the Environment. This plan is updated every five years, most recently in 2022.
- [LIFE Revives: Reviving freshwater pearl mussel populations and their](#)

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[habitats](#)

- Six-year LIFE Revives project started in 2021 as a result of several years of background work and planning with 12 project partners. The aim is to improve the ecological conditions of freshwater pearl mussel populations across Finland, Sweden and Estonia.
- Restoration measures are carried out in 69 rivers representing 7 % of the freshwater pearl mussel (FPM, *Margaritifera margaritifera*) populations in the project countries.

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B.1

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-A.2](#)

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-1.1](#)

2.1 Area under restoration

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-2.2](#)

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-3.1](#)

A.3 Red List Index

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-A.3](#)

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-A.4](#)

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

[GBF-INDICATOR-5.1](#)[Headline](#)

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-6.1](#)

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-7.1](#)

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-7.2](#)

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-7.1](#)

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-9.1](#)

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-9.2](#)

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B.1

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating

trade in wild species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

T5: Protected area network **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Finland has expanded and strengthened its protected area network in terrestrial habitats primarily through the METSO Forest Biodiversity Programme, the Helmi habitat restoration and conservation programme, and the establishment and enlargement of national parks and nature reserves. Ecological connectivity is enhanced through regional land-use planning, ecological corridor identification, and

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restoration of degraded habitats such as peatlands, riparian zones and wetlands. Climate resilience is supported by restoring natural hydrology, protecting large and contiguous areas, and incorporating climate-adaptation measures into protected area management. Finland's marine protected areas (MPA) currently cover a reasonable share (11.2%) of marine waters, but only about one-third of biodiversity-rich areas are included in protected zones. Strictly protected marine areas represent about 4.5% of marine surface area, which is below the EU 10% strict protection target. Furthermore, Finland lacks a unified national MPA classification, making reporting inconsistent. Metsähallitus carries out systematic management effectiveness assessments and site-specific planning, while voluntary conservation and private protected areas further complement the network and help connect fragmented landscapes.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

At the end of 2024, the total number of sites in the Finland's protected area network was approximately 19 000 and the surface area covered by them 54 702 km² (45 508 km² land and inland water, 9 128 km² marine water). Included to the numbers presented above are sites designated under Nature Conservation and Wilderness Acts and in addition sites in the Natura 2000 network of the European Union that are protected by other means than by the Nature Conservation or Wilderness Acts. Alone Natura 2000 sites make up a total of 9 178 km². This is 13.03% of the total surface area of Finland (420 000 km², including Finland's territorial waters of the Baltic Sea and exclusive economic zone).

Terrestrial habitats, including inland waters, within the protected area and Natura 2000 networks cover 45 508 km², equalling 13.45% of the total terrestrial area of Finland (338 305 km²).

There is a need to develop the Finnish protected areas network further. Development is needed in terms of geographical distribution, connectivity and representativeness. Three quarters of the protected area is situated in northern Finland (in the Regions of Oulu, Kainuu and Lapland). Greatest challenges lie in southern Finland where habitats are fragmented and land use pressures much greater than in the north. This conclusion is supported by the recent assessment of threatened habitat types in

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Finland.

Marine environments within the Natura 2000 and protected area networks cover a total of 9 128 km², equaling 11.2 % of the exclusive economic zone of Finland. The development of the network of marine protected areas has been greatly enhanced by the Finnish Inventory Programme for Marine Underwater Environment VELMU. The programme has collected biodiversity data on species, communities and habitats since 2004. Nevertheless, independent assessments conclude that the Finnish network of marine protected areas is not adequate in terms of protecting underwater marine environment, including threatened species and habitats. The connectivity and ecological efficiency of the network should be improved by establishing new protected sites in strategic areas.

State owned protected sites cover more than 90% of the surface area of Finnish protected area network. The remaining protected area is owned by municipalities, organizations and private landowners. Management is coordinated by national and regional conservation authorities and sites are managed according to unified principles and guidelines. Those management plans that are considered necessary have mostly been drafted and are being implemented in cooperation with stakeholders.

The Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Finland's Protected Areas 2023, commissioned by Metsähallitus Parks & Wildlife Finland and conducted by an independent international expert team using the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas framework, provides a comprehensive assessment of the management effectiveness of Finland's state-owned protected area system, comparing current practice to a previous evaluation from 2004. The evaluation found that Finland's protected areas are managed to a level considered good by international standards and that Parks & Wildlife Finland generally achieves its conservation objectives despite broader biodiversity declines. However, significant challenges remain due to pressures such as climate change, invasive species and constrained resources. The assessment team therefore issued detailed recommendations on strengthening biodiversity vision and communication, enhancing strategic planning and resource allocation, improving collaboration with research institutions and local communities, integrating climate response into planning, broadening international reporting, developing data systems and monitoring, and increasing stakeholder engagement and sustainable tourism management.

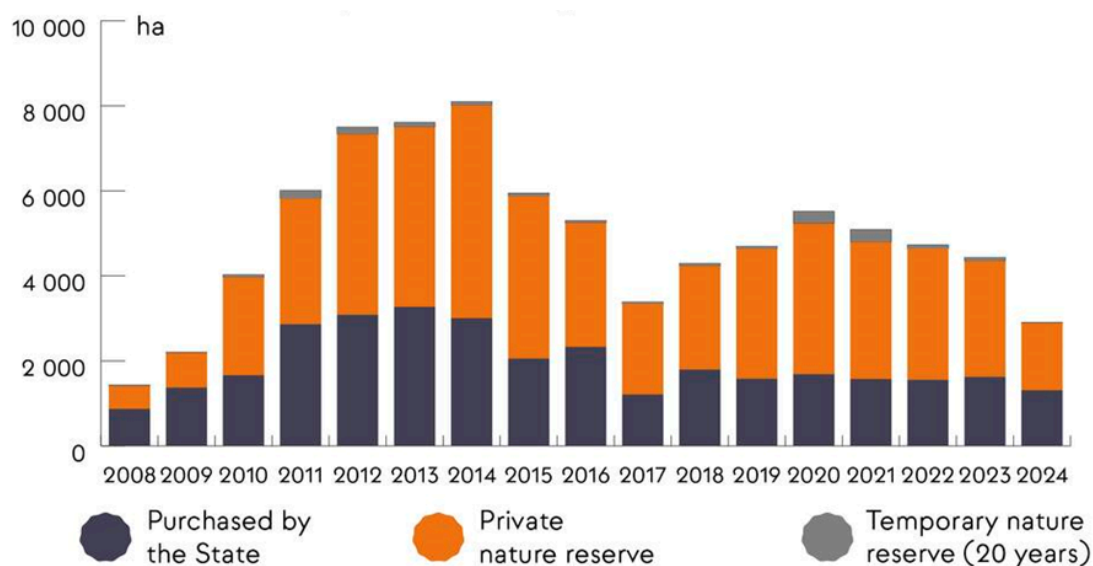


Figure: Implementation of the METSO Programme in the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (source: Finnish Ministry of the Environment).

One of the main government instruments for establishing new protected areas has been the forest biodiversity programme for Southern Finland (METSO), which has been running since 2008. The programme is based on forest-owner voluntariness and protected areas established through the programme can be set up permanently or temporarily. METSO's first term ended in 2025, by which time more than 96 000 ha was permanently protected through the programme. In addition, approximately 60 000 ha have been protected through fixed-term conservation agreements, and several thousand hectares have benefited from nature management and restoration measures improving habitat quality. In recent years, the annual government funding for the METSO programme has been around 22 million euros. The outcomes demonstrate the effectiveness and social acceptability of voluntary, compensation-based forest conservation, and provide a strong foundation for the next METSO period starting in 2026.

The process for identifying Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in Finland is currently ongoing. The first OECM sites were formally recognised and reported in 2025. At present, the OECM network covers approximately 0.19% of Finland's total surface area. To date, all identified OECM sites are in terrestrial areas, and they cover approximately 0.24% of Finland's terrestrial area. Additional OECM sites are expected to be identified and reported over the coming years. Based on current plans, newly identified areas could increase the overall coverage of conserved and protected areas by up to four percentage

points.

Achieving the target and a 30% increase in protected areas by 2030 is extremely challenging. The protected area in land areas would have to increase by 3.26 percentage points per year (approximately 1 102 806 ha) per year for years 2026 to 2030. Historically, the increase has been 0.25 percentage points in 1980–2024 or 0.024 percentage points between 2020–2024.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Generally, public resource available for establishing protected areas has not been sufficient to cover all potential for example in the METSO programme. Expanding protected areas requires substantial public funding, which remains limited. Engaging stakeholders is equally critical. Balancing the interests of local communities, landowners, and industries demands inclusive governance and trust-building measures. Participatory decision-making and awareness campaigns on the other hand can build trust and shared responsibility.

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One major challenge is conflict between conservation goals and competing land uses. Many areas identified for protection overlap with forestry, agriculture, and development zones, making negotiations over land rights and compensation complex. Additionally, the current network suffers from fragmentation, limiting ecological connectivity and hindering species migration—an issue that becomes more pressing as climate change alters habitat ranges. This is the case especially in Southern Finland, where the protected area network is sparser.

Challenges for advancing OECMs in Finland include ensuring clear and consistent identification, long-term governance and durability of biodiversity outcomes, and credible evidence, monitoring and reporting of effectiveness, particularly for large multi-use terrestrial areas and emerging marine OECMs, alongside the need for stakeholder legitimacy and transparent communication. Further implementation can be supported by applying a nationally harmonised screening and verification process aligned with international guidance, strengthening governance and management commitments to secure lasting conservation outcomes, prioritising OECMs that improve ecological representativeness and connectivity of the conservation network, and investing in baseline mapping, monitoring and streamlined reporting systems to demonstrate effectiveness and support national, EU and CBD reporting.

Based on recent assessments, Finland has made progress in marine protection, yet

the current network remains ecologically incomplete, unevenly connected and only partly effective. This is largely because many areas were designated with limited knowledge of underwater biodiversity and without sufficiently clear protection objectives or management measures. To address this, concrete measures aimed at the following topics should be taken: Improving ecological representativeness (including threatened habitats, species, carbon-rich and geodiverse seabed areas), expanding and better targeting the network, clarifying and increasing strict protection, strengthening governance and legislation, integrating MPAs with marine spatial planning, improving monitoring, data use and effectiveness evaluation, and targeting and integrating in a better way ecosystems and habitats with multiple benefits and ecosystem functions and thus services (ie carbon sequestration, biodiversity provisioning). Emphasizing social acceptability, fairness and socio-economic considerations, fisheries and regional impacts, are essential conditions for successful implementation. Uncertainty linked to climate change adds another layer of complexity. Predicting future habitat suitability is difficult, and conservation planning must remain flexible to accommodate shifting conditions. Data gaps in biodiversity and habitat assessments hinder prioritization and monitoring, underscoring the need for robust research and integrated information systems.

To overcome some of the planning related challenges, Finland could adopt more strategic and adaptive approach. Spatial planning tools, such as GIS-based ecological modelling, can help identify priority sites and connectivity corridors, ensuring that new protected areas complement existing ones. Spatial conservation prioritization frameworks, like Zonation, can guide decisions to maximize ecological benefits while minimizing conflicts with other land uses.

Strengthening habitat protection laws and introducing incentives for private land conservation, such as tax benefits or conservation easements, can encourage voluntary participation. At the same time, restoration efforts should focus on degraded habitats to improve ecological linkages, supported by green infrastructure and wildlife corridors that facilitate species movement across landscapes.

Adaptive management is essential in the face of climate uncertainty. Conservation strategies must be flexible, allowing for periodic review and adjustment based on monitoring data and emerging climate trends. This requires robust research programs and integrated monitoring systems to track species and habitat changes over time.

Sustainable financing mechanisms, such as leveraging EU funds, biodiversity offsets, and public-private partnerships, can help to secure the resources needed for

implementation and maintenance.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- [Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Finland's Protected Areas 2023](#)
 - A comprehensive international assessment of the management effectiveness of Finland's protected areas was commissioned by Metsähallitus Parks & Wildlife Finland (PWF) and carried out by an independent expert group in 2023.
 - Management of Finland's protected areas was assessed as good by international standards. Despite the general decline in biodiversity, PWF was considered to have achieved its objectives in protecting the conservation values for which it is responsible in protected areas. However, the evaluation team made a number of recommendations to improve effectiveness.
- [Other effective area-based conservation measures \(OECM\) project](#)
 - The project aims to advance implementation of the country's national commitments under the EU Biodiversity Strategy by identifying, evaluating and reporting areas outside the formal protected area network that deliver effective and long-term in situ biodiversity conservation while also safeguarding ecosystem functions and other values. The project's four principal goals are to (1) clarify institutional responsibilities and resource needs for identifying and reporting OECMs; (2) compile spatial data on area types likely to meet OECM criteria and prepare these for reporting to the European Environment Agency's Nationally Designated Areas database; (3) develop recommendations and data improvements for areas that do not yet meet OECM criteria; and (4) create and pilot data management and reporting processes for OECMs using candidate areas that meet the criteria.
- [METSO – The Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland](#)
 - The Forest Biodiversity Programme METSO aims to 1) halt the ongoing decline in the biodiversity of forest habitats and species, and 2) ensure that a favourable trend in forest biodiversity is established by 2025.
- [Roadmap for the development of marine protected area network in Finland until 2030](#) (in Finnish)

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- The report provides a comprehensive roadmap for strengthening Finland's marine protected area (MPA) network by 2030. This roadmap positions the MPA network as a central instrument for achieving national, EU, HELCOM and CBD biodiversity targets and for halting the loss of marine biodiversity in Finnish waters by the end of the decade.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B.1

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-3.1](#)

A.3 Red List Index

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-A.3](#)

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-A.4](#)

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-7.1](#)

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-10.1](#)

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-10.2](#)

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-B1](#)

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-12.1](#)

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

[Binary](#)

[KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B](#)

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

[Binary](#)

[KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8](#)

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

[Binary](#)

[KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12](#)

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

T6: Biodiversity loss & climate change **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

EN

In Finland, the connection between climate change and biodiversity loss and their solutions is acknowledged in key legislation. The renewed **Finnish Nature Conservation Act** (in force since 2023) strengthens the integration of biodiversity conservation and climate change considerations by embedding climate resilience and long-term adaptability into the objectives of nature protection. The Act requires that the conservation status of species and habitats be assessed and maintained regarding changing environmental conditions, and it emphasises ecosystem functionality, ecological connectivity and landscape-scale coherence. The Act also reinforces the legal basis for habitat restoration, proactive management and the use of complementary conservation tools, including other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) outside traditional protected areas. By improving monitoring, knowledge use and adaptive management, the Act aims to provide a framework that helps ensure biodiversity conservation remains effective under climate change while simultaneously supporting mitigation and adaptation benefits such as carbon storage and hydrological regulation.

The 2022 Finnish Climate Act defines a comprehensive climate change planning system that covers both mitigation and adaptation and is designed to ensure coherence, long-term direction and accountability across sectors. Many of its components also include provisions for safeguarding biodiversity. The system consists of four main national climate plans. First, **the Long-term Climate Plan** outlines the long-term emission reduction trajectories, key policy directions and structural changes needed across society, including energy systems, land use, industry and consumption patterns. Second, **the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2030** aims to reduce climate risks and strengthen resilience across society, including ecosystems, infrastructure and livelihoods. Third, **the Medium-Term Climate Change Policy Plan** sets out measures to reduce

greenhouse gas emissions in sectors outside the EU Emissions Trading System, such as transport, agriculture, buildings and waste. Fourth, **the Climate Plan for the Land Use Sector** focuses on strengthening carbon sinks and reducing emissions from forests, agriculture and other land uses, while safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystem functions. All plans apart from the Long-term Climate Plan acknowledge, either directly or indirectly, the links between climate change mitigation and adaption, and stopping biodiversity loss. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan has a section including actions dedicated to biodiversity.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

In addition to implementing the plans included in the national climate change planning system, Finland has also invested in restoration and protection of carbon-rich ecosystems. The Helmi Programme has restored large areas of wetlands, peatlands, bird habitats and traditional rural biotopes, while complementary LIFE projects have advanced forest habitat restoration, floodplain rehabilitation and river connectivity. Measures in the water sector, including EU Water Framework Directive actions and targeted government funding programmes, have further supported wetland restoration and natural water retention to reduce nutrient loading and improve resilience to extreme weather events. The state has also expanded funding for peatland rewetting and restoration projects under the Helmi Habitat Programme, which has become one of the main mechanisms for achieving climate-biodiversity synergies.

The protected area network was developed to better support climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation (see Target 5). Finland designated new Natura 2000 and national protected sites, improved ecological connectivity, particularly through the Forest Biodiversity Programme METSO, and targeted the protection of old-growth forests and coastal and marine habitats. Management planning increasingly incorporated climate risk assessments to ensure adaptive capacity of species and habitats.

Urban areas especially in Helsinki, Tampere and Lahti have seen uptake of multifunctional green infrastructure, supported by national guidance, municipal climate programmes and EU-funded initiatives. Finnish cities expanded green roofs,

EN

stormwater wetlands, permeable surfaces, and urban meadow projects to manage increased rainfall, reduce heat stress and create new habitats. The national Stormwater Management Guidelines (2020) and updated land-use planning guidance encouraged municipalities to incorporate nature-based solutions systematically into zoning and construction practices.

Finland also advanced preparedness for climate-driven species range shifts. Monitoring programmes for invasive alien species were expanded, early detection and rapid response actions were strengthened, and risk assessments were updated to account for new southern species likely to establish in Finland as the climate warms. Research programmes by the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) and universities supported scenario work, species vulnerability assessments and the development of new conservation tools under changing climatic conditions.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The integration of biodiversity with climate adaptation and mitigation remains uneven in sectors such as energy, forestry, land use, water management and municipal planning. Clear mandates for cross-sectoral coordination, the strengthening of inter-ministerial working groups, and requirements for sectoral plans to explicitly report on biodiversity and their contributions to mitigation and adaptation would enhance integration and are essential.

Insufficient long-term financing for conservation, restoration and nature-based solutions and high reliance on project-based or voluntary measures slows protection and restoration of valuable ecosystems. Introduction of stable multi-year funding frameworks, expanding incentive-based mechanisms for private landowners, and exploring market-compatible financing tools for ecosystem restoration would increase impact significantly.

The uptake of nature-based solutions has been low and uneven, especially on private land and in urban areas. Regulatory barriers, unclear responsibilities and limited municipal capacity continue to hinder wider adoption of nature-based solutions. Regulatory and permitting processes need to be simplified, standardised municipal guidance developed, and incentive schemes for stormwater wetlands, green roofs, and permeable surfaces strengthened.

Static protected-area planning and traditional conservation tools are not well-suited to rapidly changing climatic conditions and climate-driven shifts in species

EN

distributions and changing ecological conditions. More needs to be done in increasing monitoring of climate-sensitive species, integrating dynamic conservation approaches (e.g. connectivity planning, climate refugia, assisted colonisation where appropriate), and assessing the climate resilience of protected-area networks.

Limited availability of decision-relevant ecological and climate data restricts effective prioritisation and evaluation of adaptation measures. Strengthening national ecological monitoring, improving modelling of future species ranges and ecosystem responses, and establishing common indicators for nature-based adaptation are needed.

Balancing biodiversity, carbon sequestration, livelihoods and green transition (renewable-energy development in particular) remains challenging. Integrating biodiversity safeguards systematically into land-use and forestry planning, expanding protection of carbon-rich habitats, and promoting low-impact renewable-energy siting guidance may help.

Although some national policies promote ecosystem-based adaptation, valuation and risk assessment are not yet systematically used in planning processes. Requiring inclusion of ecosystem-service assessments in land-use planning, marine planning, mainstreaming climate-resilience criteria in project appraisal, and providing training for public authorities could improve the situation.

There is generally insufficient engagement of municipalities, landowners and communities. Understanding the potentially synergistic interactions of climate change and local stressors, e.g. eutrophication worsened by temperature rise and heat waves is needed. Expanding communication and training on nature-based solutions, supporting municipal pilot projects, and strengthening collaboration with private landowners through advisory services are key actions to address this challenge.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- [Government Report on Finland's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan until 2030: Wellbeing, Safety and Security in a Changing Climate](#)
 - The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2030 (NAP2030) presents a climate change risk and vulnerability assessment and sets out the vision and three aims for national adaptation work in Finland.

EN

The aims are elaborated further through ten themes for which targets and actions are specified. The Plan is part of Finland's climate policy planning system as stated by the Climate Law.

- [Views on the state of Finland - Holistic Sustainability Assessment 2025](#)
 - Climate and nature-related actions have the potential to strengthen the economy, competitiveness and energy self-sufficiency. Tackling climate change and biodiversity loss simultaneously is key. The financial sector plays a pivotal role in enabling efforts to halt biodiversity loss and climate change, and its importance is likely to grow further.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

SDG 13 Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

EN

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B.1

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-18.1

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Headline

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Headline

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

T7: Sustainable use of natural resources **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The ecological sustainability of land use outside protected areas is the key to safeguarding biodiversity, thus natural resources must be used wisely: livelihoods depend on clean food, water and renewable natural resources, and safeguarding food and water is a key part of national security. Diverse and healthy forests create an ecological foundation on which all management and use of forests are based on.

To reduce pressures on biodiversity and improve the quality of habitats, one of the main actions concerning the natural resources is the development Finland’s national restoration plan, based on the EU Nature Restoration Regulation. The aim is to improve the state of nature broadly across different environments, both within and outside protected areas. Finland’s national restoration plan will cover the thematic areas of terrestrial and inland water habitats, species habitats, as well as rivers and floodplains, improvement of the state of marine nature, urban environments, agricultural environments and pollinator populations, and forest nature.

Other main actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably – include following actions implemented in Finland:

1. Taking care of sustainable use and management of **forests** including through legislation, strategies and programmes.
2. Promoting the preservation of biodiversity, habitats and landscape in the **agricultural lands**.
3. Implementing the National and EU level **bioeconomy strategies**.
4. Preparing and implementing **private sector and stakeholder roadmaps** to achieve a nature positive society.
5. Preparing and updating different national programmes to promote **nature, ecosystem services and habitats and species**.
6. Preparing and updating legislation and management plans and programmes for **game management**, e.g. the sustainable use of wild species.
7. Preparing and updating legislation and management plans and programmes for **sustainable fisheries**.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Finnish National Restoration Plan

EN

To reduce pressures on biodiversity and improve the quality of habitats, one of the main actions concerning the natural resources is the development Finland's national restoration plan, based on the EU Nature Restoration Regulation. The aim of the EU Nature Restoration Regulation is to improve the state of nature broadly across different environments, both within and outside protected areas. Achieving the objectives of the regulation requires using a variety of methods to strengthen natural values. An area where the state of nature is improved may remain in economic use or even be part of an urban environment. Implementing the regulation calls for actions to enhance nature in, for example, peatlands, forests, agricultural landscapes, fells, shores, marine areas, and inland waters.

To implement the regulation, a national restoration plan will be drawn up, which will, among other things, define the means to achieve the objectives of the regulation. The national restoration plan is to be completed within two years of the regulation's entry into force: Finland has until August 2026 to prepare its own restoration plan to be submitted to the European Commission. The plan will be prepared in five thematic working areas, led by experts from the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The thematic areas are divided according to the subject areas of the regulation's articles: terrestrial and inland water habitats, species habitats, as well as rivers and floodplains, improvement of the state of marine nature, urban environments, agricultural environments and pollinator populations, and forest nature.

Forests and forestry

Positive developments have been achieved but forest biodiversity still needs attention: the network of protected areas needs to be expanded, and sustainable forest management methods strengthened in commercially managed forests (see also chapter IV Indicator 10.2). The volume of deadwood has increased in protected forests and also slightly in managed forests, supporting biodiversity (see [Koivula et al 2025](#)). The forest sector has developed climate and biodiversity roadmaps, and forest management guidelines have been updated to strengthen sustainability. Also, most commercial forests (approx. 90%) are PEFC-certified, and about 10% are FSC-certified. Certification schemes need to be supported by careful planning to achieve biodiversity targets (see [Koivula et al 2025](#)).

An important part of the actions towards the target includes the implementation of the extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, entered into force in the beginning of 2014, as an outcome of the most comprehensive reform process for decades. The package comprises amendments to the Forest Act and Forest

Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and parts of the Timber Measurement Act concerning the measuring of energy wood (see more on [Forest legislation in Finland](#)). The Forest Act, for instance, aims to enhance the biodiversity of forests. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure good forest health, by preventing insect damages and the spread of annulus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent the entry of illegally produced timber on the Finnish market. The acts have been prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability is strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors influencing the functioning of ecosystems. Diverse and healthy forests create the ecological foundation on which all management and use of forests are based on. Protecting biodiversity is thus a central part of sustainable management of forests. As the use of wood increases in Finland, it is necessary to enhance the actions aimed at securing and protecting forest biodiversity.

The **National Forest Strategy**, endorsed by the government in 2023, contains the key outlines of Finland's forest policy. It describes the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector – forestry and forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 seeks growing wellbeing from forest ecosystems. This will be achieved if Finland is a competitive operating environment for a responsible forest-based sector that can renew itself; forests are in active, sustainable and diverse use. We strengthen the vitality, biodiversity and adaptability of forests, and knowledge-based management and competence in the forest-based sector. The National Forest Strategy is an overarching strategy prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the entire sector, considering human, environmental, and economic aspects. It covers not only forestry and the forest industry, but also the production, processing, services and public goods of forests based on other products, both tangible and intangible, as well as knowledge and training issues in the forest-based sector.

The strategy interfaces with several international and national strategies and programs. International and EU forest, energy and environmental policy commitments and agreements have a significant impact on the Finnish forest sector.

The processes of the United Nations (UN) shape the role of forests globally in solving the challenges of the future. Finland is committed to ecologically, economically and socially sustainable development (Agenda 2030). See more on [National Forest](#)

[Strategy 2035](#) . In general, Finnish forestry is based on the management of native tree species. The management of forests seeks to respect their natural growth and to mimic the natural cycle of boreal forests. The objective is to secure the production of high-quality timber and to preserve the biological diversity of forests to create the preconditions for the multiple uses of forests.

Maintenance and enhancement of biological diversity of forests are an integral element of the Finnish forest policy, legislation and practices. In Finland, certification systems (PEFC, FSC) developed in participatory processes, which are independent of any public authorities, are widely used on a voluntary basis to ensure the sustainability of forest management.

To protect the biodiversity of Finnish forests, both protected areas and natural management of forests are needed. **Actions promoting the diversity of forests are defined in several strategies and programs**, including the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (**METSO**) 2014-2025, **Helmi** habitats programme 2021-2030, the National Forest Strategy 2035. In addition, new actions are included in the **ownership policy decision concerning Metsähallitus** (state forests), approved in spring 2020.

A network of protected areas forms the backbone of forest biodiversity conservation. Protected areas are supplemented by voluntary forest protection and biodiversity conservation in commercial forests. Majority of national parks and strict nature reserves are situated in Northern Finland. Consequently, voluntary forest protection is very important and promoted by the State particularly in Southern parts of the country (e.g., in METSO Programme).

Based on long-term monitoring, the development of many structural features important to the diversity of forests has been more positive since nature management became part of forest management in the 1990s. However, the number of endangered forest species has not changed favourably.

Recently, increasing attention has been paid to the drivers of biodiversity loss in forests and to forest species. This is one of the reasons why we need to restore forest habitats. The forest industry's interest in biodiversity protection has also increased. Forest industry companies promote nature management activities by implementing their own diversity programmes and by funding research projects. Many companies strive to exceed the minimum requirements of current legislation and certification.

Metsä-Group for instance committed in year 2023 to the principles of regenerative

forestry with the goal of verifiably strengthening the state of forest nature by 2030. This goal-oriented action program is based on systemic change and seeks to leave forests for future generations in an even better condition, with the aim for more diverse, and climate resilient forests. It focuses on mainstreaming forest management methods, regeneration practices, and use restrictions that enhance nature.

These measures ensure resources for forest species are preserved and diversified, increasing overall species richness, with the intended positive trend also improving the status of threatened species. The regenerative forestry framework comprises legislation, forest certification schemes, and the company's own principles and forest service offering. On a practical level, regenerative forestry takes place as part of the daily forest management practised by Metsä-Group's owner members. Actions include measures such as improving tree species ratios, retaining decaying trees and diversifying forest age structures. In addition to a more diverse nature, the measures also provide financial benefits through the Metsä Group Plus model, which offers the owner member an additional bonus per hectare (Ref. the **non-state actors commitment**) There are also other examples of progressive practices by forest companies and private forest owners (see [Laturi et al. 2026](#)).

Agriculture

EU:s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) for the period of 2023–2027 started 1, January 2023. Each Member State has prepared a national strategic plan for 2023–2027 to implement the CAP. The objectives of Finland's CAP plan include the viable production of food, an environmentally smart and climate-smart agriculture, as well as changing and diverse rural areas. The aim is to achieve the goals and objectives by 2027.

The main outcomes for agricultural actions towards the target include positive results and developments. The main outcomes achieved were assessed and published in the report of the effectiveness and impact of the measures in Finland's CAP (EU wide Common Agricultural Policy) Strategic Plan 2023–2027 on biodiversity and landscape for the years 2023 and 2024. The overall genetic diversity of livestock is reasonably good. A significant amount of plant material from the national gene bank for horticultural plants has been successfully preserved in the backup collections for native plant varieties (see also target 14).

However, the target numbers have not been reached for all native breeds. Development needs were identified in the support system that could help in

reaching the objectives. The area targets for the management of traditional biotopes are not being met. Farmers should be encouraged to make broader use of restoration measures, and flexibility in the delineation of contract areas should be increased. To strengthen farmland biodiversity, it is recommended to increase and target perennial grasslands and fallow areas to the central parts of fields, increase financial support for seed mixtures for meadow fields, and add uncultivated field margins and strips, especially along forest edges. The management of field edge areas should be developed in conjunction with forest nature management.

In Finland – included in the EU wide Common Agricultural Policy CAP – there have been set for the specific objectives also to promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats and landscape: the share of traditional rural biotopes and natural pastures will be 75% of the management target in 2027 when managed with the support of CAP.

The CAP plan defines several measures and supports instruments that seek to preserve and improve biodiversity and landscapes. The following indicators represent their effectiveness:

- [Farmland bird index](#)
- [Proportion of species and habitats related to agriculture](#)
- [Proportion of landscape features from agricultural land](#)
- [Agricultural diversity](#)
- [Development of native plant species and subspecies](#)
- [Development of indigenous animal species](#)
- [Development of butterfly populations in agricultural environments](#)

The CAP plan defines several measures and support instruments that seek to reduce nutrient loading in agriculture and increase the resource-efficient use of production inputs. The following indicators represent their effectiveness:

- [Erosion in agricultural land](#)
- [Ammonia emissions from agriculture](#)
- [Nutrient balance in agricultural land](#)
- [Nitrates in groundwater](#)
- [Sustainable use of crop protection agents](#)
- [Nutrient recycling](#)

https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/publications/cap-strategic-plan-factsheet-finland_en

<https://maaseutu.fi/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Evaluation-plan-for-Finlands-CAP->

[plan.pdf](#)

Good soil is the key element of all cultivation. Good crop yields cannot be produced without well-managed, limed, drained, fluffy, and fertile soil. Soil properties have impacts on cultivation techniques, erosion risk of parcels, susceptibility to nutrient leaching, need for fertilisation and liming, compaction risk, and amounts of greenhouse gas emissions.

The European Union published the EU Soil Strategy for 2030 in December 2021, where the objective is to achieve good soil health by 2050. The EU Soil Strategy aims to ensure that by 2050:

- all soil ecosystems in the EU are healthy and more resilient and can thus provide their vital services in future as well,
- there is no net land take, i.e. new land is no longer taken into use, and soil contamination has fallen to a level at which it no longer causes harm to human health or natural ecosystems, and
- protection and sustainable management of soil and restoration of degraded soil have become common practices.

In 2023, the Ministry of the Environment published a [report](#) that contains information on the current state of soils in Finland and its monitoring. The report examines the state of the soil of arable and forest land, mires and urban and built-up areas, and soil contamination as a separate theme. The report briefly describes the proposals of four key stakeholders on the soil parameters that should be measured and monitored, examines the state of the soil of arable and forest land, mires and urban and built-up areas in Finland, and soil contamination as a separate theme. The report also identifies development needs of soil monitoring. The report was compiled by the Finnish Environment Institute, Natural Resources Institute Finland and Geological Survey of Finland. It has supported the preparations for the negotiations on the Soil Monitoring Law with the other EU Member States.

Agroecology is a holistic approach that supports sustainable agricultural production, promotes effective environmental stewardship, works in harmony with nature and ecosystem services, enhances farm resilience and biodiversity, and has the potential to drive a comprehensive transformation of agricultural and food systems. For example, various agroecological symbioses and circular economy solutions associated with greenhouse production have been tested with insects and algae, but the time has not been mature for their entry into the market. Also, for example, agroecological cultivation methods do not necessarily require the same

scale of one-off investments needed to start indoor farming in northern conditions.

The need to continue consolidating food sovereignty and rural well-being while promoting sustainability and climate resilience is important. It includes thematic priorities such as agroecological transition, reduction of hazardous pesticides recognizing also the One Health approach, implementing sustainable forest management, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, and climate change mitigation and adaptation and interlinkages to CBD KM-GBF.

Finnish Bioeconomy Strategy

Finland's Bioeconomy Strategy 2022–2035 aims to sustainably double the value added of the bioeconomy in an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable manner and to make Finland climate neutral by 2035. In the Finnish Bioeconomy Strategy bioresources refer to all bio-based materials, such as plants, animals, microbes and bio-based process side streams. Sustainable biomass production based on national renewable resources provides a solid basis for bioeconomy value chains, the most important of which are currently agriculture, the food system, forestry, forest-based products and materials, wood construction, wood products and bioenergy, as well as food, energy and other commodities produced from water. The availability of bioresources depends on profitable agriculture, forestry, fishing, and aquaculture, while ensuring ecological sustainability and social equity.

The use of renewable natural resources will increase as we move from the fossil economy to the bioeconomy, while the strong growth of the world's population will also increase the demand for food. There are many ways to increase the sustainable production of bioresources while ensuring biodiversity.

To be able to reach the sustainability of bioresources and ecosystem services, at the moment two measures are key: 1) Increasing information on the demand, availability and competitiveness of biomass by improving statistics and ensuring that information is available to all actors and stakeholders, e.g. by developing digital platforms and increasing their number in cooperation with different actors, 2) Increasing the value added of industries based on ecosystem services by improving the supply of ecosystem services and strengthening the natural product sector. See more [The Finnish Bioeconomy Strategy - Bioeconomy.fi](#)

Finland is active in promoting new tools for more sustainable use of natural resources: The core of the European recently published new Bioeconomy Strategy is to boost the development of bio-based products and to accelerate their wide-spread introduction. The EU Bioeconomy Strategy stresses the need for sourcing biomass

responsibly, ensuring that forests, soils, water, and ecosystems are managed within their ecological limits. This covers diverse activities ranging from agriculture to the processing of forest biomass into materials and products, as well as the use of biotechnology. By using renewable biological resources from land and sea and providing alternatives to critical raw materials, the EU will move forward towards a more circular, biodiversity rich and de-carbonised economy and can decrease dependence on fossil imports. The bioeconomy offers Europe a chance to strengthen its resilience, replace fossil-based materials and products, create jobs, and lead the global shift to clean industries. Additionally, it supports activities that provide sustainable practical solutions using our biological resources in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, and bio-manufacturing.

Promoting circularity and enhancing the value of secondary biomass – such as agricultural residues, by-products, and organic waste is key. The EU policies focus on four main points: scaling innovations and investments, creating new markets for bio-based materials and technologies, ensuring the supply of sustainable biomass, harnessing global cooperation and opportunities.

National programmes promoting nature, ecosystem services and habitats

Helmi Habitats Programme has been one the beneficial national programmes to promote the target; during the third year of the Helmi -programme (2022), progress was made towards the targets:

- 1,578 hectares of mires were restored in multi-purpose forests of Metsähallitus, which means that nearly half of the target has already been reached.
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and other valuable aquatic bird habitats in the network of protected areas were restored in 37 sites, of which 20 were completed.
- Continuous management of aquatic bird habitats was organised for 12 sites either through agri-environmental agreements or funding from the Helmi Programme.
- 20 bird wetlands outside the network of protected areas were established or restored.
- Intensive capturing of alien predators was started or continued in 73 sites, which means that the target has already been exceeded.
- The network of protection and resting areas for birds was supplemented with 8 sites.
- The surface area of managed semi-natural grasslands increased by 742

hectares.

- The quality of semi-natural grasslands was improved by restoring 183 sites with a total of 1,065 hectares, of which 232 hectares underwent complementary restoration.

By the Government Decision in 2021, objectives extending until 2030 were adopted for the Helmi Programme. The Programme sets 40 measures to boost the restoration, management, and protection of different kinds of habitats. The Helmi Programme is a highly important package of measures for the work that aims to halt the loss of biodiversity in Finland.

The Helmi Habitats Programme, run jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of the Environment, strengthens the biodiversity of Finnish nature and secures the vital ecosystem services offered by nature. This also contributes to climate change mitigation and promotes adaptation to it.

Actions are targeted to sites within and outside the protected areas. The perspective on habitats adopted in the Helmi Programme is broad, and the necessary rehabilitation and management measures are carried out in collaboration between numerous stakeholders. Restoration and management measures are targeted to specific areas and sites to maximize their impact on biodiversity. Landowners participate in the programme on a voluntary basis.

The processes to implement the Helmi Programme at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry include the [SOTKA gamebird populations project](#), [Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland METSO](#) and [Finlands's CAP Strategic Plan](#). The measures of the SOTKA project include building wetlands and a network of resting areas, restoring mires and catchments and capturing small carnivores. The purpose of the METSO Programme is to protect forests and undertake nature management measures. The objectives of the Helmi Programme concerning semi-natural grasslands are for the most part implemented through the CAP Strategic Plan.

Read more about [forest biodiversity and protection](#), [protection of mires and peatlands](#) and [biodiversity](#). See also T2, T3, T4 chapter IV.

Voluntary forest protection by landowners is particularly important in Southern Finland where the network of national parks and other nature reserves is not as developed as in other parts of Finland. Voluntary forest protection is promoted by the State through the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland 2014–2025, called **METSO** (see also information above).

The METSO Programme 2008–2025 has aimed to halt the ongoing decline in the biodiversity of forest habitats and species, and to establish at least stable or preferably favorable trends in Southern Finland's forest ecosystems. The Programme is a collaborative effort between the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and different stakeholders.

The METSO Programme has been designed to enhance biodiversity by supplementing and improving Finland's network of protected areas and by maintaining and developing nature management practices for commercially managed forests. Conservation schemes will largely be based on voluntary participation of landowners willing to safeguard biodiversity in their own forests. The Programme also promotes the establishment of conservation networks between private forest owners and organizations. Restoration activities are also being carried out on existing protected areas on State owned land.

The METSO Programme offers various tools for forest owners: they can offer their forests either for permanent protection or make temporary protection agreements. In addition, active nature management supported by the Programme is one way to increase biodiversity in managed stands. Forest owners and other stakeholders are also encouraged to establish co-operative networks.

There are ten forested habitats, which have been preserved under the METSO Programme. The sites are selected according to their ecological structure and their value for biodiversity. Regional forest and environmental authorities decide if the site is suitable for the Programme. Compensation will be paid to landowners according to legislation in the Nature Conservation Act or the Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry.

Game management

The most important national acts governing hunting and game management are the Hunting Act, the Wildlife and Game Administration Act, the Act on Game Animal Damages, and the Act on Game Management Fee and Hunting License Fee. Finnish hunting legislation and hunting activities are based on the principle of sustainable use. See more on [Wildlife and game](#). The strategy for sustainable hunting of declining waterbirds is in progress. However, the earlier suggested actions including bag limits and ban of hunting from the feeding sites have not been implemented.

In addition to national legislation, game husbandry and hunting are also governed by EU legislation. The European Union can make international agreements that bind its Member States. EU legislation binding all Member States includes regulations,

directives and decisions. The key legal instruments concerning game husbandry and hunting are the so-called Habitats Directive, Birds Directive and the Regulation on trade in seal products

Fisheries

The national **Fishing Act** requires Finland to ensure the good status of fish stocks. The objective of managing fish stocks should be to use fish resources in an ecologically, economically, and socially sustainable manner. Multiannual plans help maintain the viability of fish stocks and ensure their natural life cycle. Fish stock management measures should also preserve the biodiversity of other aquatic flora and fauna. See more [Fisheries](#).

There are **different strategies and programmes** to secure the conditions for recreational fishing, commercial fisheries, and the management of fishing waters. The objective is to identify challenges and to reach the target state through the measures proposed. Strategies and programmes concerning specific species and species groups consider the special management needs of each population. Different strategies and programmes also help Finland fulfil its other national and international obligations.

Finland's National Fish Passage Strategy aims to enhance the viability of threatened and endangered migratory fish stocks. Its mission has been to shift the focus from fish stocking to supporting and rehabilitating the natural reproductive cycle. Because of the changes in various circumstances affecting this theme, and because of the critical situation of most of the migratory fish species in Finland, this strategy will be updated during 2025-2026. The aim for the future is to broaden the toolkit for river restorations considering the increasing know-how on best and most cost-effective practices, and to find most suitable practices for different river types and fish populations.

In addition, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is as well implementing and finalizing the update of **Salmon and sea trout strategy**, where the focus is on fisheries management of these two species in the Baltic sea and in rivers flowing into it. Both strategies are also linked to the implementation of EU's Water Framework Directive and Nature Restoration Law.

To advance concrete actions to strengthen endangered fish populations, the implementation of the **NOUSU programme** 2020 onwards is key. The NOUSU programme aims to enable the natural life cycle of **migratory fish species** by removing migration barriers from rivers. It's based on voluntary actions; it combines

public and private funding and priorities projects which have the most significant ecological response to fish and river fauna. In general, projects aiming to strengthen migratory fish species and riverine ecosystems need participation from various stakeholders in different roles.

See more: [Fish passage strategy](#)

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Each sector of natural resources faces certain challenges. Mainly, the challenges are linked to the lack of resources needed for implementation and further work. For example, limited budget in the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) have hampered achieving the hectare goals for the protection of private forests; the programme's funding level has been regarded as inadequate in relation to the objectives.

The importance of uncultivated field margins and strips for agricultural biodiversity is undeniable. They provide habitats for numerous groups of organisms, such as pollinators and birds. However, their number has decreased. The voluntary implementation of biodiversity strips has remained limited.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

There are several examples of separate additional actions concerning the target.

The **Forest Biodiversity Action Programme (METSO)** has been so successful that Finland will set to begin a new implementation period (2026–2030) at the start of next year. According to the draft decision, the METSO programme will continue to be based on voluntary participation and will expand permanent protection measures nationwide. In Northern Finland, permanent protection will focus on safeguarding old-growth and natural forests. The proposed duration of the programme is 2026–2040. The programme period will be divided into two phases: quantitative targets are proposed for 2026–2030, **while the objectives for 2031–2040 will be aligned with the goals of the national restoration plan**: the METSO programme will form part of Finland's implementation of the EU Nature Restoration Regulation.

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In 2022 Finland adopted a [National Pollinator Strategy and action plan 2030](#). The aim of the novel strategy and action plan, is to halt the decrease in the number and diversity of pollinators by 2030, to ensure that pollinator populations stabilize and develop favourably, and to secure the pollination of wild and cultivated plants by protecting natural pollinators and using managed pollinators in a sustainable manner.

From the perspective of ecosystem functioning and pollinators' services, the strategy covers all natural pollinating insects and their habitats. The strategy proposal pays attention to ways to prevent causes of a reduction in pollinators.

To illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target, in Finland there are also positive examples of **long-term species protection, based on the long-term data**: Enhanced protection is delivering more results; According to expert estimates by Metsähallitus - state-owned enterprise, the Saimaa ringed seal population now stands at around 530 individuals (see also Target 4). At its lowest point in the early 1980s, the population was fewer than 150 seals. The Saimaa ringed seal is protected through national fishing restrictions. The regulation on fishing restrictions in Lake Saimaa was approved by the Finnish Government on May 6, 2021, and entered into force on May 8, 2021. These restrictions aim to safeguard the growth of the Saimaa-ringed seal population in line with the conservation strategy.

Now preparations are currently underway to extend the gillnet fishing restrictions introduced to protect the Saimaa ringed seal for the years 2026–2031. A study published last year shows that these restrictions have played a significant role in the recovery of the Saimaa ringed seal population. Artificial snowdrifts and man-made nests can help mitigate the negative impacts of climate change, but restrictions on the use of fishing gear dangerous to seals remain by far the most effective method of protecting the species.

Finland is also participating in the CBD **Mainstreaming coalition** among other parties: Government is to achieve a nature positive society together with different stakeholders and private sector. For this work one of the essential examples are biodiversity roadmaps of the Finnish stakeholders and private sector:

Stakeholders and private sector roadmaps to achieve a nature positive society in Finland include today **biodiversity roadmaps** of seven different sectors. Sectoral organizations present their concerns related to the state of biodiversity; understand the impacts they have on this and express their wish to improve the situation. The sectors have identified both direct and indirect impacts throughout the value chain.

The measures presented in the roadmaps are targeted to impacts on which businesses in the sector contribute. Many roadmaps also consider the synergies to be achieved by combining nature and climate actions.

Among industry associations, those that have published diversity-related roadmaps include Technology Industries of Finland, Finnish Forest Industries Federation, Finnish Sawmill Association, Finnish Energy, the Confederation of Finnish Construction Industries RT, Service Sector Employers PALTA, the Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners MTK, The Central Union of Swedish-speaking Agricultural Producers in Finland SLC, and the Finnish Food and Drink Industries Federation ETL.

The sustainable use of wild species also includes the perspective of habitats and natural resources:

See examples of the game management plans and different fisheries strategies and programmes in Finland: The **management plan for forest grouses** aims to improve and increase habitats suitable for forest grouses. Nature management in commercial forests is a key measure of population management. Improving and increasing habitats requires long-term efforts that will continue to deliver impacts for decades. It also contributes to mitigating the negative effects of climate change on forest grouses.

The **management plan for partridge** describes and justifies the management and protection measures necessary for keeping the partridge population viable and genetically pure throughout its current habitat. Another objective is to ensure that the management of the habitats of partridge and other species naturally occurring in agricultural environments is better integrated into land use.

The **management plan for the Finnish seal populations in the Baltic Sea** outlines measures to maintain the viability of grey seal and ringed seal populations in Finland's marine waters. The aim is to ensure that seals remain a permanent component of the marine environment and its diverse community of living organisms and to enable the sustainable utilization of seals as a valuable natural resource.

The purpose of the **wetland strategy** is to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of wetland environments. The strategy aims to promote multifunctional wetlands, considering waterfowl and water protection alike. Another objective is to promote cooperation with hunters, landowners, and other operators.

In Finland game management means active measures for the benefit of game animals and their viability. Game management measures can be divided into measures with short-term and long-term effects.

According to the Red List of Finnish Species (2010), the **migratory fish** sea trout and landlocked Atlantic salmon are classified as critically endangered, and anadromous whitefish, eel and freshwater populations of brown trout south of the Arctic Circle are classified as endangered. **Strategies and programmes** have been prepared to ensure the survival of these fish species. Species-specific strategies and programmes are based on the Finnish Natural Resources Institutes data on Finland's wild fish stocks. See more [Status of the River Tana Salmon Population 2015](#).

The key objectives of the **Finnish programme of the European Maritime, Fisheries and aquaculture Fund** are to support sustainable growth in the fisheries sector, secure the preconditions for primary production, accelerate renewal and innovation, and take environmental issues better into account. The Fund will finance development and investment projects in the fisheries sector, which may relate to sustainable fishing, aquaculture, fish processing and trade, and environmental measures in the fisheries sector. The package also includes innovation programmes for fisheries. In addition, the Fund finances the local development of fisheries, maritime policy, fisheries control, and the data collection programme for fisheries.

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B.1

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Headline

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Headline

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-18.1

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Headline

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and

progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

T8: Land use planning **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

During 2020–2025, Finland strengthened the integration of biodiversity considerations in land-use planning through ongoing reforms of the Land Use and

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Building Act and by operationalising the nationally binding land-use objectives (VAT). The reform work placed a stronger emphasis on ecosystem services, ecological connectivity and the safeguarding of nature values in planning, while national guidance, issued by the Ministry of the Environment and implemented by the regional administration, supported municipalities in applying biodiversity data, threatened species information and ecological assessments systematically in zoning and development processes.

Finland also improved the availability, quality and use of biodiversity data in planning. The national Biodiversity Information Facility (Laji.fi) and environmental data platforms expanded, offering planners more comprehensive data on species occurrences, habitats and ecological value areas. Remote-sensing and LiDAR-based mapping further supported the identification of valuable forest habitats, peatland condition, and ecological network components, enabling more data-driven land-use decision-making at both municipal and regional levels.

Municipalities advanced nature-based solutions and ecological network planning as part of urban development. Major cities such as Helsinki, Espoo, Turku and Tampere incorporated urban biodiversity programmes, ecological corridor mapping and multifunctional green infrastructure into local master plans and development projects. Nature-based solutions for climate adaptation—including green roofs, stormwater wetlands and biodiversity-friendly public spaces—became more common and many municipalities introduced biodiversity criteria into land-use strategies, zoning guidelines and construction requirements.

For example, Helsinki's biodiversity actions are implemented within a clearly defined governance and decision-making hierarchy. The City Strategy provides the overarching framework, establishing long-term objectives for sustainable urban development and biodiversity protection. These strategic commitments are operationalised through thematic and sector-specific programmes. These instruments guide land-use planning, conservation measures, restoration activities and the management of protected areas, ensuring coherence across municipal policies and in alignment with national and EU-level biodiversity objectives.

Finland has piloted ecological compensation in land-use contexts, testing compensation mechanisms for cases where residual biodiversity loss cannot be avoided and exploring how such approaches could complement planning tools in the future.

Cross-sectoral cooperation and new planning tools supported the mainstreaming of

biodiversity across different land-use sectors. Regional councils advanced landscape-level planning that strengthens ecological connectivity across municipal boundaries, focusing on green belts, river corridors and forest networks. Collaboration between municipalities, developers, NGOs and research institutes helped integrate biodiversity values into zoning, nature management and construction practices, contributing to a more holistic and consistent approach to biodiversity-friendly land-use planning nationwide.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

No significant change

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The renewed Finnish Nature Conservation Act, which entered into force in 2023, introduced ecological offsets as a new voluntary instrument to address residual biodiversity loss caused by land use and development projects. Ecological offsets are applied in situations where adverse impacts on nature cannot be avoided or sufficiently mitigated, and they aim to achieve a measurable no-net-loss or net-positive outcome for biodiversity by compensating for remaining harm through restoration, protection, or management actions elsewhere. The Act establishes the legal framework for defining, implementing, and verifying offsets, including requirements related to ecological equivalence, additionality, long-term effectiveness, and monitoring. By introducing ecological offsets, the Act complements land use planning and permitting systems and strengthens the application of the mitigation hierarchy in Finland.

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Regional land use plans in Finland incorporate biodiversity considerations by providing a strategic, landscape-scale framework that guides municipal land use while safeguarding ecological values of regional importance. They identify and designate nationally and regionally valuable natural areas, ecological corridors, green infrastructure networks, and areas important for ecosystem services, thereby supporting ecological connectivity across municipal boundaries. Biodiversity objectives derived from national land use guidelines and environmental legislation are translated into spatial designations and planning principles that steer development away from sensitive habitats. The preparation of regional plans is based on broad ecological assessments, nature inventories, and environmental impact assessment, and is carried out through participatory processes involving

municipalities, authorities, and stakeholders.

Helsinki has made measurable progress in expanding and strengthening its urban green infrastructure, including the designation of new protected areas and the enhancement of ecological connectivity between valuable habitats. Biodiversity considerations are increasingly mainstreamed into spatial planning, infrastructure development and coastal zone management. To support systematic implementation and evaluation, Helsinki has established a Nature Monitoring Plan. The implemented measures have improved the protection of key habitats, reduced fragmentation in parts of the urban landscape, and increased opportunities for ecological restoration within the city.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite progress, significant challenges remain in fully integrating biodiversity into land-use planning and development in Finland. A persistent issue is the uneven capacity and resources among municipalities, which leads to variability in how effectively biodiversity data and ecological assessments are used. Smaller municipalities may lack ecological expertise, making it difficult to interpret species and habitat data or to apply ecosystem service and connectivity considerations systematically in zoning. For example, Helsinki continues to face challenges in balancing biodiversity conservation with urban growth, infrastructure development and competing land-use demands. Spatial constraints, development pressure and limited financial and administrative resources affect the scale and pace of implementation. Ensuring long-term monitoring, securing adequate funding, and translating strategic commitments into sustained, measurable ecological improvements remain key challenges for achieving biodiversity targets at the city level.

Another challenge is the fragmentation of ecological networks, driven by urban expansion, infrastructure development and land-use pressures that continue to reduce habitat connectivity. While ecological corridor mapping has advanced, these analyses are not yet fully embedded in all planning decisions, and safeguarding connectivity often depends on local priorities rather than binding requirements. In addition, biodiversity data gaps, especially regarding habitats outside protected areas and species occurrence trends at local scales, limit the precision of planning and impact assessments.

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At the procedural level, impact assessment and permitting processes still struggle to prevent cumulative impacts, as project-level assessments often address impacts in isolation. Ecological compensation has been piloted but remains at an early stage, and its role within planning and permitting frameworks is not yet clear. In addition, ecological compensation remains a voluntary measure. Furthermore, trade-offs between renewable energy expansion, housing needs and biodiversity conservation continue to challenge integrated planning, particularly in coastal and forested regions.

To address these challenges, Finland could strengthen the integration of biodiversity considerations by enhancing municipal ecological expertise and providing more consistent national guidance and tools. Embedding ecological connectivity requirements into planning legislation or binding land-use objectives would help ensure coherent protection across regions. Continued investment in species, habitat and ecosystem condition monitoring, including remote sensing and open data infrastructure, would improve the reliability of planning decisions. Expanding landscape-level planning and cross-municipal cooperation could support more systematic management of ecological networks, while clarifying the role of ecological compensation could offer an additional mechanism to achieve no-net-loss outcomes where impacts cannot be fully avoided.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- [Reform of the Nature Conservation Act](#)
- City of Helsinki
 - [The City Strategy](#)
 - [City of Helsinki's Environmental Protection Targets 2040](#), [City of Helsinki Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2028](#)
 - [The City of Helsinki Nature Conservation Programme 2025-2038](#)
 - [Nature Monitoring Plan](#)

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

T9: Pollution prevention **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Finland works both at EU and national level on prevention of pollution. At EU level the REACH (Registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals), CLP (Classification, Labelling and Packaging), Plant protection products and Biocides Regulations set rules for the use, authorization, monitoring and evaluation of chemicals by different bodies. Timely, rapidly updated monitoring information for all harmful substances is a prerequisite for effective protection measures and other environmental decision-making. The national chemicals programme up to 2035 will be implemented with the aim of improving the protection of human health and the environment from the effects of harmful chemicals as well as promoting a safe circular economy. The national chemicals programme also aims to enhance the information-based decision making and Finland’s participation to the international cooperation for chemical safety.

Finland is a Party to the main multilateral chemicals and waste conventions and implements the international obligations through the EU level legislation. The Union legislation covers for example the restrictions on the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and on mercury. It also governs the trade on certain hazardous chemicals (Prior Informed Consent, PIC).

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In Finland only authorized plant protection products may be placed on the market and used. The active substances undergo a thorough risk assessment before a decision on their approval is taken in the EU at union level, which means it does not pose any harmful effects on human health or any unacceptable effects on the environment. Only after an active substance is approved, an application for authorization at national level of a plant protection product may be filed. The decision on authorization of plant protection products is taken at national level.

The label of the plant protection product indicates the authorized uses and all use instructions including risk mitigation measures. The marketing and use of plant protection products as well as their residues are monitored and controlled.

The Farm to Fork Strategy as well as the Biodiversity Strategy of the EU contain aspirational targets for a 50 % reduction of the use and risk of chemical pesticides as well as a 50 % reduction of the use of 'more hazardous pesticides' (candidates for substitution).

Reducing emissions and air pollution, controlling agricultural run-off and urban and industrial waste-water are key to preventing eutrophication and acidification. Finland is implementing programmes of measures in its water and marine management plans to reduce pressures from catchment areas and direct pressures on water bodies.

The plastics policy measures on microplastics are largely carried out at the EU level, such as the REACH restriction on added microplastics and the new regulation on preventing plastic pellet loss that will significantly reduce unintentional microplastics. Within the framework of the EU Eco-design Regulation, steps will also be taken to limit microplastics, for example relating to car tyres and paints.

Finland is aiming for a breakthrough in the circular economy of plastics by 2030. In 2018, Finland was the first country to develop a national Plastics Roadmap to reduce littering and other environmental damage caused by plastics, avoid the unnecessary consumption and improve the recycling of plastics and replace conventional fossil-based plastics with other materials and solutions. These goals have been further specified in 2022 when the Plastic Roadmap was updated to ensure greater attention to sustainable product development, reuse, recyclability of products, and the increased use of recycled plastics.

Thanks to the national Plastics Roadmap, core actors in Finland have a quite good overall picture of activities and progress towards a circular economy of plastics. Several actors invest in this change, including research organizations, companies,

governance, and non-governmental organizations.

Examples of these include the extensive policy-integrated PlastLIFE project to support Plastics Roadmap implementation, the Circular Economy Green Deals commitments by companies operating in the plastic value chain, the support projects to the national implementation of EU regulations like the prevention of single use plastics use, the public funding by Business Finland's boosting innovation and investments in whole business ecosystems, and the many campaigns by different actors to support the circular economy of plastics in many ways.

Finland is actively engaged in the UN Member States negotiations on an international legally binding agreement to end plastic pollution. The government has also involved stakeholders into the substantive discussions on the developments of the ongoing negotiations in the intergovernmental negotiating committee (INC). Finland highlights the importance of the full life-cycle approach in the future plastics agreement which would also support the objectives of Finland's national Plastics Roadmap. Finland is also a member of the High Ambition Coalition to End Plastic Pollution committed to develop an effective plastics treaty.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

For plant protection products, progress towards the target is achieved by day-to-day implementation of the reg. (EU) 1107/2009. Data requirements and risk assessment frameworks are evolving slowly but consistently. This results in gradual removal of non-compliant active substances from the EU-market and consequent withdrawal of the national product authorisations, as well as in additional restrictions laid on existing products.

Some 36 active substances have been removed from the national sales statistic query (a proxy for removed authorisations) between 2011 and 2022. All removals are not related to excessive risks, but they do include some of the most toxic insecticides (Alpha-cypermethrin, Beta-cyfluthrin, Clothianidin, Dimethoate, Gamma-cyhalothrin, Imidacloprid, Indoxacarb, Thiacloprid, Thiamethoxam) that have had a large contribution to the TAT-indicators. Substances which are currently unauthorised, accounted for > 50 % of the toxic load to terrestrial arthropods (bees

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& other), birds and mammals during 2011 - 2022.

Routinely assigned risk mitigation measures contribute to the main policy goal, even though they may not be represented in the indicator. These include **groundwater restriction** (use not allowed in important groundwater areas, ~35 % of products), **pollinator restriction** (e.g. daytime use not allowed, ~ 3 % of products (insecticides)), **repeated use restriction** (consecutive use of an active substance not allowed, ~8 % of products) and **surface water restrictions** (e.g. drift reducing nozzles and/or untreated buffer zones).

A **sustainable circular plastics economy** involves numerous goals arising from various acts, commitments and programmes. At the **EU level**, these include the waste directives, the directive on single-use plastics (SUPD), circular economy programmes, the plastics strategy, the marine strategy, the chemicals strategy and regulation on chemicals, legislation on food contact material and the regulation on the use of recycled plastic in food packaging, as well as the Member States' contribution partly being based on the rate of plastics recycling. At the national level, the **circular plastics economy** is steered, for example by the Waste Act and waste decrees, voluntary Green Deal commitments, the programme of measures of Finland's marine strategy and the national waste management plan.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

A key challenge in timely removal of non-compliant substances and products is lack of resources. This occurs across the EU and causes delays in the active substance and product evaluations, which ultimately results in (extension of) product authorisations that are based on outdated risk assessments. More generally, resources allocated to the enforcement of chemicals legislation are insufficient.

Lack of a complete and harmonised indicator methodology is a key challenge for the overall interpretation of the status.

There is an urgent need to advance work at multiple levels, encompassing both methodological development and practical implementation, in relation to KM-GBF Target 7 on pollution. Current limitations in resources for monitoring compliance with existing legislation and restrictions present a significant challenge to effective enforcement.

With respect to chemical pesticides and “more hazardous pesticides,” monitoring

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within the European Union is predominantly based on sales volumes. However, this approach does not adequately reflect actual risk, given the variability in hazard profiles among substances.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Monitored pesticide concentrations in surface waters have only occasionally exceeded their predicted no-effect concentration (PNEC), and no exceedances of environmental quality standards for pesticides have been observed in surface water bodies. A low-dose herbicide (triasulfuron) was detected at concentrations higher than its PNEC at several sites during 2011–2017. However, since its use was prohibited in 2018, it has not been detected in surface waters (2018–2025). (Data available in the Finnish water quality database Vesla (Open data) and in [the demonstration page](#)).

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Links to publications:

Sari Autio, Emilia Laitala and Kaija Kallio-Mannila. 2023. Evaluation of the Finnish action plan for the sustainable use of pesticides 2018-2022. Agricultural and food science 32: 9-21. <https://doi.org/10.23986/afsci.122220>

Kati Räsänen, Irene Vänninen, Sirpa Kurppa, Jussi V.K. Kukkonen, Peter Fantke, Characterizing ecotoxicity impacts of pesticides applied to vegetable crops in Finland during 2003–2019 and recommendations for impact reduction, Journal of Cleaner Production, Volume 522, 2025, 146247, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2025.146247>

M. Hagner, S. Rämö, H. Soinne, V. Nuutinen, R. Muilu-Mäkelä, J. Heikkinen, J. Heikkinen, J. Hyvönen, K. Ohralahti, V. Silva, R. Osman, V. Geissen, C.J. Ritsema, R. Keskinen, Pesticide residues in boreal arable soils: Countrywide study of occurrence and risks, Environmental Pollution, Volume 357, 2024, 124430, ISSN 0269-7491, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2024.124430>

Feed additive in the animal production with favorable environmental effects

In the EU, feed additive authorisation is based on the Feed additive regulation (EC) 1831/2003. A feed additive designed to reduce methane emissions in ruminants by

inhibiting specific rumen microbes, has been shown to lower methane emissions by up to 30% in dairy cows. The feed additive in question is 3-nitrooxypropanol (3-NOP), commercially known as Bovaer. The 3-NOP additive was approved in EU under the category of zootechnical additives (4), with functional group substances which favourably affect the environment (reduction of enteric methane production) for dairy cows, suckler cows, and pregnant heifers in 2022.

Only approved feed additives may be used in animal feed. The scientific evaluation is carried out by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), after which the European Commission, together with the Member States, prepares the approval and conditions of use. During the approval process, the safety of the substance for animals, humans, and the environment, as well as its efficacy, is assessed. Currently the EFSA is evaluating 3-NOP application for other ruminants too.

The Finnish Food Authority is responsible for supervising feeds and feed business operators in Finland. This means we also monitor the use of this additive to ensure it is used for the approved animal species and that the maximum levels specified in the instructions are followed. There is no legal obligation in Finland to use this feed additive. In Denmark, however, national legislation came into force this year requiring, for example, the use of this feed additive on farms with more than 50 dairy cows.

More information on feed additives: [Finnish Food Authority](#).

In Finland, research on this feed additive has been conducted, for example, in the **IRMA project**, focusing on grass silage-based feeding and the reduction of methane concentrations in domestic feeding systems. For more information: [IRMA Project](#) – Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke)

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use

for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

T10: Harmful invasive species **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

To reduce the pressure that invasive alien species place on biodiversity, the main actions align with the implementation of EU and national IAS legislation. All IAS on the EU or national list are classified as invasive throughout the EU, and their import, cultivation, sale, possession, or release into the environment is prohibited. The national IAS Act defines responsibilities, designates competent authorities, and sets out measures for IAS management and control in Finland. In addition, citizens and non-governmental organizations contribute to IAS control through voluntary work, often with limited resources.

There is ongoing development work on both national and EU invasive species legislation to strengthen proactive control of invasive species. This work particularly focuses on updating the most critical invasive alien species for inclusion in the EU- and national invasive species lists through species selection. The latest update of

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the EU IAS list was finalized in June 2025, adding 26 new species. Currently, the EU IAS list includes 114 species.

National management plans developed in Finland are supporting IAS legislation and guide necessary preventive measures. Each management plan outlines measures to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive alien species.

[Regulation \(EU\) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council Act on managing the risks caused by alien species](#)
[Government Decree on the Management of Risks from Alien Species](#)

- [Management plan to prevent invasive alien species of national concern III](#) 2020
- [Management plan to prevent invasive alien species V](#) 2024
- [Management plan to prevent invasive alien species IV](#) 2021
- [Management plan to prevent invasive alien species II](#) 2019
- [Management plan to prevent invasive alien species I](#) 2018

One important part of achieving the target is communication and awareness-raising, which play a crucial role in IAS management. In Finland, the national IAS web portal (<https://vieraslajit.fi/>) consolidates all available information on managing invasive alien species. The website supports species identification, control efforts, and the collection of sightings for monitoring and research purposes. It also provides information on relevant legislation and management plans related to IAS prevention.

Preventing invasive alien species is most effective when carried out through cooperation among authorities, stakeholders, and private individuals (see below). Finland maintains close collaboration with neighboring EU and Nordic countries to prevent the spread of IAS. These partnerships include regular meetings, exchange of experience and information, and informal contacts when needed for specific cases (see below). Finland has also actively participated in various international, regional, and Nordic projects related to invasive alien species. Several examples provide excellent insights and practical approaches to IAS management (see below)

To reduce the pressure caused by invasive alien species on biodiversity, there have been several scientific studies to prioritize the most harmful invasive alien species. E.g. the study based on the documentation of Finland's Red List, the observation site data of the Hertta Species Information System, and the spatial analyses carried out in connection with invasive species management plans, have made it possible to relatively reliably name the invasive species that most severely threaten Finland's endangered species. The management of these priority IAS reduce the most

pressure on biodiversity. [Impacts of EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 for Finland | Natural Resources Institute Finland](#).

Private sector involvement has proven beneficial in implementing IAS measures in Finland. A notable best practice in concrete IAS control and management is the innovative mobile game Crowdsorsa (see below).

All the actions mentioned above—especially implementing IAS legislation, including the prohibition of IAS to import, cultivation, sale, possession, or release into the environment—will have an impact on each other. The aim is and part of the target is to reduce the number of invasive alien species established in Finland by 50%.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Referring to the calculation of the number of observed established IAS in Finland, the established IAS have increased from 88 to 137 species from 1970 to 2025: according to the results of the modelling, the establishment rate of established IAS has slightly increased from 0.79 IAS/year in 1970 to 0.93 IAS/year in 2025. However, since the IAS legislation (2016) the rate of IAS has not been accelerated and in the long run the trend is expected to slow and curve down

Based on the documentation of Finland's Red List, the observation site data of the Hertta Species Information System, and the spatial analyses carried out in connection with invasive species management plans, it is possible to relatively reliably name the invasive alien species that most severely threaten Finland's endangered species. Among plants, these are most clearly large-leaved lupine and rugosa rose, and to a lesser extent other alien plants (Himalayan balsam, reed canary grass, Japanese knotweed and Sakhalin knotweed, alien tree species and other garden plants). Diseases, parasites, and pests are one clear but difficult-to-control group of invasive species, which include, among others, ash dieback, Dutch elm disease, and crayfish plague. For birds, the most significant threat is alien predators, mainly mink and raccoon dogs. Competition with an invasive species using the same resource is a disadvantage, for example, for many fish.

To achieve the target, the most effective approach would be to control above all at

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those invasive species that threaten several species on the Red List. With measures directed solely at rugosa rose, large-leaved lupine, and invasive predators, significant impacts could be achieved on many Red List species. This would require the ability to identify the most important areas from the perspective of endangered species where control is carried out, and that control work is done persistently, and sites are monitored regularly even after the control.

It is also useful to focus control measures on biodiversity “hot spot” areas where many endangered species occur. For example, many endangered species of sandy shores occur in the same places, such as on the sandy beaches and islands of the southwestern archipelago.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

For more complete IAS management in Finland faces the challenge of the insufficient resources (financial and/or human). This has been encountered as a major challenge now.

For the further implementation in Finland needs to take more notice of possibilities of intentional introductions of IAS into aquatic or marine environment. Additionally, another key challenge is a trade, including e-trade (e-commerce) which will need more IAS control. International trade as a direct and indirect driver of biological invasions worldwide and thus a growing pathway also in Finland to spread IAS even wider.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Besides the IAS legislation and national management plans, there are several examples to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Finland has actively participated also in various international, regional, and Nordic projects related to invasive alien species. There are several examples providing excellent information as well as IAS management (see below).

For example, the [Barents Invasive Alien Species](#) project aimed to strengthen IAS management and expertise in the Barents region, focusing on invasive alien plants and pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. This

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work is partly continued through the ongoing [BB Alien](#) project (Interreg Aurora-funded). In addition, several other projects addressing IAS fully or partially are currently underway, including [INSPIRE](#) (Interreg Aurora-funded), [SOTKA](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Helmi](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Priodiversity LIFE](#) (EU LIFE), [ROSE](#) (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment), and [OneSTOP](#) (EU Commission). The projects develop methods for detecting and controlling IAS, implement control measures, and promote cooperation between different stakeholders. All these projects manage the IAS and benefit the biodiversity.

Private sector involvement has proven beneficial in implementing IAS measures in Finland. A notable best practice is the innovative mobile game Crowdsorsa (<https://www.crowdsorsa.com/invasive-species/>), which engages citizens in detecting and eradicating invasive alien species in their neighborhoods and beyond. In addition, several companies offer services to control IAS and/or develop methods for detecting and eradicating IAS (e.g. hot water treatment for plants).

The [Nordic Council of Ministers](#) is actively involved in IAS prevention and management through joint projects and strategies that promote cooperation, knowledge sharing, and policy development across the Nordic region. See the earlier work and report [Invasive Alien Species](#). Regional Arctic cooperation on invasive alien species has also played an important role in Finland. The [Arctic Invasive Alien Species Strategy](#), adopted at the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in 2017, laid the foundation for several key projects that have since been implemented.

Communication and awareness-raising play a crucial role in IAS management. Since 2013, the Finnish Advisory Board for Invasive Alien Species, comprising 30 different IAS actors, has served as the national expert body. Its role is to promote, monitor, and develop the implementation of EU and national IAS legislation, as well as to coordinate communication targeting diverse audiences on IAS issues.

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

T11: Ecological footprint **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Finland [ranks highly](#) in comparisons of sustainable development (e.g. the sustainable development goals).

However, despite the cross-national comparisons showing that Finland performs well when using selected environmental indicators, such as air quality, attempts to ensure economic prosperity and human well-being take a heavy toll on ecosystems and natural resources. The **ecological footprint** of an average Finn is high, and the material resource consumption of Finns is the highest in Europe. Finns also generate a lot of waste. While the rapid growth of renewable energy has led to reductions in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, Finland's carbon sinks have stagnated. The assessment of the biodiversity of species in Finland is perhaps the most thorough in the world, and the results show a negative trend, with one in nine species being endangered.

Material Footprint Approaches

The International Resource Panel (IRP) Global Material Flows and Resource Productivity Working Group applies to Raw Material Consumption (RMC), calculated per GDP unit and per capita. In contrast, WWF's approach to measuring ecological footprint has been based on calculating the material footprint per unit of land area.

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

In Finland work on the ecological footprint [has been done](#) for the last twenty years including long term statistical information on consumption since 1960s.

In Finland's SDG indicators and in [the statistical annex](#) of the **Voluntary National Review 2025 (Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for Finland: Statistical Annex of the Finnish Voluntary National Report 2025 on the Implementation of Agenda 2030)**, several IRP indicator charts (**SDG 8.4.1/12.2.1 and 8.4.2/12.2.2**) related to ecological footprint are included and should be considered.

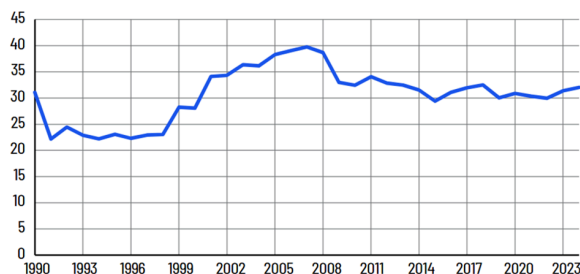


Figure: SDG 8.4.1.b: Material footprint (RMC) per capita (tons). Source: <https://www.resourcepanel.org/global-material-flows-database>.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The greatest challenge for advancing the circular economy in Finland is the material footprint, which is among the largest in Europe. Additional challenges include the extensive use of virgin raw materials in the construction and industrial sectors and the low volume of recycled municipal and industrial waste, reflected in a circular material use rate well below the EU average. Despite significant discussion and political ambition, Finland's progress in developing a circular economy remains far behind expectations. Nevertheless, Finland has the potential to become a model country for circular economy practices. Achieving this requires leveraging Finland's strengths, such as a highly educated population, strong trust in institutions and individuals, industrial process efficiency and optimization, digitalization, and the

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advantages of being a small country. Reference: [Agenda 2030 Voluntary National Review – Finland 2025](#).

In Finland, overconsumption is a key challenge to sustainable development and our domestic material consumption per capita is among the highest in Europe. Finnish consumption of natural resources per person, and our ecological footprint therewith is high.

Root causes must be addressed at a systemic level and cannot be left to individuals, but require guidance, regulation, and advice. Nevertheless, everyone can contribute to positive developments in the protection of biodiversity.

Dietary changes represent an impactful way for everyone to reduce their Ecological footprint. Compared to shifting to plant-based diets, the impact of reducing food waste is moderate, but still an issue to address: In Finland, 10-15% of all edible food produced is wasted, with households accounting for one third of the total food waste. As Finland has pledged to halve its food waste by 2030, effective stock management in grocery stores and streamlining industrial processes in the food industry should be implemented.

Finland's excessive material footprint is associated with overconsumption of material resources. Material intensive activities such as construction, along with sand and gravel quarrying and metal ore mining are threats to biodiversity.

To promote the circular economy and reduction of the material footprint across different actors in society, [the Circular Economy Green Deal](#) was launched in 2024. Based on scientific evidence, it is a voluntary commitment framework in which participating organisations commit to reducing their use of natural resources, setting ambitious targets, and implementing actions that advance a low-carbon circular economy. Further development and large-scale implementation of the Circular Economy Green Deal are necessary to achieve circular economy goals across the whole of society.

Finnish Red List of endangered species identifies the primary threats to the country's biodiversity, ranking construction on land as the sixth most significant threat, construction of waterways as the ninth, and sand and gravel quarrying as well as mining as the tenth. This combined impact from construction-related activities is more than seven times higher than the impact of climate change. Also, the impact of climate change on biodiversity is expected. Beyond the disruption of habitats the high material footprint also indirectly accelerates climate change by releasing substantial amounts of greenhouse gases in the material refining and manufacturing

processes. This multifaceted environmental degradation underscores the urgent need for Finland to reassess and decrease its footprint as a plan to mitigate these negative impacts and to protect the ecosystem services.

While achieving full circularity across material types is a necessary in reducing Finland's footprint, it will still be insufficient to bring its footprint within global sustainability boundaries. However, steps towards the global boundaries within the existing economic framework, enhancing circularity and shift towards more sustainable alternatives are key. Secondly, a reduction in consumption across all material categories is necessary.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The network of carbon-neutral municipalities ([Hinku Network](#)), major retail chains and public food services – have taken active steps in relation to the sustainability transition. At the household level, heating solutions have moved from fossil fuels to heat pumps. The rapid increase in wind and solar power shows the potential for wide-scale changes.

Additionally, [Fisu](#) (Finnish Sustainable Communities) is a network of Finnish municipalities committed to working towards becoming carbon neutral and waste-free and curbing overconsumption by 2050. Today, the network consists of 13 municipalities.

Sitra's [study](#) shows that nature and carbon footprints can and should be examined side by side, both from the perspective of lifestyle changes and decision-making. Many lifestyle changes reduce both carbon and nature footprints. Citizens can significantly influence their own nature's footprint through changes in consumption and by moderating consumption levels.

Information about the climate impacts of different products and services has already helped many people live more sustainably and reduce their carbon footprint. Now, the same is possible for the nature footprint. This knowledge also enables citizens to demand more concrete actions from companies and policymakers to prevent biodiversity loss.

However, the responsibility for combating biodiversity loss cannot rest solely on citizens. It is the role of policymakers, businesses, and society at large to ensure

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accessible and socially just means for citizens to reduce their nature's footprint. Decision-makers in society and businesses can use nature's footprint calculations to design effective measures for reducing the biodiversity impact of consumption.

Evaluating harm and impacts to nature requires an indicator such as carbon footprints

To enable companies to set targets and measures to reduce their biodiversity footprint, they should know their most significant impacts on the biodiversity footprint and how significant their footprint is. At S-Group, we evaluate the harm our operations cause to biodiversity through the pioneering research at the University of Jyväskylä's resource wisdom community JYU.Wisdom.

There are currently challenges in identifying the harmful impacts of the value chain, such as the procurement of products and services, for reasons including the fact that a large part of the harmful impact caused by Finnish consumption is transferred outside Finland's borders around the globe.

The purpose of the joint research project, funded by S Group and Sitra, is to develop a comprehensive model for calculating the environmental impacts of an organization. The methods and tools to be made available in the public domain will enable the planning of more efficient measures preventing the loss of biodiversity in the value chains of companies, for example.

The goal is for the model to be usable in both Finland and abroad, facilitating organizations' commitment to avoiding operations with an overall detrimental impact on biodiversity. In the model, the measure of harm to biodiversity is calculated as a share of species that are at risk of global extinction (PDF = potentially disappeared fraction of species).

The preliminary results of S Group's total biodiversity footprint were published in the spring of 2023, and the interim report of the study can be read in its entirety on the University of Jyväskylä's publication archive website. The majority of S Group's biodiversity footprint consists of food products. The final report of the study shall be published at the beginning of year 2026. At the same time, a guidance document for calculating the biodiversity footprint shall be published.

Halving the food waste by 2030

The S Group's aim is to halve food waste by 2030 (see for more information: non state actor commitment). The food waste of S Group's grocery stores in 2024 was 1.23% (2023: 1.28). In 2024, relative food waste decreased by 4%, and the amount of waste produced was reduced by around 1,300 tonnes. Key performance indicators or other relevant indicators of measurable success (such as percentages, figures or other quantitative pieces of information, noting links with the indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, incl. NBSAP compared with the previous year. Compared with 2014, the amount of food waste has decreased by 31%. Red-labelled products at stores are one of the visible methods of waste management. Products about to go out of date have been systematically discounted at S Group's grocery stores for more than 10 years. In 2024, S Group sold a total of around 97 million (2023: 92 million) red-labelled products (-30% and -60% of the normal price). The evening discount practice has been in national use for seven years. Usable food is also donated to charity, and S Group has more than 400 food aid partners. In addition, food donations are carried out at outlets in Estonia. In addition to donations, all the 19 cooperatives use product waste boxes and bags.

S Group's resource efficiency and circular economy related targets are:

1. The goal is that the amount of waste does not increase as sales grow (decoupling = calculation method for waste amount relative to retail sales). The goal is that the ratio of waste amount to retail sales (inflation-adjusted) is 6.7 by 2030.
2. Maintain a recycling rate of over 80% annually.
3. The goal is to halve food waste by 2030.

Fair Finnish footprint publication: https://wwf.fi/app/uploads/c/z/a/g489zowam6yx02m6vz3mia/wwf_fair_finnish_footprint_report_final_june2024.pdf

Indicator Data

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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

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A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Headline

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their

biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

T12: Public administration **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The new Nature Conservation Act (Luonnonsuojelulaki 9/2023), which entered into force on 1 June 2023, strengthens Finland's legal framework and supports implementation of this target. The Act updates and modernises previous nature conservation legislation to better preserve the diversity of nature and ensure favourable conservation status for habitats and species, aligning with obligations under EU nature directives and reinforcing the role of biodiversity in administrative action and planning processes. It also introduces or clarifies key elements such as the precautionary principle, under which decision-makers must consider the risk of significant biodiversity loss even without full scientific certainty, which directly advances more systematic integration of biodiversity considerations into governance. In addition, the Act expands the list of protected habitat types, strengthens provisions for consideration of endangered species in permitting and land-use decisions, consolidates planning systems, and introduces voluntary ecological compensation mechanisms to offset biodiversity losses from development. These legal tools help influence public and private sector behaviour, enhance policy coherence across sectors, and build institutional capacity for biodiversity mainstreaming.

The reform of the Finnish Nature Conservation Act also significantly strengthened and clarified the role of the National Nature Panel (Luontopaneeli) in public decision-making. Under the new Act, the Panel's role was formalised as an independent scientific advisory body supporting government, ministries and public authorities by providing multidisciplinary, research-based assessments on biodiversity, ecosystems and nature conservation. This elevated the Panel from a primarily advisory and project-based expert group to a more institutionally recognised part of the national

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science-policy interface.

The Biodiversity LIFE project supports the implementation of the target by strengthening the integration of biodiversity into public administration, planning, and decision-making. A core action is the preparation of regional biodiversity action plans (RBAPs), which identify priority areas, ecological connections and restoration needs, and provide an evidence-based framework for mainstreaming biodiversity into regional land use planning and governance.

Prime Minister's Office has launched the Nature Positive Administration development programme, which aims at strengthening the capacity, coherence, and effectiveness of public governance in addressing the root causes of biodiversity loss. The focus is on systematically integrating biodiversity objectives into the strategies of different government ministries, clarifying roles and responsibilities across sectors, and establishing shared operating models for organising, leading, and coordinating nature-related work within and between government agencies. The programme also facilitates the development of models for biodiversity impact assessment and tracking the biodiversity effects of public funding. In addition, the programme emphasises capacity building and knowledge use within the civil service, including competence profiles, improved access to scientific knowledge, and greater understanding of the multiple benefits of nature, such as ecosystem services and the economic costs of biodiversity loss.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The uptake of biodiversity objectives has seen some integration in national strategies, programmes and legislation, most notably through the preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to 2030, the launch of the Helmi Habitat Programme, and the entry into force of the new Nature Conservation Act (2023). Additionally, e.g. the National Forest Strategy 2035 (see Target 7) and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2030 (see Target 6) have included biodiversity objectives and related actions. Cross-sectoral coordination has improved through interministerial cooperation, thematic working groups and LIFE projects, supporting more coherent governance and alignment of biodiversity objectives with climate, land-use, forestry, agriculture and infrastructure policies.

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Key outcomes include enhanced administrative capacity and tools for biodiversity governance. Regional biodiversity action plans developed under the Biodiversity LIFE project have improved prioritisation and evidence-based decision-making, while restoration and management actions have translated policy goals into concrete measures on the ground. Public procurement and funding instruments have increasingly recognised biodiversity impacts, and work on biodiversity impact assessment, monitoring and ecosystem accounting has strengthened the knowledge base for decision-making. Training, guidance and networks have increased civil servants' competence and awareness of biodiversity values, ecosystem services and the economic costs of nature loss.

The reformed Finnish Government Impact Assessment Guidelines provide a structured framework for planning and conducting impact assessments in legislative preparation within the Finnish Government. They outline principles and procedures to help policymakers systematically identify, analyse and evaluate the potential effects of proposed laws across multiple domains, including economic, social and environmental impacts, with the aim of improving the quality, transparency and evidence-basis of legislative decisions. They emphasise cross-sectoral cooperation and stakeholder consultation to help identify biodiversity impacts that may fall outside the lead ministry's policy area, and they link impact assessment to policy coherence and sustainable development objectives, including national and international biodiversity goals.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite some progress in mainstreaming biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains uneven, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, insufficient and unevenly applied biodiversity impact assessment methods, gaps in data availability and interoperability, and limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts of public funding hinder evidence-informed decision-making. Economic incentives and procurement practices still partly favour activities that exert pressure on biodiversity, and awareness of the economic costs of biodiversity loss and the benefits of ecosystem services is not yet fully integrated into routine administrative processes.

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Further implementation can be supported through a combination of governance, capacity-building and economic approaches. Strengthening mandatory integration of biodiversity objectives into sectoral legislation, strategies and spending reviews would improve policy coherence. Expanding and standardising biodiversity impact assessment and funding-tracking models, supported by improved ecosystem accounting and open, interoperable data systems, would enhance transparency and accountability. Continued competence development for civil servants, including clear competence profiles and access to scientific knowledge, is essential. Redirecting public procurement and financial incentives towards biodiversity-positive outcomes, scaling up successful pilots such as those under Biodiversity LIFE, and systematically applying OECD and IPBES policy-coherence tools can further embed biodiversity into public administration.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- [Reform of the Nature Conservation Act](#)
- [Guidelines for Impact Assessment in Law Drafting](#) (in Finnish)
- [Nature Positive Administration development programme](#) (in Finnish)

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B.1

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Headline

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Headline

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-18.1

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Headline

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Headline

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and

ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

T13: Private sector and biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

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In what appears to be one of the first business-led national efforts of this scale, Finnish industry sectors have drawn up sector-specific biodiversity roadmaps for reducing their negative and increasing their positive impacts on biodiversity. There are currently roadmaps for several industry sectors, including building and construction, chemistry and forestry. These private sector roadmaps acknowledge concerns about biodiversity, assess their direct and indirect impacts across the value chain, and express a commitment to improvement. The proposed measures focus on impacts attributable to businesses within each sector, while many roadmaps also highlight synergies between nature and climate actions. An independent Finnish public fund Sitra has also been working with the industry sectors in translating the roadmaps into company-level roadmaps and actions.

As noted under Target 1, Finland also has a scientifically robust legal framework for companies to voluntarily offset their impacts on biodiversity.

The Government is organising support for businesses to increase their actions to benefit nature e.g. as part of the EU funded Technical Support Instrument (TSI) project on Biodiversity Finance Solutions, where an operating model is being developed based on business demand, and supporting material is gathered to support especially small and medium sized enterprises to upgrade their work on biodiversity issues. The project will finish in the first quarter of 2026.

The University of Jyväskylä has developed an ecological footprint approach that has been piloted by S Group to quantify biodiversity-related impacts (see Target 11: Ecological footprint for more details).

In addition to these, the Government supports several non-state actors in reporting

their non state actor commitments alongside the 7th national report. The organizations that have reported their commitments include the Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners MTK, S Group, Metsä Group, and Finnish Forest Industries Federation.

At the European Union level different sustainability initiatives (e.g. Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, CSRD) aim to enhance biodiversity sustainability of companies operating in the EU.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Creation of the sectoral roadmaps (see above) represents commitments from the private sector to identify and decrease their footprint on nature. These biodiversity-related roadmaps include the following key sectors: Technology Industries of Finland, Finnish Forest Industries Federation, Finnish Sawmill Association, Finnish Energy, the Confederation of Finnish Construction Industries RT, Service Sector Employers PALTA, the Finnish Ports Association, the Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners MTK, the Swedish Lantbruksproducenternas Centralförbund SLC, and the Finnish Food and Drink Industries Federation ETL (see the link below on examples).

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The challenges identified in the sectoral-level biodiversity roadmaps include the complexity and multiple interconnections of biodiversity issues, as well as challenges related to methodological development and the availability of competence. There are also challenges in translating these industry-wide roadmaps into concrete actions at the company level. This is particularly true for small and medium-sized enterprises, where limited resources make implementation more difficult.

Another challenge is access to high-quality data related to biodiversity. What the sectors wish from legislators is predictable regulation and, in the EU context, accountability for the country-specific characteristics. The legislation should enable flexible and cost-effective actions for biodiversity. In addition, the public sector

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should increase awareness on impacts on biodiversity, not only the negative but also the positive ones.

Other identified challenges are described under Target 1, such as the small size of the ecological offsetting market and funding towards biodiversity in general.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Sectoral-level biodiversity roadmaps have been collected on the website of the Ministry of the Environment (<https://ym.fi/luonnon-monimuotoisuuden-tiekartat>).

Calculation of biodiversity footprint: The Finnish cooperative retail group S Group had its biodiversity footprint calculated in cooperation with the University of Jyväskylä's JYU.Wisdom team. <https://s-ryhma.fi/en/sustainability/climate-and-natural-resources/biodiversity>

Integration of biodiversity into investment and real estate: A pension insurance company Ilmarinen integrates biodiversity across investments and real estate via a 2022 portfolio-wide roadmap and TNFD-aligned reporting. <https://www.ilmarinen.fi/en/about-ilmarinen/investments/responsibility-in-investments/>

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Headline

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of

biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

T14: The use of genetic resources **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Finland has implemented the legislation and other measures required under the Nagoya Protocol. Work on the conservation of genetic resources is ongoing, and biotechnology is used in a responsible manner.

Concerning agricultural and forest genetic resources Finland has made progress in conserving traditional landrace crops, native livestock breeds and forest tree genetic resources through [the National Genetic Resources Programme](#). Ex situ and in situ conservation actions (e.g., gene banks, on-farm conservation, long-term forest genetic trials) safeguard important genetic variation needed for climate adaptation and future breeding.

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Finland does not regulate access to its genetic resources and has not established access measures; therefore, access to genetic resources is not subject to restrictions. However, the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources of the Sámi people is subject to prior informed consent (PIC) and mutually agreed terms (MAT). The national ABS-regulation (394/2016) entered into force on 30 May 2016.

The compliance pillar of the Nagoya Protocol is implemented through Regulation (EU) No 511/2014, which is applicable in all EU Member States, including Finland. The regulation entered into force on 9 June 2014 and into application on 12 October 2014.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1866 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 511/2014 as regards the register of collections, monitoring user, compliance and best practices, entered into force on 9 November 2015.

A project is currently underway in Finland to identify users of genetic resources. In addition, the competent authorities have carried out inspections and provided guidance on ABS-related matters. National ABS websites are also operational. Furthermore, a project has been implemented in Finland with the aim of supporting the preparation of a register of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources of the Sámi people.

In Finland and within the European Union, a comprehensive legislative framework is in place to ensure the safe handling, use and release of biotechnology, in line with the objectives of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. In addition, scientific and regulatory expertise in biotechnology has been maintained. All use of LMOs must obtain a permit from the Board for Gene Technology (for more information see www.geenitekniiKANlautakunta.fi). The Finnish Food Authority, in turn, acts as the national contact point in the authorization procedure for genetically modified feed and food, as well as genetically modified species approved for cultivation, in accordance with EU Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.

Genetic resources for agriculture and forestry have also been conserved in accordance with the national genetic resources programme, inter alia through

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cooperation with the Nordic Genetic Resource Center (NordGen).

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The COVID-19 pandemic temporarily suspended the carrying out of inspections; however, these activities have since resumed. The identification of users of genetic resources has proven challenging, and a dedicated project has therefore been launched to address this issue. The register of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources of the Sámi people has not yet been finalised, although one of its sub-projects has already been completed. The register is necessary for the full implementation of the national Act on Genetic Resources.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Project on traditional knowledge: [Saamelaisten geenivaroihin liittyvää perinteistä tietoa selvitetään - Ympäristöministeriö](#)

National website: <https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/permits-and-obligations/import-notification-genetic-resources>

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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The implementation is linked, inter alia, to the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and Goal 15 (Life on Land).

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

T15: Research and monitoring **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Finland has strengthened the national biodiversity knowledge infrastructure, improved coordination and accessibility of monitoring data, and expanded tools that make biodiversity information more decision relevant. A central action was continued development and use of the Finnish Biodiversity Information Facility (FinBIF / laji.fi) as a national, open-access hub that consolidates species occurrence data, collections and observation streams (including citizen science), thereby

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improving interoperability, reuse and practical uptake of monitoring information across research and public administration.

The Finnish Ecosystem Observatory (FEO) project (2019–2024) was a national research and monitoring initiative designed to provide a coherent, long-term and multidisciplinary picture of the state and change of Finnish ecosystems. Its objective was to integrate existing ecosystem monitoring, research infrastructures and observation networks into a coordinated whole that supports biodiversity conservation, climate policy, and sustainable use of natural resources.

In science-policy interface, [the Finnish Nature Panel](#) is a key player. It is an independent scientific panel that supports nature and biodiversity policy planning and decision-making. The reformed Nature Conservation Law embedded the Finnish Nature Panel in law in 2023, making the panel’s role more permanent and of increased weight.

In the reporting period, inter- and transdisciplinary research on biodiversity received funding especially in the Strategic Research Council has gained momentum.

Finland actively participates in [Biodiversa+](#), the Horizon Europe co-funded European Biodiversity Partnership. Partners from Finland include the Research Council of Finland and the Ministry of the Environment. Biodiversa+ operates with a large multinational budget (overall >€800 million; ~€165 million EU contribution), aiming to generate actionable knowledge, improve monitoring, and strengthen science–policy interfaces; Finland contributes to these goals both via national co-funding and by participating in partnership deliverables (see below).

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The Finnish Nature Panel operated as a proactive independent science advisory body in biodiversity policy. Main modes of action for the panel were publications and briefs; consultations and opinions for e.g. ministries and parliamentary committees; ongoing dialogue and media outreach, and open events and stakeholder meetings. During the reporting period, the panel has operated in two terms. According to a 2023 independent evaluation of the Panel’s first term, the Panel increased the

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timeliness and usefulness of evidence for biodiversity policy and contributed to preparation of major policy processes (e.g., the Nature Conservation Act, NBSAP) and strengthened public debate. The evaluation recommended further emphasis on early-phase engagement in policy preparation and cross-government dialogue to maximise impact. In its first term (2020–2023) the Panel initiated eight larger studies and published key syntheses (e.g., on peatland restoration impacts and invasive species). The panel issued 102 formal opinions, which is an exceptional volume given its resources, while also raising. Building on this, in the second term during 2024–2025 the Panel remained high activity volume. It delivered major publications and policy summaries, e.g. on Underwater coastal biodiversity, Agricultural biodiversity, Environmental citizenship, a national brief on IPBES Nexus & Transformative Change, a joint science input for the National Restoration Plan preparation.

The Strategic Research Council funded a programme called [Environmental and Social Links to Biodiversity Loss](#) (BIOD) with projects focusing on ecological offsetting, biodiversity leadership and links between biodiversity and health. The programme (2021-2027) with its three interdisciplinary research projects amounting to over 20 million euros funding.

The main research funder in Finland, Research Council of Finland, funded research on biodiversity related topics with some 17 % of its grants in 2021-2023 according to an estimate that was part of the Finnish biodiversity expenditure.

Finland contributes to Biodiversa + goals e.g. by developing biodiversity monitoring. Here, Ministry of the Environment is a key partner in the European Biodiversa+ partnership through its third party Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE). With the Finnish lead and co-funding from the EU, Biodiversa+ has worked across following areas in developing monitoring: defining shared priorities and indicators; harmonising protocols, methods, and data standards; promoting innovative technologies and citizen participation; enabling data use by policymakers and businesses; establishing governance and networks connecting national and regional schemes; and running pilots to test common monitoring approaches.

Several national projects have been implemented to improve biodiversity monitoring. The Finnish Biodiversity Information Facility (FinBIF/[laji.fi](#)) has expanded interoperability and availability of biodiversity data. FinBIF aggregates observations, collections, taxonomy and citizen science into one portal and open API. The University of Helsinki's [Research Centre for Ecological Change](#) (REC) delivers coordinated analysis of long-term ecological data to understand impacts of global

change. REC issued policy briefs to expand monitoring. The SYKE-led [Finnish Ecosystem Observatory](#) FEO project took steps towards a national cooperation model and information platform to support the extensive monitoring, evaluation, and research on the state of ecosystems. Within FEO, [the Finnish Nature Information Hub](#) was established. This online service brings together nature-related datasets produced by various organizations in Finland. In marine environments, [VELMU, Finnish inventory programme for underwater marine diversity](#) integrates field sampling, remote sensing and modelling to inform conservation decision.i

Following the FEO project, the [national coordination group for nature information, Lukki](#), was established. Its goal is to promote the national nature information development program for 2024–2035. This collaboration model between nature information producers and users supports the extensive monitoring, assessment, and research of habitats, as well as the management of related data.

Citizen science is an integral part of biodiversity monitoring in Finland. Volunteer observations are essential for e.g. meeting national reporting obligations. Citizen activity has expanded in the reporting period with new national platforms or applications reaching a larger crowd. One example is the University of Jyväskylä's Finnish Digital Citizen Science Centre and the [Muuttolintujen kevät app](#) (launched in 2023) that has mobilised widespread participation, yielding millions of bird-sound recordings to produce near-real-time insights on migration and to train recognition models. Long-running campaigns like Finnish Nature League's "Spring Watch" (Kevätseuranta) or BirdLife Finland's national events "Garden Bird Watch" (Pihabongaus) continue to deliver phenology datasets and outreach at national scale. Established citizen science platforms such as SYKE's Citizens [Järvi-Meriwiki](#) enable citizens to participate in crowdsourced data collection.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Gaps and biases remain in monitoring regardless of development and they include taxonomic coverage, spatial and seasonal representation. Genetic diversity metrics are not thoroughly integrated and there are challenges in interoperability of data across organisations. Many research and monitoring efforts, including the national biodiversity information facility (FinBIF) infrastructure, lack long-term, predictable funding and are based on project type of funding.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- **FinBIF (laji.fi)** aggregates millions of records, taxonomy, collections, DNA barcodes and citizen observations with open APIs/tools (incl. R package), increasing accessibility, analytical quality and international interoperability (GBIF/EOSC).
- **[The Finnish Nature Information Hub](#)** brings together nature-related datasets produced by various organizations in Finland.
- The Strategic Research Council programme [Environmental and Social Links to Biodiversity Loss](#) (BIOD) has granted significant projects focusing on inter- and transdisciplinary research on biodiversity.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

T16: Societal role and decision-making (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

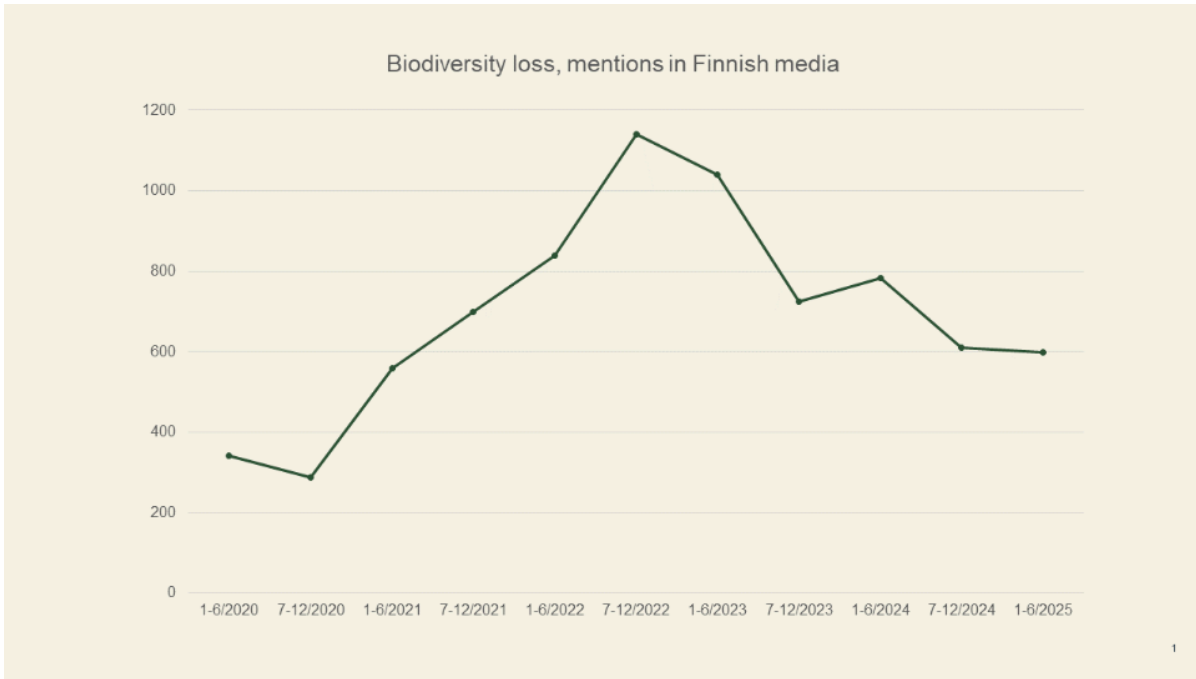
In the reporting period, public discussion on biodiversity gained momentum.

Finland established a coordination group for biodiversity communications for terms 2022–2024 and 2025–2028. The group is responsible for coordinating biodiversity communications within the central government. During its ongoing term, the coordination group focuses on mainstreaming biodiversity and on communications related to nature restoration. A key project of the group is the implementation of the Nature Barometer, a biennial survey of Finnish citizens.

As seen in Graph 1, media coverage in biodiversity, nature and biodiversity loss has strengthened and multiplied in Finland, particularly during the adoption of Kunming-Montreal GBF. This is exemplified by the main Finnish newspaper Helsingin Sanomat appointing a dedicated nature-loss correspondent in 2021 to increase public visibility of biodiversity issues. Since the beginning of the Russian war in the Ukraine in 2022, other pressing crises have dominated the Finnish media field.

Graph 1. Media mentions on biodiversity loss in Finnish media

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Public campaigns, such as Finland’s Nature Day, now a national flag day, have promoted practical ways for citizens to engage with nature.

Extensive surveys on attitudes and knowledge of citizens, including Nature Barometer (2022, 2025), Sitra’s Nature Relationship study (2021) have been conducted during the reporting period and have informed communication strategies and policy development on how citizens value nature, how they perceive biodiversity and biodiversity loss and how willing they are to act for nature.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target



Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Public awareness of biodiversity loss has increased. [Nature Barometer 2025](#) shows that 91% of Finns worry about global biodiversity loss, and 72% are concerned about Finland’s own biodiversity decline, compared to lower concern levels in earlier barometers. Recognition of nature’s role in well-being remains strong: 97% of Finns link nature to health and identity, and over 55% have observed local biodiversity loss. Sitra’s 2021 study found 87% of Finns consider nature very or fairly important, with 65% citing mental calm and 62% recreation and energy as key benefits.

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Recent studies and surveys suggest Finns are willing to act on nature and biodiversity. Participation in efforts to prevent biodiversity loss can create well-being and a sense of meaning that is not based on consumption or its growth. In the [2022 Nature Barometer](#), 75% of Finns felt that every citizen's responsibility for protecting biodiversity is large or very large. As nature in Finland continues to decline, many experience a conflict between their values and everyday choices. According to the [2021 Youth Barometer](#), as many as three out of four young Finns reported feeling sadness over biodiversity loss. In [Sitra's 2021 survey](#), a clear majority (62%) of Finns reported being willing to change their consumption and lifestyle habits to help halt biodiversity loss.

The Prime Minister's Office, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment, carried out a study that sheds light on the factors [influencing Finns' environmental behavior](#). The results are significant, for example, in supporting nature-related communication. The findings show that many Finns do not know how they can contribute as citizens to nature and climate action. Citizens need more information on how individuals can act for nature. More concrete opportunities for action, financial incentives, and stronger belief in individual influence on environmental issues are needed. According to the study, communication should take different target groups into account so that information can be tailored to their needs. It is also important to emphasize collective impact in communication.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite high awareness, only about one-third of Finns feel well informed about biodiversity. The main challenge is converting concern into concrete action. Future approaches include tailored communication for different demographic groups, improved decision-making tools, and narratives that link biodiversity to everyday life. Addressing root causes, such as unsustainable consumption, remains essential, supported by circular economy measures and policy reforms.

According to the aforementioned studies and other citizen participation projects (see Target 18), Finns crave for more information on biodiversity, and how to act for nature. Resources for biodiversity and nature communications are scarce compared to the need for tailored communications for different citizen groups. This gap has been addressed by forming dedicated communication groups for example within the Helmi Habitats Programme and the METSO Forest Biodiversity Programme ensuring that messages are effectively targeted to landowners and other key target groups.

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Communication plays a central role in the [Biodiversity LIFE project](#), with the aim to raise awareness, influence attitudes, and inspire action through three main approaches: strategic influencer communication, thematic communication to share results, and operational communication about concrete measures.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

[Finland's Nature Day](#) engages tens of thousands annually in local nature activities, reinforcing positive attitudes. Finnish Nature Day is not only a celebration – it also raises awareness of the importance of nature and strengthens people's desire to protect it. The most popular activity is the Sleep Outdoors campaign, which encourages people to spend a night in nature and has attracted up to 100,000 participants in recent years. Finnish Nature Day also features guided hikes and nature excursions in national parks and other natural sites.

The [appointment of a nature-loss correspondent](#) by Helsingin Sanomat brought biodiversity into mainstream media discourse.

[Luontobarometri](#) surveys in 2022 and 2025 have given insight on the awareness of Finns in biodiversity matters and the [behavioural study](#) in 2025 has shown that Finns need more information to act on biodiversity.

The Finnish National Committee of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) grants a biodiversity award every two years to an actor who has succeeded in carrying out an inspiring action to halt biodiversity loss. In 2025, the award was presented to a company that has engaged young people in combating invasive alien species through a mobile game. Crowdsorsa mobile game that has already helped fight against invasive alien species in Finland on a total of 4 million square metres.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

T17: Nature know-how and appreciation **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Implementing this target requires improving nature know-how across all citizen groups, including children and young people, students in higher education, and practicing professionals. In teaching content, the approach in Finland is to promote a comprehensive understanding of interconnected environmental challenges and their mutually supportive solutions. During the reporting period, biodiversity gained momentum in public debate and the media; nature loss and biodiversity became more familiar terms to Finns. Several national surveys between 2020 and 2025 indicate slight changes in attitudes (see Target 16).

Children and youth environmental education

Educational policy documents and national curricula (VASU, basic, and upper

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secondary education) from early childhood through secondary school already identify the promotion of ecological sustainability as a core task for schools. They encourage building a sustainable society, adopting sustainable lifestyles, and engaging in civic action that supports the sustainability transition. The Finnish National Agency for Education (OPH) has supported climate and environmental education by collecting and sharing materials and by offering teacher training especially for early childhood, basic and upper secondary schools. The Regional Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres) foster environmental education via [regional cooperation groups](#) that bring together different actors. The Central Finland ELY Centre annually [funds regionally or nationally significant projects](#) in environmental education and awareness. Ulko-opet association, a teacher network that promotes outdoor learning, implemented a project in 2020–2022 to double local activities, supported by ELY Centre funding.

Active NGOs, such as [FEE Finland](#) (Green Flag), [WWF Finland](#) (school visits), and the [Finnish Nature Association](#), produce materials, offer training, organize events, and strengthen cooperation. The Finnish Association of Nature and Environment Schools coordinates the LYKE network of local centers that provide outdoor nature education services to schools and kindergartens.

The Finnish Association of Nature and Environment Schools organizes and develops a network ([LYKE network](#)) that offers environmental education services for schools and kindergartens on local level. It also promotes nature and environmental education in Finland. LYKE-network consists of centers governed by municipalities, governmental organizations, enterprises, and associations. As of 2025, the LYKE network comprises 55 member sites (down from 67 in 2020). Participation figures reported by centers indicate 212,000 children and young people in 2019 (pre-COVID), 55,800 in 2020, and 148,044 in 2024. The network also reaches a substantial number of teachers and other educators.

Higher education in impactful fields

Many Finnish universities and universities of applied sciences offer curricula that combine ecological, technical, agricultural, forestry, and planning disciplines with sustainability and biodiversity content. Open MOOC offerings such as HAMK's "Basics of Biodiversity" or University of Jyväskylä's Nature Under Threat course broaden access for professionals and citizens.

Professional training and advisory services

During the reporting period, complementary and professional biodiversity training

advanced. In 2024, the LIFE Priodiversity project established a [Biodiversity Education Network](#) to connect and support current and future biodiversity professionals. The aim is to improve knowledge exchange and expertise and to provide training for farmers, foresters, contractors, planners, and public officials on biodiversity, restoration, and nature management. The network is coordinated by the Finnish Food Authority.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The Finnish National Agency for Education supports schools and early education centres in teacher resource mobilization. It offers comprehensive teaching materials and professional development in climate and environmental education. New support material for early childhood education and care and pre-primary was prepared in November 2025, with support from the University of Helsinki. Materials and professional development resources for climate and environmental education are shared on the Finnish National Agency for Education's website and through its [Library of Open Educational Resources](#).

Active student engagement was wide and sustained. Participation in FEE Finland's [Eco-Schools/Green Flag programme](#) and [school visits by WWF](#) and the [Finnish Nature League](#) engage large cohorts annually in biodiversity learning. Green Flag currently reaches about 105,000 children and young people and 11,000 teachers in Finland—roughly one tenth of Finland's population under 18 years of age. The [LYKE network](#) remains nationwide with 55 centres in 2025. Since 2020, six new members have joined; however, 18 closures over the same period mean the total is 12 centres lower than in 2020.

New offerings in vocational and higher education strengthen the role of biodiversity in VET qualification requirements. In recent years, the role of biodiversity has been strengthened in the qualification requirements of vocational education by adding new competence requirements to sector-specific qualifications. Finland's national development programme for sustainable development and the green transition (funding €3,5 million) in VET provides a strategic framework and develops methods and materials for VET management, teaching and pedagogy, teachers' skills and competences, and working life cooperation within a coherent framework. For example, vocational qualifications in forestry have been supplemented with

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competence requirements on nature management, biodiversity, and climate issues; a new module on implementing nature-based solutions has been prepared for the Specialist vocational qualification in nature-based services. Between 2025 and 2027, all vocational qualifications will include a new module “Promoting the Green Transition,” with skills that support biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources.

Professional capacity building and trainings under [Biodiversity LIFE](#) project and its Biodiversity Education Network are widely enhancing competencies in ecological restoration, pollinator management, and biodiversity-inclusive planning. One example taking place within the Biodiversity LIFE project are trainings on nature and biodiversity for municipal elected officials (conducted already in six regions/ municipalities). Another example is a restoration and nature-management training package in 2025 that will be conducted by Tapio in 2026-2027. The package includes webinars, field courses, and materials for professionals. Furthermore, the Nature Positive Administration development programme, launched in 2025, will develop the capacities of public governance civil servants to address biodiversity issues (see Target 12).

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite curriculum integration and abundant material availability, implementation varies between schools and education providers. Ensuring consistent integration of biodiversity (as part of environmental sustainability) across study modules remains a challenge.

Recent funding cuts and the discontinuation of state grants for in-service teacher training have reduced available professional development, including in environmental education. Municipalities should more actively support continuing education participation, and school leadership and operational culture must enable everyday sustainability. Long-term activities by environmental education organizations should be secured; many currently operate on project-based funding.

Actions focused only on children and young people are insufficient. Scaling biodiversity modules in mainstream higher education, particularly in engineering and planning, remains at an early stage. Investments in complementary education and guidance for professional groups must increase rapidly. Advisory services and training should be strengthened especially in fields directly affecting nature, such as

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agriculture, forestry, construction, and land-use planning; training for decision-makers, public administration, landowners, and media professionals should also expand. Enhancing environmental expertise among police and prosecution authorities will support competent handling of nature conservation crime investigations. Training activities established recently in the framework of Priodiversity LIFE have a significant role in bridging this gap in the coming years.

In recent years, budget constraints have hindered environmental education; for example, some nature centres run by Parks and Wildlife Finland have closed. Municipal financial pressures have also led to closures of certain municipality-funded nature schools.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- Eco-Schools/[Green Flag Programme](#) is Finland's largest sustainable development program and international eco-label for day-care centers, schools, educational institutions, and leisure organizations. In Finland, about 370 institutions participate, reaching approximately 11,000 teachers and 105,000 children and young people. Impacts extend into homes and local communities.
- [Vocational education sustainability roadmap](#) (launched 2022) is a national roadmap, co-developed with providers and stakeholders, frames local goals and measures, supports permanent changes in management and pedagogy, and trains students as "responsibility agents" for the green transition; the ongoing "On the Map" project (2024–2027) supports implementation and builds a comprehensive VET network.
- [Development project on sustainability education](#) (2022–2023) was funded by the Ministry of Education and Culture and implemented by FNAE to produce tools, materials, and support for embedding sustainability competences. The project distributed €5 million in grants to education providers to develop and pilot initiatives. As part of the project, upper secondary sustainability roadmap was produced under the sustainability education development project to help schools adopt ecologically sustainable practices and move toward resource-wise, carbon-neutral, and nature-positive communities.
- ["Fox Project"](#) (Helsinki) is an innovative climate education initiative based on the pedagogy of hope, empowering students as active citizens with courage and readiness to work together for a better future. It was one of the

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awardees in the European Innovative Green Education Actions 2025.

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

T18: Participation in planning and decision-making **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Biodiversity policy preparation and decision-making in Finland are generally based on strong cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration. The central

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government is demanded by law to run formal consultation processes and impact assessments (see Targets 12 and 19). These are complemented by systematic involvement of government agencies, regions, municipalities, research institutions, businesses, NGOs, and citizens in policy preparation. This inclusive approach relies on structured consultations, thematic working groups, and participatory forums to ensure that biodiversity objectives are integrated across sectors and that decisions are transparent and broadly supported.

In the setting of the NBSAP, a dedicated [working group for the preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan](#), brings together representatives from multiple sectors to coordinate implementation and monitoring.

The draft of Finland's NBSAP was prepared through unprecedented stakeholder engagement—consultations with scientific bodies, youth, companies, Sámi groups, municipalities, and a 60-member citizens' Nature Council ("Luontoraati"), supported by workshops and open hearings. During strategy preparation, innovative working methods have been tested in collaboration with researchers. The 2021 [Biodiversiteettiareena](#) used transition arena method to bring together cross-sectoral experts to build shared visions and implementation pathways for an ecological transition.

Local and regional participation are promoted through municipalities and regions. Nature municipalities ([Luontokunnat](#)) network, coordinated by the Finnish Environment Centre, offers municipalities research-based information, peer support and capacity building in their biodiversity related work. Regional biodiversity action plans are a new instrument in Finland, established by the renewed Nature Conservation Act in 2022. Currently, 15 out of 19 Finnish regions are preparing (or have prepared) regional biodiversity action plans that embed participation by local stakeholders, a majority of them with support of EU funded [Biodiversity LIFE](#) project.

Local voluntary actions remain an important stream of action for citizens willing to act for nature. Relevant voluntary actions in Finland include stream restoration especially to improve conditions for migratory fish, invasive species control, and biodiversity enhancement in municipalities, private and housing company yards.

To improve citizen participation in biodiversity governance, Ministry of the Environment has piloted in organizing deliberative citizen panels (see below).

Finland embeds structured youth participation in biodiversity governance. The youth participate The [NUOLI youth group](#) was established under the PM's office to provide

input on climate and biodiversity policy. Additionally, [Nuorten Agenda2030](#) engages youth in sustainable development advocacy, including biodiversity policy topics. Finland regularly includes a youth representative in its official delegation to CBD Conferences of the Parties (COP).

The Sámi are an integral group in Finnish biodiversity policy. Their participation is ensured through the national Article 8(j) Working Group, which is chaired by a representative from the Sámi Parliament. Additionally, the Sámi Parliament has a designated representative on the national biodiversity advisory group.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The preparation process for NBSAP engaged over 250 participants engaged from key stakeholder groups in 2022, and 60 citizens in the Nature Council, demonstrating robust societal ownership of biodiversity policy.

Piloting work on deliberative citizen participation processes linked directly to ongoing biodiversity policy processes have informed policy preparation and decision-making. They gathered altogether almost 100 citizens, selected by random sampling and stratification.

In 2022, a [citizens' Nature Council](#) ("Luontoraati") of 60 randomly selected Finnish individuals was convened through random sampling and stratification from 5,000 invitees to reflect the country's demographic diversity. The Council assembled online in two sessions to deliberate on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Participants worked to identify which aspects of biodiversity decline matter most to citizens, where additional information is needed, and which measures are seen both fair and effective. This deliberative process enabled a grounded representation of public perspectives, and their considered views on justice, communication, and action for biodiversity were subsequently integrated into the national strategy preparation.

In 2025, a [Citizens' Panel on Improving the State of Nature](#) brought together 44 randomly selected Finnish citizens to deliberate on implementing the EU Nature Restoration Regulation in Finland (see more in the examples).

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Municipal, regional and voluntary citizen action has gained momentum in the reporting period. At the moment, 15 out of 19 Finnish regions are preparing (or have prepared) [regional biodiversity plans](#) that embed participation by local stakeholders. There have been several successful initiatives encouraging citizens to take action on e.g. on invasive species or addressing the decline of pollinators (see more in the examples).

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Scaling participation mechanisms and ensuring their impact on policy preparation and decision-making remains a challenge. Extending the success and scaling up of pilots using citizen panels or transition arenas into national regional and municipal contexts requires clear frameworks, resources, and stronger digital and institutional tools.

Sustained engagement engagement of specific, vulnerable groups needs even more attention. Ensuring effective participation by youth groups like NUOLI means embedding them within formal policy cycles and decision-making processes, beyond ad-hoc consulting. Long-term resources for these groups should be ensured.

The Sámi Parliament Act (2025) requires state and municipal authorities to cooperate with other bodies and consult the Sámi Parliament to ensure Sámi matters, especially language, culture, and Indigenous Peoples' rights, are addressed collaboratively. In practice, however, this often results in a process that is limited to consultation rather than meaningful, collaborative decision-making.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- In 2025, a [Citizens' Panel on Improving the State of Nature](#) brought together 44 randomly selected Finnish citizens to deliberate on implementing the EU Nature Restoration Regulation in Finland in a fair, transparent, and socially balanced manner. Over four online sessions, participants engaged with expert presentations and co-developed a public statement offering citizen-driven recommendations for the National Restoration Plan. The panel reflected a diverse demographic mix selected through random sampling and stratification from over 8,000 invitees. The panel produced deliberated

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outputs to inform Finland’s National Restoration Plan, currently in preparation. According to our knowledge, Finland was the first EU member state to organize a citizen panel to inform the drafting of the National Restoration Plan.

- [Save the Bee campaign](#) was launched by the Finnish Broadcasting Company Yle, and designed to highlight the alarming decline of pollinators. People could log their own “bee-friendly actions” via an online tracker, turning individual acts into a collective impact. Over 70,000 actions were recorded, indicating broad public engagement. Demand for native meadow flower seeds surged, sparking interest from municipalities and businesses to establish more meadows. The campaign was nominated for the Nordic Council’s Environment Prize in 2020.
- The Crowdsorsa mobile application was honored with [Finland’s national Biodiversity Award](#) (2023–2024) for its innovative role in mobilizing public action against invasive alien species across four million square metres in Finland. Developed by a Tampere-based startup, the app transforms invasive species monitoring into a gamified experience, enabling participants to document infestations via video, earn rewards, and contribute meaningful data to municipal and national biodiversity efforts. With nearly 200,000 registered users and active deployment in 65 municipalities, the app has also expanded internationally, operating in Sweden and Canada, illustrating the powerful synergy of technology, citizen engagement, and biodiversity conservation.

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources

and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

T19: Fairness and equity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Finland has high levels of trust in democracy and low levels of corruption, and civil society is consulted in decision-making. Biodiversity policy is grounded in constitutional rights and participation. The Constitution of Finland explicitly places responsibility for nature and biodiversity on everyone and requires public authorities to guarantee the right to a healthy environment and opportunities to influence decisions on one's living environment.

Implementation of Target 19 is deeply integrated into other national targets.

To safeguard justice and fairness in biodiversity policy, particular attention should be paid to groups in vulnerable situations. In the Finnish context, nature policy must notably consider the Sámi, respecting Indigenous Peoples' rights, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) under UNDRIP, and children and young people—as well as future generations. The justice considerations of biodiversity measures concerning the Sámi are set out under Target 21, and for children and young people particularly under Targets 17 and 18.

Regarding the impacts of biodiversity policy on land and forest owners as well as different business sectors, they are represented in working groups on a regular basis. Within the NBSAP preparation process, stakeholders were consulted in several ways (see Target 18).

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Children, the youth and future generations are key justice constituencies, as are

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other groups at risk of exclusion. The Sámi, the Indigenous People of Finland, have dedicated safeguards. These dimensions are operationalised through law, impact-assessment duties and participation mechanisms that aim to share costs and benefits fairly and to make decision-making inclusive and transparent (see Targets 12, 18 and 21).

Justice for vulnerable groups and future generations is operationalised through law and mandatory impact assessment duties, such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that require broad analysis and public participation for projects and plans. In law-drafting, ministries must assess [fundamental and human rights impacts](#). Municipalities and central government increasingly apply assessments for [child impacts](#) and gender impacts. Guidance documents have been issued and updated in the reporting period to improve the quality, resources and coverage of these assessments. Furthermore, [evaluations](#) on the quality of these assessments have been conducted.

Finland has strengthened youth participation channels for young people to influence nature policy and communication e.g. by establishing the NUOLI group (see Target 18).

Citizen participation in biodiversity policy has been broadened through structured deliberation. In 2022, the Ministry of the Environment convened the Nature Council (Luontoraati) to support the preparation of NBSAP and in 2025, a Citizens' Panel on Improving the State of Nature was organised to support the preparation of the National Restoration Plan (see Target 18). The piloting of these deliberative instruments complements the formal consultation and comment processes for legitimacy and fairness in controversial trade-offs.

Finland applies specific safeguards for the Sámi, including the **Akwé: Kon Guidelines**, in the Sámi Homeland to ensure cultural, environmental and social impact assessment and meaningful participation in plans and projects that may affect Sámi culture, traditional livelihoods and heritage (see Target 21).

Fairness in cost and benefit sharing is also embedded in Finland's choice of promoting voluntary nature protection instruments combined with compensation. METSO Forest Biodiversity Programme and Helmi Habitats Programme offer grants through voluntary actions. The regulatory framework for ecological compensation has been completed in the renewed Nature Conservation Act. See Targets 2 and 5 for more information.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Achieving KMF targets raises difficult questions on responsibilities. Harmful environmental changes often only become evident after a certain time lag. Partly because of this, the ongoing impoverishment of the natural environment has not been given sufficient attention, even though this a truly global phenomenon. For instance, who reaps the benefits from the utilisation of natural resources now and who bears the costs of restoring nature later (including future generations). The task of conserving and maintaining biodiversity must involve measures taken by private landowners, businesses and citizens, national and local authorities as well as the forestry and agriculture sectors. These concerns characterize biodiversity policy in Finland and are pressing in e.g. the large-scale habitat improvements required under the EU restoration law. However, long-term impacts and costs for inaction fall, in general, on the society to cover. There is a pressing need to deliver large-scale, cross-sectoral action and to balance near-term costs with long-term public benefits. Long-term public benefits of biodiversity protection and restoration especially matter for children, youth and future generations, even though they can be less tangible in decision-making than immediate economic impacts. [The 2025 Citizens' Panel](#) emphasizes that impacts and costs must be divided across different regions and population groups in a balanced way. Furthermore, it stresses the need for the central and local governments setting an example by assuming a leading role in nature restoration, thus encouraging others to act.

A growing number of today's youth feels that biodiversity decline and climate change, driven by today's development model, compromises their future and represents a breach of intergenerational justice. The perception of justice is often connected to rights and, ultimately, needs and aspirations. But rights to ecosystem services and natural resources are perceived differently by different stakeholders.

Ensuring meaningful Sámi participation in environmental governance remains challenging due to, for example, limited resources and differing worldviews on land stewardship. The accelerating Arctic warming intensifies existing inequities, affecting Sámi traditional livelihoods, food security, and cultural heritage. [The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Finland](#) highlights in its report the importance to address historical injustices against the Sámi and embed reconciliation principles into environmental and climate policies to achieve genuine equity.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- The METSO and Helmi programmes demonstrate that a voluntary, compensated model can deliver significant protection outcomes while maintaining public acceptance among landowners (see Targets 2 and 5)
- The “[Indigenous Knowledge and Arctic Forests \(IKForest\)](#)” project was launched in 2024 with the aim of improving authorities’ capacity to better align conservation governance with Indigenous rights and Sámi traditional knowledge (see Target 21).
- The [2025 Citizens’ Panel](#) deliberated on the justice and fairness of the implementation of the EU restoration law in Finland (see Target 18).

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

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[The National Inventory of Outdoor Recreation](#) (LVVI) monitors how Finns use nature for leisure and has now been conducted three times by the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke) in cooperation with Statistics Finland. The latest [LVVI3 results](#) were published in 2022 and show that 96% of adults in Finland engage in outdoor recreation, on average three times per week, with most of the activity taking place in nearby nature. Popular activities are walking, swimming in natural waters, berry-picking, cycling, nature observation, and cross-country skiing, with clear long-term growth in day hikes and walking compared to 2000 (e.g., day hikes 37% in 2020 vs. 23% in 2000). The COVID-19 pandemic temporarily increased near-nature outings, and the study highlights nearby green areas' role in physical activity, stress recovery, peace and quiet, and recreation.

By international benchmarks, everyday access to nature in Finland is exceptionally strong. Nearly three-quarters of Finns live in urban areas, yet national policy and planning embed nearby urban nature as part of healthy, livable city fabrics. Within the EU's new restoration regulation for cities, Finnish examples already meet or exceed baseline thresholds, signaling short distances to quality green spaces across built-up zones.

An important foundational enabler are Everyone's Rights (Finland's statutory public access to nature), which grant broad, permission-free access to the countryside and most natural areas. The national [Luontoon.fi](#) national outdoor information service administered by Metsähallitus consolidates destinations, trails and accessibility features, supporting equitable daily access, including for persons with disabilities and older people. Complementing this, the nationally designated network of 11 [National Urban Parks](#) secures large, coherent green-and-cultural landscapes beginning in or near city centres, making "door-to-nature" access a core element of sustainable urban planning.

To operationalise health and well-being outcomes via nature, the Government adopted the [National Outdoor Recreation Strategy](#) 2030 in 2022, and a 2023–2025 action programme with 35 measures, responsibilities and indicators covering accessibility, health promotion, sustainability, partnerships and diversity of outdoor recreation.

National programmes to promote physical activity, "Early childhood education and care on the move", "Schools on the move", "Students on the move", "Adults on the

move”, “Families on the move” and “Elderly on the move” carry out development work in physical activity counselling extending beyond government terms, including nature for different age groups and families. During this government term, the work has been strengthened thanks to [Get Finland Moving](#) programme (2023-), which is a nation-wide, cross-governmental programme with the goal of increasing the physical activity of every age group of Finns. The programme is coordinated by the Ministry of Education and Culture, and it has funded a wide variety of projects encouraging outdoor activities and targeting several demographic target groups, service providers and sites (see below).

Finland has made progress by synthesising Nordic evidence and translating it into health-economic arguments and practice guidelines. Finland has prepared a nationwide [Health from Nature programme](#) that will be launched in 2026, convened by Sitra and coordinated by THL, with a large network of collaborators. The programme aims to embed nature’s proven health benefits into everyday life and health and social care, improving population health and curbing rising healthcare costs. Priority strands cover municipal action, health and social services, workplaces, and citizen communication, with practical measures such as professional training, providing guidelines and integration of nature-based practices into recommendations and care pathways, alongside attention to land-use planning and access to nearby green areas.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Outdoor recreation in Finland remains strong. In 2024, national parks recorded ~3.6 million visits, with substantial local economic effects (estimated €286 million), signalling widespread everyday engagement with nature.

[The Outdoor Recreation Strategy’s](#) 2023–2025 programme is being implemented and monitored with agreed indicators. The [2025 evaluation](#) of the Outdoor Recreation Strategy states that the strategy’s most actions are progressing as planned; cross ministerial cooperation and clarity of roles have improved. The review highlights [Luontoon.fi](#) national outdoor information service and THL’s [Management for well-being and health promotion \(HYTE\) service aggregator](#) as notable enablers for accessible information and tools for health promotion. The HYTE service aggregator enhances visibility and uptake of nature-based options across health promotion

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services. Both are examples of successful delivery tools to reach diverse populations.

With funding from the Sustainable growth Programme for Finland, wellbeing services counties have developed lifestyle counselling, including physical activity counselling, which includes nature as a key part. The regions have also developed “nature referrals” and digital service trays for wellbeing, in which nature-related services and activities are one of the themes. These development measures make it easier for health and social services personnel to direct their clients to nature, and it will be easier for the clients to find suitable nature activities.

The physical activity of families has been increased by strengthening the role of physical activity in health examinations at maternity and child health clinics. Public health nurses use the contents on physical activity and nature in the Neuko database to support advisory work. With the help of the [Get Finland Moving](#) funding, a brochure has been prepared to encourage parents to engage in physical activity together and to outdoor activities in particular.

Increasing the outdoor recreation opportunities of older people in home care and 24-hour sheltered housing has been examined within the framework of the [Get Finland Moving](#) funding. Based on the report, recommendations have been issued on ways to increase outdoor recreation.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health has implemented the “Physical activity and nutrition on interfaces” measure of the [Get Finland Moving](#) programme, in which cooperation between wellbeing services counties, municipalities and organisations has been strengthened, for example, in lifestyle counselling and physical activity counselling, including nature, to improve the functionality of service chains, and employees have been trained in the contents of physical activity and nutrition.

Targeted state funding programmes further upgrade local recreation areas (trails, signage, accessible structures) so near-nature opportunities are easier to reach for all residents. In 2025, [Get Finland Moving](#) programme funded projects with 2,4 million euros of public funding demonstrate how access to nature is improved on the ground. In Joensuu, the Varaslampi nature trail inside the urban fabric is being rebuilt with new boardwalks, rest areas and viewing platforms, In Kemi, the Kiikeli waterfront area gains an accessible nature route, signage, a boardwalk and an accessible pier—bringing coastal nature within reach for more residents.

During the reporting period the National Urban Parks network has expanded to Kokkola in 2020 and Savonlinna in 2025.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Urbanisation, ageing and functional limitations necessitate continued investment in accessible routes, targeted guidance via health and social services, and multilingual communication to support immigrants' inclusion. However, financing and service capacity remain a challenge. Budget cuts to Metsähallitus Nature Services (cumulatively ~€4.4 million reduction by 2027 from the 2024 level) are driving measures such as divestment of some visitor centre buildings and broader asset reviews and potential wider effects on services. At the same time, many municipalities—who own and manage most everyday green areas—face fiscal constraints, limiting their ability to invest in nearby-nature access and outdoor recreation infrastructure.

Long-term clinical evidence on the impacts of nature exposure is still accumulating, and wider uptake of nature-based options across health service sector is not yet seen.

Building partnerships between municipalities, NGOs and local businesses could help in sharing tasks and sustaining nature recreation service levels. Building e.g. municipal-NGO-business partnerships to operate/animate sites and programme might help ensuring the nature recreation service level. Scaling up digital services (Luontoon.fi and HYTE platforms) and co-designing multilingual guidance could help in reaching diverse groups towards suitable, safe and local nature opportunities.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- [High level of visitations in National parks continued](#) (~3.6 million visits in 2024) and increased in the most popular parks (e.g., Pallas-Yllästunturi, Urho Kekkonen, Nuuksio). This demonstrates that regular nature engagement is anchored in everyday life of Finns and has broad societal value, as associated local economic impacts (~€286 million) indicate.
- [Outdoor Recreation Action Programme 2023-2025](#): Concrete measures include referrals from health and social services to nature, promoting nature activity in maternity/child health clinics, and support for older people's outdoor activity—all designed to reduce health inequalities via everyday access to nearby green spaces.
- A [report commissioned by Sitra and compiled by THL and LUKE](#) in 2024

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gathers together Nordic evidence on the health benefits of nature and their economic effects. Studies clearly show nature visits improve mood, accelerate stress recovery, and can reduce reliance on some medications. According to research evidence, the health benefits of natural environments may have substantial potential for promoting public health and reducing healthcare costs. Based on the report, a nationwide Health from Nature programme will be launched in 2026 (see above).

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-B1](#)

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-21.1](#)

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-22.1](#)

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

[Binary](#)[KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22](#)

T21: Sámi people and biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

To achieve the objectives, Finland has implemented legislative, institutional, and policy measures aimed at safeguarding Indigenous Peoples' rights and integrating their traditional knowledge into environmental governance.

The Sámi Parliament Act, [updated in 2025](#), strengthens Sámi self-determination in political representation and imposes binding obligations on state authorities to negotiate with the Sámi Parliament on matters affecting the Sámi Homeland, including land use, resource management, and cultural heritage. The principles of cooperation and consultation embedded in the new Act must be integrated into all legislation, administrative regulations, and actions that may affect the Sámi. The Climate Act of 2022 adopts a human rights-based approach, explicitly requiring respect for Sámi rights in climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. Similarly, the Nature Conservation Act of 2023 prohibits actions that would weaken Sámi culture and mandates impact assessments on traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage.

Institutional innovations have also been introduced. The [Sámi Climate Council](#), established in 2023 under the Climate Act, functions as an independent expert body, with at least half of its members being holders of Sámi traditional knowledge. The key task of the Sámi Climate Council is to bring Sámi perspectives and Indigenous Knowledge into Finland's climate policy processes.

Furthermore, the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission](#) was established to document both historical and ongoing discrimination against the Sámi in Finland, and its final recommendations were published in December 2025. Among the key recommendations were the following: all remaining old-growth state forests in the Sámi Homeland must be protected from logging, and Metsähallitus should compensate Sámi reindeer herders for the damage already caused by forestry operations.

At the international level, Finland has actively contributed to Arctic governance through the Arctic Council and its Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) and Protection of Marine Environment (PAME) Working Groups. Initiatives such as the Arctic Biodiversity Assessment integrate scientific data with Indigenous Knowledge to monitor ecosystem health and inform policy. Community-based monitoring and culturally appropriate methodologies are central to these efforts. During Finland's chairship of CAFF (2021–2023), priorities included co-creation and communication, resulting in the development of communications resources, workshops, and learning materials, including in the three Sámi languages.

National efforts have focused on cumulative impact assessment and the

implementation of CBD Article 8(j) guidelines. In 2024, the Ministry of the Environment published the report “[Steppingstones for developing comprehensive assessment of cumulative impacts on the Sámi culture in matters related to land use and the environment](#)”, which outlines approaches for assessing cumulative impacts within the Finnish context. Assessing cumulative impacts is essential to safeguarding the viability of traditional Sámi livelihoods, such as reindeer herding, which are already under severe pressure from multiple competing land-use demands and the accelerating effects of climate change. This work is currently being advanced by a project aiming to educate local authorities to assess the cumulative impacts in their every-day work.

Additionally, in 2023, the Ministry published the report “[Guidelines concerning indigenous peoples in the UN Convention of Biological Diversity and perspectives on their national implementation in Finland](#)”, providing recommendations for applying Article 8(j) guidelines nationally in Finland.

Since 2013, Finland has applied the Akwé: Kon guidelines through a cooperation model between Metsähallitus and the Sámi Parliament. These guidelines govern management and use plans for wilderness areas and nature reserves, as well as natural resource plans in the Sámi Homeland, ensuring that resource use and protection safeguard the cultural, environmental, and social conditions necessary for sustaining traditional Sámi livelihoods. Building on this, the University of Lapland, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and Association of Saami Reindeer Herding Co-operatives, [is piloting a project, Máhtut](#), based on Article 8(j) voluntary guidelines, particularly the Tkarihwaié:ri ethical framework. This project aims to ensure The Sámi Peoples’ effective participation and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent in activities affecting their Indigenous Knowledge, lands, and resources, promoting ethical decision-making and rights-based cooperation.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Finland has taken steps to strengthen Sámi rights and integrate traditional knowledge into environmental governance. Legislative reforms have improved Sámi self-determination and created obligations for state authorities to consult on land use, resource management, and cultural heritage.

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Climate and nature conservation laws now require impact assessments on traditional livelihoods, and institutions such as the Sámi Climate Council have been established to incorporate Indigenous Knowledge into climate policy.

Overall, Finland has advanced legal and policy frameworks, but practical implementation, adequate resourcing, and systematic monitoring still remain to be improved.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Land use in the Sámi Homeland is increasingly constrained by competing demands, including industrial forestry, mining and tourism as well as recent pressures linked to the green transition and Finland’s NATO membership. Combined with the accelerating impacts of climate change, these developments place significant strain on Sámi culture and traditional livelihoods. Although cumulative impact assessment frameworks have been introduced, progress on the ground remains limited. Existing tools and processes are still at an early stage, and further, concrete steps are needed to ensure systematic and effective implementation of cumulative impact assessment in the future.

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Finland has not ratified ILO Convention 169, leaving significant gaps in the formal recognition of Sámi rights under international standards. UN bodies have also criticized Finland for shortcomings in implementing Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), particularly in sectors such as mining and forestry. In addition, Finland has not adopted the Nordic Sámi Convention. The Convention would harmonize Sámi rights across Finland, Norway, and Sweden, mitigating the negative impact of state borders on Sámi culture, language, and traditional livelihoods. Its implementation would also strengthen cross-border cooperation and provide legal clarity on land use and resource rights. Furthermore, recognizing Sámi customary legal systems and traditional forms of community-based governance would reinforce cultural autonomy and ensure that decision-making reflects Indigenous values and practices.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission issued recommendations aimed at addressing historical and ongoing discrimination in December 2025. It remains yet to be seen whether Finland will take the necessary steps to fully implement these recommendations. In November 2025, the government appointed a parliamentary working group to assess the recommendations of the Commission's final report and prepare a common, parliamentary view on further action. While legislative reforms

have formally enhanced Sámi self-determination and imposed binding obligations on state authorities to negotiate on land use, resource management, and cultural heritage, these obligations are inconsistently applied in practice. Furthermore, resources allocated to support Sámi participation in negotiations and processes are insufficient.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

A concrete example of improving authorities' capacity to better align conservation governance with Indigenous rights and Sámi traditional knowledge the "[Indigenous Knowledge and Arctic Forests \(IKForest\)](#)" project, launched in 2024.

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The project identified, mapped, and promoted forest conservation and restoration approaches informed by Indigenous Knowledge and aligned with the human rights of Indigenous Peoples. It was designed to advance international frameworks emphasizing Indigenous participation and rights, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). IKForest responded to the growing knowledge need for rights-based, inclusive conservation and restoration approaches in Arctic Indigenous lands, with a special focus on the Nordic Arctic region and the Sámi homeland, Sápmi.

Funded by Finland's Ministry for Foreign Affairs and managed by the Finnish Environment Institute, the project examined how Indigenous Knowledge and rights are addressed in forest governance, conservation and restoration in Sápmi, Canada and Alaska (U.S.), highlighting good practices and gaps. Research drew on literature, policy documents, interviews, and workshops, resulting in a report published by the Ministry of the Environment with actionable recommendations for policy and practice. A key conclusion was that challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples across the study area are rather similar, and instead of having equal decision-making power, their participation is often limited by the authorities to only consultative roles.

The report offers practical guidance for ethical, participatory approaches aligned with global biodiversity goals. Four case studies, Hoonah Native Forest Partnership (Alaska), Torngat Mountains National Park (Canada), voluntary forest conservation in Finnish Sápmi, and the Laponia World Heritage Area (Swedish Sápmi), illustrate

Indigenous-led and co-governance approaches, highlighting methodologies, outcomes, and lessons learned.

Key recommendations include the need to strengthen Indigenous governance and decision-making power, embed FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) in law, respect Indigenous Knowledge through data sovereignty and ethical standards, and ensure sustainable funding and monitoring. The project aimed at high ethical standards and cultural respect with measures such as contracting an Indigenous Knowledge Advisor, developing project-specific ethical guidelines and following FPIC, and aligning activities with Indigenous annual cycles.

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

T22: Finland and international co-operation **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Finland is party to all the global and regional international conventions, agreements and processes that affect Finland in which conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are significant goals and targets. Finland takes part actively in policymaking within the decision-making organs of these conventions and processes, usually in co-ordination within EU and its Member states.

Finland reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) adopted at the COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and encourage other countries to do the same.

Through various initiatives such as “twinning projects” with EU accession countries (e.g. Moldova, Montenegro, Albania) Finland has provided expert assistance to countries in Eastern Europe.

Synergy benefits arising between multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) and the opportunities available from co-operation between agreements is a priority area for Finland. The key MEAs (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Minamata Convention on mercury, Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm conventions protecting human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and waste, and the UN Forum on Forests) are focus areas.

There are many similarities and mutually supporting features in their objectives. Implementing the CBD and its Kunming-Montreal framework for example, strengthen

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the ability of the Parties to adapt to climate change and mitigate the environmental changes that threaten food security and human well-being. Finland has consistently worked to promote synergies since 2005. In the context of international co-operation on forests, the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use is included in the work of the UN Forum on Forests. A total of 18 international forest related organizations support the Forum's work through the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), including the CBD Secretariat.

Finland has continued to play an active and progressive role in EU, in the Nordic countries, in the Arctic region and globally (UN, GEF, Nordic Council, Arctic Council).

Since 2019, Finland has actively participated in the *Bern process*. The Bern process has been driving effective cooperation and collaboration among and between the parties to more than 16 multilateral environmental agreements and their stakeholders, promoting synergies among the thematic areas of biodiversity and desertification, chemicals and waste and climate change. The process has spearheaded knowledge- and experience-sharing efforts among countries. [Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the KM-GBF](#)

As a result, in 2024 and 2025, the need to strengthen and promote implementation through collaboration and mutually supportive actions has also been recognized by the governing bodies of several multilateral environmental agreements. The outcomes of the Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has been recognized in [Environment Assembly resolution 6/4](#). Finland will continue to provide lessons learned and best practices and disseminate knowledge to the multilateral environmental agreements and on the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Finland is part to coalitions with like-minded countries and actors to promote CBD implementation e.g. the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) and the Mainstreaming coalition.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Finland provided a [Voluntary National Report on Sustainable development](#) to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2025:. This was the third time that Finland submitted a VNR to the UN. Scientific and expert evidence form the basis of the report, including the analyses of progress made on each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. These are presented in the [Statistical Annex](#) produced by Statistics Finland.

Finland's VNR report was prepared with a whole-of-society approach, meaning that the Government invited citizens and other societal actors to contribute in various ways. The report therefore includes material such as assessments produced by citizens, non-governmental actors, or independent authorities. These texts have not been edited by the Government, nor is the Government responsible for their content.

The report emphasizes that Finland is strongly committed to achieving the SDGs by 2030 and to continuing sustainability work both nationally and as an international partner. The report reveals many interlinkages that, in the long run, will show whether progress in sustainable development is taking place. Finland was assessed to have reached approximately 86 per cent of the SDGs, but it is still far below the level of its ambition with respect to some crucial issues.

Biodiversity-related development cooperation

Finland continues to channel biodiversity finance as part of its official development assistance (ODA) budget. Finland's development policy is based on international human rights norms and standards as well as the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and it is currently guided by the [Report on international economic relations and development cooperation](#) and the [Government report on Finnish foreign and security policy](#).

The [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation](#) acknowledges that the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, among other multilateral environmental agreements, are binding on Finland and instrumental in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Finland's Development Policy has five cross-cutting objectives, including "protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity". The "do no harm" is the minimum standard for the implementation of the cross-cutting objectives. Furthermore, opportunities to advance the cross-cutting objectives are proactively sought and supported through mainstreaming, targeted action and policy influencing.

Most of Finland’s biodiversity finance is channeled as core funding to multilateral organizations, principally the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Finland also finances Finnish civil society organizations (CSOs) to implement biodiversity-related projects with their local counterparts in developing countries.

The Finnish development finance institution Finnfund is committed to strengthening the well-being and diversity of nature and to mitigate possible nature and biodiversity risks in its investment activities. In August 2024, Finnfund adopted a [Nature and biodiversity statement](#) that complements Finnfund’s [sustainability policy](#).

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key challenge is lack of resources, both human and financial. The goal of halting biodiversity loss is highly demanding. Finland continues to work holistically, promoting nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and the whole of society approach. We are still in the process of updating our national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the KM-GBF and its goals and targets.

Increasing collaboration and mainstreaming of biodiversity between different sectors to implement the various multilateral environmental agreements and processes is a substantial and important challenge. The goal of halting biodiversity loss must be integrated into work under other conventions, and mutually supportive work between conventions needs to continue and should be promoted and improved. Climate change and biodiversity loss are inter-twined crises with mutual drivers like land-use changes and resource exploitation. Ecosystem degradation exacerbates these crises, impacting essential services such as carbon sequestration. Current climate, pollution and biodiversity frameworks operate separately, which can lead to uncoordinated efforts.

Recognizing that forests provide crucial ecosystem services, as well as for climate purposes acting as sinks, we stress the importance of scaling up efforts to protect, conserve and sustainably manage forest and combat deforestation, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, highlighting the contributions of these actions for sustainable development and taking into account the social and economic challenges of local communities as

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well as Sámi people.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Synergies with MEAs

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Finland has continued to support both financially and through human resources synergies between the Rio conventions, different biodiversity-related conventions (MEAs) and the chemical and waste cluster with the aim to strengthen implementation of the KM-GBF (see [Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the KM-GBF](#)).

Finland supports the [annual course on Multilateral Environmental Agreements \(MEAs\)](#), organized by the University of Eastern Finland in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) since 2004. This prestigious two-week program focuses on international environmental law-making and diplomacy. Each year, the course explores a specific theme within international environmental law, with both the venue and theme changing annually. Its primary goal is to equip current and future negotiators with the skills needed to enhance the negotiation, implementation, and effectiveness of key environmental treaties. For instance, the 2021 course centered on the theme “The Post-2020 Biodiversity Agenda.”

Examples of Finland’s biodiversity-related development cooperation

Promoting sustainable blue economy

Through the institutional cooperation instrument, the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), in collaboration with the Department of Environment (DoE), Zanzibar Environment Management Authority (ZEMA), Department of Marine Conservation (DMC) and Zanzibar Fisheries and Marine Resources Research Institute (ZAFIRI), is implementing a [project called BLUE-ZAN](#) to strengthen the management and protection of marine and coastal resources in Zanzibar. The initiative focuses on building capacity to map and monitor the status of marine and coastal ecosystems. By improving resource management and safeguarding biodiversity hotspots, the project aims to promote a sustainable blue economy.

The abundance of iconic species indicates biodiversity

Finland supports the protection of rhinos, elephants and lions in East Africa. The assistance granted to WWF by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland has contributed to a more efficient management of protected areas, improved livelihoods of local communities and prevented damage caused by wild animals.

Poaching is a major problem in East Africa. In 2017, Ugandan, Kenyan and Tanzanian authorities did not believe that poaching could be eradicated completely. However, at the end of 2021, it was already possible to set a target for the complete eradication of poaching in protected areas. In 2020, for the first time in 35 years no rhinos were poached in Kenya. The number of rhinos in the area has increased by 250 individuals and the number of elephants by 10,000 in 2018-2021. Poaching of rhinos and elephants has remained low in the region since 2020.

While the work to reduce poaching of rhinos and elephants has been successful, since covid there's been an increase in bushmeat poaching due to economic declines. This correlates with increases of other environmental crimes emerging in the region (for example timber trade and sandalwood).

People with disabilities take part in conservation work

WWF Finland promotes the participation of people with disabilities in nature conservation in areas where they are particularly dependent on their environment with the development cooperation funding from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

People with disabilities are the world's largest minority. In developing countries, discrimination and other barriers often leave people with disabilities heavily dependent on nature for their livelihood, for instance through small-scale farming or the use of nearby forest resources. Those who depend on their environment are especially vulnerable as climate change and biodiversity loss intensify, yet support measures offered to communities – such as trainings and workshops – do not automatically reach people with disabilities. That is why disability inclusion – promoting accessibility and removing barriers – is also an essential part of nature conservation.

In recent years, opportunities for people with disabilities to participate in nature conservation have been strengthened in eight countries across Asia, Eastern Africa and South America. For example, in Nepal, people with disabilities in WWF's project area have been supported in their livelihoods and in taking part in community forest activities. This work to advance the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities began in 2021 with a study commissioned by the disability organisation Abilis.

More information: https://www.wwf.or.tz/our_news_and_publications/news/?56965/People-With-Disabilities-Inclusion-at-the-Heart-of-Conservation

Non-discrimination with emphasis on disability inclusion is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland’s development policy. In 2024, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland commissioned a study “[Avenues for disability inclusion in climate and biodiversity action](#)” which maps the opportunities to advance disability inclusion in climate and biodiversity action.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Building synergies and using best available knowledge and resources is an essential part of our work. The [voluntary national report on Sustainable Development](#) is Finland’s latest review of its progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Scientific and expert evidence form the basis of the report, including the analyses of progress made on each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The status of implementation of Targets 14 and 15 shown a clear need for more efforts to halt the biodiversity loss by 2030. This is also essential for the implementation of the other SDG targets.

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Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Headline

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

T23: Nature positive Finland **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The Finnish National Biodiversity Strategy has been drafted with the following goal: The loss of biodiversity is halted by 2030 so that nature starts to recover, and Finland is nature positive by 2035. Nature positivity refers here to the aggregate state of nature at the target year 2035 is higher than in reference year 2020. This

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requires that human activities have a net-positive effect on biodiversity and consequently there is no net-loss of biodiversity. This definition is broadly speaking in line with the international definition of the Nature Positive Initiative. “Halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 on a 2020 baseline, and achieve full recovery by 2050¹.

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action was established in April 2019 in Washington at Finland’s initiative. The coalition has 100 members, 25 of which are from Africa. It is co-chaired by Uganda and the Netherlands (to be replaced by Croatia in April 2026).

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action brings together fiscal and economic policymakers from around the world and seeks to ensure fiscal and economic planning is part of the global response to climate change.

In October 2026, the coalition will publish a comprehensive report on climate and nature-related economics and finance. The coalition has participated in COP meetings on climate since 2019 and on biodiversity since 2023, but it does not take part in negotiations.

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action aims to integrate climate change into economic policy and financial solutions. The goal of this cooperation is to bring the contribution of finance ministries and economic policy tools – such as taxation, budgeting (including public procurement), and financing aspects – into the fight against climate change and biodiversity loss in a comprehensive way.

In addition, ecological compensation is being implemented, and nature value markets and new incentives for landowners, municipalities, and businesses to restore ecosystems are being developed. These mechanisms are not just theoretical—they are being tested and deployed, and Finland is proud to be at the forefront of their development within the EU. They also demonstrate that businesses, cities and municipalities are part of the solution—not only by reducing harm but also by actively restoring nature. But to succeed, they must be scaled up significantly and be supported by enabling policies, financial instruments, and cross-sectoral cooperation.

Cities in particular play an important role in reducing climate emissions and strengthening biodiversity.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

By paying attention to the net positive impact in design, construction and management, cities can play an important role in reducing climate emissions and strengthening biodiversity they can mitigate both climate change and biodiversity loss. Cities can significantly impact climate emissions and biodiversity loss through domestic heating, transport solutions and community structure, for example.

EN

Many cities have climate-related programmes in place but are still lacking broader nature-related goals. They may have outlined an area target for nature reserves, but that alone is not sufficient.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The share of strictly protected land in Finland remains small in relative terms: about 13% of terrestrial area is under formal protection. Protected area network is concentrated in sparsely populated northern Finland while southern and more populated or managed areas have much lower protection (e.g. only ~3% of forest in southern Finland is protected). The state of biodiversity is still alarming: roughly one in nine species in Finland is considered threatened, and nearly half of habitat types are considered under threat.

EN

According to recent environmental assessments, while Finland scores well on some sustainability indicators (air quality, general environmental policy, human well-being), the overall ecological footprint, including resource consumption and waste generation, remains among the highest in Europe.

Thus, while there's progress, the overall trend for biodiversity and ecosystems in Finland remains negative. That means Finland cannot claim to be "nature positive" in the sense of reversing nature loss and restoring ecosystems at sufficient scale by 2030 if there are no additional actions, including shared conceptual framework to align various knowledge systems, and acknowledging that nature is key for the health of the environment and human well-being. Additionally, both financial and human resources need to be reinforced as an integral part of the human-nature relationship and the natural world for a nature positive shift. This has not been materialized (ref. T1, T9, T13 or T22) in Finland.

196 countries and the European Union, parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) agreed in December 2022 to halt and reverse biodiversity by 2030

and to live in harmony with nature by 2050, through the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (the GBF). Everyone and everywhere need to be part of the transition.

For these reasons, a transition that safeguards the human environment, realises that nature conservation, species and ecosystems protection alongside the change in climate are security issue for humanity, and an imperative for intersectional and intergenerational justice, must be embraced. A nature positive future is one with more nature than today: more forests, more fish, more pollinators, more soil biodiversity with benefits for us all and the planet.

We need a diverse range of solutions for good life, competitive business and sustainable public finances. All actions should support the well-being of nature, as we are completely dependent on our environment. This is still a challenge to us as well as globally.

Given the importance of the topic and its applicability to all parties, it would be important to ensure that the dialogue is open to all 100 members of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action and other parties to the CBD are similarly invited. This can potentially be done on the margins of an appropriate international event with participation of selected Environment Ministers and Finance Ministers of the Coalition, for example the co-chairs.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action includes a workstream on nature and thus becomes an appropriate entity to host the new dialogue on nature finance. <https://www.financeministersforclimate.org/> The Finance Ministers have their regular meetings in April and October in the WB-IMF annual meetings. The next gathering is in mid-April 2026 in Washington D.C. In the meantime, the issue of nature financing is raised at the regional meetings in Zambia (16.-18.12.2025) and Luxembourg (1.-3.12.2025). The CBD's Ministerial Dialogue with the Coalition needs to be timed in 2026 so that its meetings are held prior to CBD COP17 in Armenia in October 2026.

On city level, Lahti is on its way to becoming a nature-positive city, thanks to persevering environmental work that was promoted in various new ways in 2021 during Lahti's term as the European Green Capital. A roadmap has been prepared.

EN

The city of Lahti and Sitra has had a partnership called Lahti Living Lab – Nature-positive Life. Specialists and experts have been involved in the work and made Lahti to pursue the net positive impact. Sitra has financed more than 70 per cent of the costs of the project, which is to be implemented in 2023–2025.

The aim of the roadmap prepared jointly by Sitra and the City of Lahti is to guide future sustainability work also in other cities. The partnership with Lahti is a completely novel type of pilot on comprehensive sustainability activities. From the outset, it all boils down to the idea that it should be possible to apply the same solutions and operating model in other Finnish cities as well.

Nature positive tourism on the rise – Emerging examples from Finland: Webinar “Sustainable destination management and regenerative tourism” 24 Sep, 2025 Esko Sorakunnas, Postdoctoral Researcher Biodiversity Unit, University of Turku / BIODIFUL research consortium. https://transition-pathways.europa.eu/system/files/2025-10/2.%20Esko%20Sorakunnas_University%20of%20Turku_Nature%20positive%20tourism%20on%20the%20rise.pdf

More information BIODIFUL: <https://www.aka.fi/en/strategic-research/strategic-research/strategic-research-in-a-nutshell/programmes-and-projects/biod/biodiful/>

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Section IV Assessment of national progress contributing to the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

See more information under Section 4 including information on the aggregated indicators for Goal A as well as Section V. Summary

EN

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems [Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-A.1](#)

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems [Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-A.2](#)

A.3 Red List Index [Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-A.3](#)

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500 [Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-A.4](#)

GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

See more information under Section 4 including information on the aggregated indicators for Goal B as well as Section V. Summary

EN

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

See more information under Section 4 including information on the aggregated indicators for Goal C as well as Section V. Summary

EN

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

See more information under Section 4 and Section 3 including information on the aggregated indicators for Goal D as well as Section V Summary.

EN

Indicator Data

Please note that all indicator data is located in the annex of the PDF.

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Headline

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Section V Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all its sections, and the main achievements and the major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.

This seventh national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) by Finland highlights the actions and commitments of key sectors and stakeholders to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. The report presents a mixed picture regarding current biodiversity trends and actions taken in Finland. To date, the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPs) has not been adopted by the

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Government of Finland due to political considerations. The seventh national report is based on target-related indicators aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). It reflects not only the state of biodiversity but also the pressures affecting it and the measures taken in response.

The impacts of climate change on biodiversity are of particular significance for a northern hemisphere country with sub-arctic fell ecosystems. Finland has drawn up several plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation with reference to solutions that aim at resolving the biodiversity and climate crises at once. However, the uptake of nature-based solutions, including the conservation and restoration on carbon-rich ecosystems, has not been at the required level.

Mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into various policy sectors is crucial for achieving the global and national goals. The KMGBF 2030 targets are ambitious, and it is evident that stepping up of efforts across society is needed to halt biodiversity loss. One of the key national priorities is embedding biodiversity and ecosystem services into economic planning and reporting. The first steps in this regard have been taken during the past years, but much work remains to be done, including understanding the role biodiversity plays in enabling new economic opportunities and supporting human well-being. A market for voluntary biodiversity offsets is developing in Finland. Much depends on how well this market continues to grow and develop in near future.

Despite new measures introduced to safeguard species and habitats, negative biodiversity trends have not been reversed. Conservation efforts have not always matched the scale of natural resource extraction, and other economic activities continue to pose threats to biodiversity. However, several activities have been adjusted to better integrate biodiversity considerations. Recent positive developments include increase of continuous growth forestry and decrease of forest ditch clearing, decrease in the use of pesticides most harmful to biodiversity and declining loading of nutrient from Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea. These positive developments are, however, counteracted by the increasing use of natural resources and the impact of climate change.

Finland has submitted data on nearly all 27 the headline indicators in Section IV. Taken together the indicators provide a picture of declining or stable biodiversity trends, fluctuating investments in biodiversity protection, increase in some conservation measures such as the protection and restoration of habitats, a varying degree of sustainability in natural resource use and rather good integration crosscutting issues into biodiversity policies.

The most recent red list assessment of habitats and species date from 2018 and 2019, respectively. Both assessments indicate negative trends and/or high degree of threat (indicators A.1 & A.3). The most pressing issues in Finland relate to the quality of habitats as the general share natural ecosystems is high (A.2). According to the new indicator on

genetic diversity, two thirds of the species assessed do not have an effective population above the 500 breeding individuals' thresholds (A.4).

Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity increased substantially during the government period 2019–2023 but has decreased thereafter (D.2). Private funding continues to grow but remains at 10% level of public funding (D.3). International public funding decreased by 80% between the early 2010s and 2020s. It then rebounded from approximately EUR 5 million to 10 million per year in 2021–2024 (D.1).

The network of protected areas has continued to grow at the average rate of approximately 10 000 hectares per year (3.1) and restoration by almost as much (2.1). The first OECM areas were designated in 2025.

Since 1970 the rate of invasive alien species establishment has been quite steady at approximately one species per year (6.1). Coastal eutrophication (7.1) and pesticide environment concentration (7.2) show generally positive declining trends. The indicators on sustainable agriculture (10.1) and forestry (10.2) fail to capture the most important biodiversity aspects of these livelihoods. Nevertheless, some elements of sustainability have been achieved. The share of public access green and blue spaces in Finnish cities is high, 49.1% (12.1).

Data on positive (18.1) and negative incentives (18.2) to biodiversity is incomplete and no clear conclusions can be drawn. More work needs to be done both in defining and developing or redirecting these. The indigenous Sámi people continue to practice their traditional occupations (9.2), but the true status and trends in the significance of these are unclear. The Sámi Homeland has a very low degree of non-natural habitats, 0.03% (22.1). The level of biodiversity information in Finland is relatively good in an international comparison but remains far from comprehensive (21.1).

Finland's answer to the 15 binary indicators is most commonly "partially". This indicates that most of the policies, laws, processes and means of cooperation required for reversing the declining trend of biodiversity are in place, but their implementation remains inadequate.

In line with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), Finland's national targets comprise 23 objectives aimed at halting biodiversity loss by 2030 and achieving a nature-positive Finland by 2035 and is part of Section III of this report.

1. Finance and Governance (T1, T12, T13)

Finland seeks to ensure sufficient public funding for biodiversity-relevant programmes—such as the Helmi and METSO programmes—and to increase private

financing. For example, Finland has created a scientifically grounded framework for nature value markets, which is being incorporated into legislation. Biodiversity mainstreaming in public administration is promoted through various development projects and cooperation initiatives. Businesses support this through sector-specific nature roadmaps and pilot-level biodiversity footprint calculations. However, inconsistencies in policy measures and fragmented legislation continue to hinder progress toward biodiversity goals.

2. Restoration, Habitats and Species (T2–T5)

National programmes (*Helmi, Sotka, Ahti, Nousu*) aim to restore mires, wetlands, forests, rivers and marine ecosystems. Nonetheless, the scale of actions remains clearly below the ecologically justified need.

Finland's protected area network covers 13.45% of land area and 11.2% of marine areas, but protection is concentrated in the north - remaining insufficient and fragmented in southern Finland. Although the effectiveness of nature management has partly improved, many habitat types and species continue to become endangered, and the condition of ecosystems is deteriorating, particularly in forests, mires, inland waters, coastal areas, agricultural environments and the Arctic region.

3. Climate and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources (T6–T7)

The 2023 revision of the Nature Conservation Act partly strengthens the integration of climate adaptation and biodiversity. Nature-based solutions are gradually becoming more common in spatial planning and urban development. Forestry, agriculture and fisheries are guided by updated strategies, certification schemes and the national restoration plan under the EU Nature Restoration Regulation, with the aim of reducing harm to biodiversity or improving ecosystem conditions. Despite progress, Finland's biodiversity footprint is among the largest in Europe, and pressures on nature from the agriculture, forestry and construction sectors remain significant.

4. Policy Integration, Land Use and Pollution Reduction (T8–T11)

Biodiversity considerations are increasingly integrated into land-use planning, for example through regional planning and voluntary ecological compensation. However, land-use planning is fundamentally a process of reconciling different uses and societal interests, and projects related to the green transition may have significant biodiversity impacts. Pollution reduction relies largely on EU regulations (pesticides, POPs, plastics), and Finland is making progress in developing the circular economy. Weaknesses in monitoring and enforcement, however, limit overall effectiveness.

5. Invasive Alien Species, Genetic Resources and Research (T10, T14, T15)

Finland implements EU and national legislation and management plans on invasive alien species, yet the number of established invasive species continues to grow. Genetic resources are governed in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol, and a database related to Sámi traditional knowledge is under development. Research and monitoring capacity is being strengthened through national projects, EU LIFE projects and the Nature Panel established under the revised Nature Conservation Act. Increased government investments in RDI activities will also significantly benefit biodiversity research and monitoring.

6. Society, Participation and Education (T16–T18)

Public concern about the state of nature has increased substantially: 91% of Finns are worried about global biodiversity loss and 72% about biodiversity loss in Finland. A coordinated communication group exists within the government, and citizens are increasingly participating in practical actions (e.g., invasive species removal, pollinator projects, improving yard biodiversity). Education from early childhood to higher education promotes “nature literacy,” although implementation varies regionally. Participation is supported by citizen panels, regional biodiversity programmes, youth groups and the structural inclusion of the Sámi.

7. Sámi People and Biodiversity (T21)

The rights, participation and traditional knowledge of the Sámi are an essential part of Finland’s biodiversity policy. Traditional knowledge related to Sámi culture, languages and livelihoods is incorporated into decision-making, for example through the national Article 8(j) working group coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment. The Sámi also have representation in the national biodiversity working group.

Finnish legislation—particularly the Nature Conservation Act and the revised Sámi Parliament Act—requires authorities to consult the Sámi on measures affecting their language, culture or status in their homeland region. A practical challenge is transitioning from formal consultation to genuinely participatory and influential decision-making that recognizes the Sámi right to maintain and develop their culture, identity and nature-based traditional livelihoods.

8. Finland as a global actor (T22)

Finland continues its active and progressive role within the European Union, the Nordic region, the Arctic and globally (UN, GEF, Nordic Council, Arctic Council). Finland promotes a holistic approach emphasizing nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and a participatory model for the whole society. It is an active global actor, strengthening international biodiversity cooperation and synergies between environmental agreements. Finnish expertise in international environmental processes is widely regarded as

high-quality and respected.

Key challenges include insufficient resources—both personnel and international financing. Halting biodiversity loss is an extremely demanding objective requiring broad, systematic implementation and international cooperation. The crises of climate change and biodiversity loss are closely connected. Currently, the policy frameworks addressing climate, pollution and biodiversity largely function in isolation, which may lead to fragmented and uncoordinated actions.

Overall Progress and Challenges

In nearly all targets, progress is assessed as insufficient (“Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate”). Key challenges include:

- Insufficient public and private funding and human resources
- Slow mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors
- Too small a scale of conservation, restoration and management actions
- High consumption levels and land-use pressures
- Inadequate monitoring and resulting gaps in actionable biodiversity data
- Need to strengthen fair and inclusive decision-making (especially for youth, women and the Sámi people)

Finland has, by international comparison, strong technical, scientific and administrative capabilities to halt biodiversity loss and reverse the trend. Achieving the targets, however, requires significantly faster implementation, increased funding and broader cross-sectoral integration.

At both national and international levels, cooperation between ministries and conventions has been strengthened through various initiatives, such as the non-state actor commitments and separate roadmaps to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity, including a joint report by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment on international environmental conventions.

Finland will need to make significant additional commitments and substantially enhance implementation efforts over the next four years. The national biodiversity policy framework still requires adoption, as key gaps remain, including those related to urban biodiversity, genetic biodiversity, the Red List of Ecosystems, and the impacts of mining. Although the mainstreaming of biodiversity has improved, integrating biodiversity considerations into other sectoral policies remains a major challenge. There is also a continued need to further develop ecosystem accounting, mapping of ecosystem types, and the standards and codes of practice for statistics and indicators to align with KMGBF indicators.

Annex : Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	MEUR	11.2	10,7 MEUR ODA and 0,5 MEUR OOF
No	2023	MEUR	10.4	ODA only
No	2022	MEUR	6.6	ODA only
No	2021	MEUR	5.3	ODA only
No	2020	MEUR	5.6	ODA only
No	2019	MEUR	4.2	ODA only
No	2018	MEUR	6.1	ODA only
No	2017	MEUR	8.1	ODA only
No	2016	MEUR	12.3	ODA only
No	2015	MEUR	23.5	ODA only
No	2014	MEUR	15.5	ODA only
No	2013	MEUR	18.1	ODA only
No	2012	MEUR	22.6	ODA only

No	2011	MEUR	26.9	ODA only
No	2010	MEUR	21.7	ODA only

Comments

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA), for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland administers the exclusive ODA budget item, i.e. the development cooperation appropriations under the State budget. Biodiversity finance is part of the ODA (official development assistance).

Finland has also started to report biodiversity finance that was channelled as other official flows (OOF). According to the [definition by the OECD DAC](#), other official flows (OOF) are official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. OOF include grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes: official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

Finland uses the “Rio markers” developed for the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s Creditor Reporting System (OECD DAC CRS) to track biodiversity finance based on the data provided in the CRS. As the markers give qualitative rather than quantitative information, there is a need for follow-up work to obtain quantitative results. Depending on whether biodiversity-related activities are the principal or a significant objective of a project, the share usually varies between 10 and 100 per cent.

Based on the project document or other relevant documentation from the implementing organisations (e.g. budget information or agreed strategies), the desk officer responsible for the respective project gives a value for the markers. The shares of biodiversity finance of the core support for multilateral organisations are based on data provided by the organisation on exact thematic budget allocations, e.g. for each replenishment. To avoid double-counting, an important element of this phase is to ensure that the total sum of all Rio markers does not exceed 100 per cent. It is worth noting that all four Rio markers are considered, thus Finland does not for example double-count biodiversity and climate finance.

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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	MEUR	241.8	
No	2022	MEUR	224.1	
No	2021	MEUR	214.1	
No	2020	MEUR	149.8	

Comments

Finland reports D2 values through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). The reported values include contributions from both government and non-profit institutions.

Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

Finland has also assessed the biodiversity expenditures for year 2023 from government using BIOFIN approach. While the BIOFIN approach to assessing expenditures has similarities to the compilation of Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts under SEEA, including potential for using SEEA-based data for inputs to the BIOFIN assessments,

EN

there are also some key differences. For example, whereas SEEA-based approaches document expenditures only based on their primary purpose, BIOFIN approach aims to account for biodiversity expenditures that have biodiversity as their “primary purpose” as well as “secondary” expenditures where biodiversity is also clearly an objective (although not the primary one). For each expenditure item, their contribution to biodiversity is assessed using the following attribution rates: 100% (Primary), 75 % (Quite significant), 50% (Significant), 25% (Moderate), 5% (Low) and 1 % (Miniscule).

To better track Target 19 and mobilize funding for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, future national reporting should account for both direct expenditures—those with biodiversity as their primary purpose (causa finalis)—and indirect expenditures, where biodiversity is a secondary or shared objective. Currently, the BIOFIN approach is better suited for this purpose than the CEP approach.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2024	€	29940857.53	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and	2023	€	23741582.23	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland

	NGOs				
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2023	€	14100000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2022	€	22958383.2	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2022	€	31900000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2021	€	22904742.83	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and	2021	€	9700000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

	Landscapes"				
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2020	€	16506153.85	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2020	€	13800000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

Comments

Finland reports D3 values in two different disaggregates.

EN

In subcategory e) "Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs", Finland reports through a survey conducted by the Ministry of the Environment, where key private foundations and NGOs in the field reported their domestic private foundations between 2020-2024. These are approximations as foundations and NGOs differ greatly in how they operate.

In subcategory g) "Other instruments" Finland reports through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 "Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes", expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 "Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest". The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 "Protection of biodiversity and landscape" and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and

landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	MEUR	11.2	10,7 MEUR ODA and 0,5 MEUR OOF
No	2023	MEUR	10.4	ODA only
No	2022	MEUR	6.6	ODA only
No	2021	MEUR	5.3	ODA only
No	2020	MEUR	5.6	ODA only
No	2019	MEUR	4.2	ODA only
No	2018	MEUR	6.1	ODA only
No	2017	MEUR	8.1	ODA only
No	2016	MEUR	12.3	ODA only
No	2015	MEUR	23.5	ODA only
No	2014	MEUR	15.5	ODA only

No	2013	MEUR	18.1	ODA only
No	2012	MEUR	22.6	ODA only
No	2011	MEUR	26.9	ODA only
No	2010	MEUR	21.7	ODA only

Comments

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA), for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland administers the exclusive ODA budget item, i.e. the development cooperation appropriations under the State budget. Biodiversity finance is part of the ODA (official development assistance).

Finland has also started to report biodiversity finance that was channelled as other official flows (OOF). According to the [definition by the OECD DAC](#), other official flows (OOF) are official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. OOF include grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes: official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

Finland uses the “Rio markers” developed for the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s Creditor Reporting System (OECD DAC CRS) to track biodiversity finance based on the data provided in the CRS. As the markers give qualitative rather than quantitative information, there is a need for follow-up work to obtain quantitative results. Depending on whether biodiversity-related activities are the principal or a significant objective of a project, the share usually varies between 10 and 100 per cent.

Based on the project document or other relevant documentation from the implementing organisations (e.g. budget information or agreed strategies), the desk officer responsible for the respective project gives a value for the markers. The shares of biodiversity finance of the core support for multilateral organisations are based on data provided by the organisation on exact thematic budget allocations, e.g. for each replenishment. To avoid double-counting, an important element of this phase is to ensure that the total sum of all Rio markers does not exceed 100 per cent. It is worth noting that all four Rio markers are considered, thus Finland does not for example double-count biodiversity and climate finance.

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Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	MEUR	241.8	
No	2022	MEUR	224.1	
No	2021	MEUR	214.1	
No	2020	MEUR	149.8	

Comments

Finland reports D2 values through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). The reported values include contributions from both government and non-profit institutions.

Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

Finland has also assessed the biodiversity expenditures for year 2023 from government using BIOFIN approach. While the BIOFIN approach to assessing expenditures has

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similarities to the compilation of Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts under SEEA, including potential for using SEEA-based data for inputs to the BIOFIN assessments, there are also some key differences. For example, whereas SEEA-based approaches document expenditures only based on their primary purpose, BIOFIN approach aims to account for biodiversity expenditures that have biodiversity as their “primary purpose” as well as “secondary” expenditures where biodiversity is also clearly an objective (although not the primary one). For each expenditure item, their contribution to biodiversity is assessed using the following attribution rates: 100% (Primary), 75 % (Quite significant), 50% (Significant), 25% (Moderate), 5% (Low) and 1 % (Miniscule).

To better track Target 19 and mobilize funding for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, future national reporting should account for both direct expenditures—those with biodiversity as their primary purpose (causa finalis)—and indirect expenditures, where biodiversity is a secondary or shared objective. Currently, the BIOFIN approach is better suited for this purpose than the CEP approach.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2024	€	29940857.53	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	e) Domestic private donations:	2023	€	23741582.23	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and

	private foundations and NGOs				NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2023	€	14100000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2022	€	22958383.2	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2022	€	31900000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2021	€	22904742.83	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on	2021	€	9700000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data

	"Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"				from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2020	€	16506153.85	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2020	€	13800000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

Comments

Finland reports D3 values in two different disaggregates.

In subcategory e) "Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs", Finland reports through a survey conducted by the Ministry of the Environment, where key private foundations and NGOs in the field reported their domestic private foundations between 2020-2024. These are approximations as foundations and NGOs differ greatly in how they operate.

In subcategory g) "Other instruments" Finland reports through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 "Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes", expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 "Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest". The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 "Protection of biodiversity and landscape" and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including

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Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment

						Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and

						Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types

						in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. &

						Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLie values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

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CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land	Annual croplands	2 177	No
		474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No

Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes

Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

A.3 Red List Index

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-A.3](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The

						2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of

						the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment

						Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

	Global data	European data	National data
Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Cropland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Settlements				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating		million		https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/

	service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2025	hectare	5161	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2025	km	68	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2024	hectare	5095	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2024	km	75	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2023	hectare	7317	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2023	km	45	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2022	hectare	9401	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2022	km	29	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2021	hectare	8188	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2021	km	27	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2020	hectare	2539	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2020	km	16	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Comments

The results for Indicator 2.1 (Area under restoration) have been compiled from the outcomes of the Helmi Habitats Programme for the period 2020–2025. The Helmi Programme has established multiple restoration targets for various habitats extending to year 2030, amounting to more than 100,000 hectares and 600 kilometers. These targets, and the corresponding reported results, vary by habitat and may be expressed in terms of area, number of restoration sites, or length in kilometers. The reported figures include only completed restoration sites and exclude those currently under implementation. The area indicator encompasses restoration measures for which area data was available in the outcome reports. The target metric for stream restoration is expressed in kilometers and is presented on a separate reporting line.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and

						Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for

						Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A.

						(eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

EN

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	

Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops	177 986	Yes

	and lava flows		
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The definition of the methodology is not ready: No method of computation is available for this headline indicator.

EN

Comments

Finland will closely follow the development of suitable methodology and hopefully will be in a position to report the headline indicator by the 8th National Report.

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2019	Index	0.8536	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national</i>	EN

data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2022	Index	-4.8799	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1996	Index	-2.2294	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total catchment area included is 162 219 km ² equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total catchment area included is 162 219 km ² equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland's total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

EN

SDG 14.1.1

Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

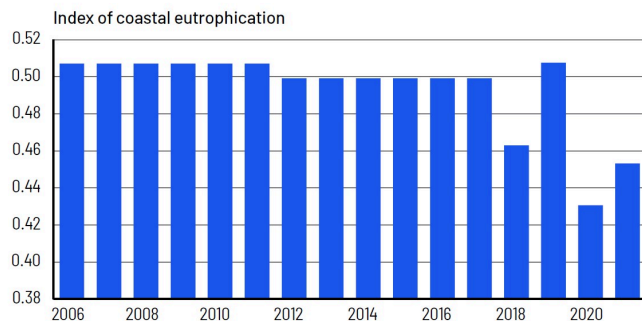


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

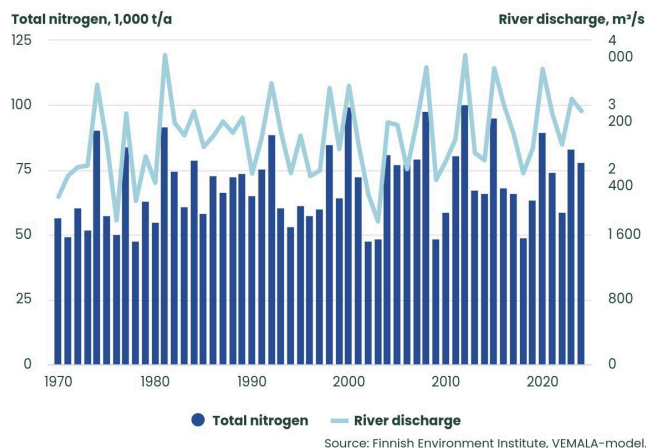


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

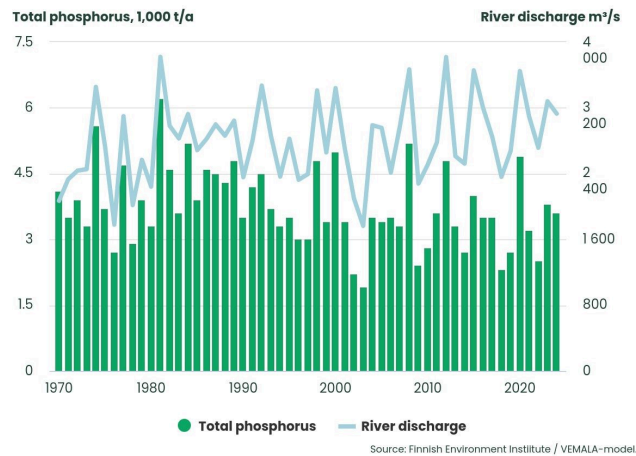


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

Headline

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	46	Baseline = 248320878

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	69	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic		% (of	100	Baseline =

		invertebrates	2010	baseline (2011-2020 average))		248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	76	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	137	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878

Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	86	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 215433

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants		% (of	101	Baseline =

			2011	baseline (2011-2020 average))		215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	139	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433

Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	96	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Birds	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	165	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 227291

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Birds	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds		% (of	102	Baseline =

			2012	baseline (2011-2020 average))		227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	73	Baseline = 227291

Yes	Species group	Birds	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Fish	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 3915996

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Fish	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	161	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish		% (of	95	Baseline =

			2013	baseline (2011-2020 average))		3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	108	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	146	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 3915996

Yes	Species group	Fish	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	32	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	132	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals		% (of	95	Baseline =

			2014	baseline (2011-2020 average))		626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	61	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	47	Baseline = 626081

Yes	Species group	Mammals	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	38	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	178	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	218	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 2809

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	56	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	144	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial		% (of	87	Baseline =

		arthropods (excl. bees)	2015	baseline (2011-2020 average))		2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	26	Baseline = 2809

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Bees	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 43822300854

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Bees	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	197	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	271	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	224	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	147	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees		% (of	114	Baseline =

			2016	baseline (2011-2020 average))		43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	42	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854

Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	155	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	163	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 5567635

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-		% (of	70	Baseline =

		organisms	2017	baseline (2011-2020 average))		5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	78	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	20	Baseline = 1290

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	27	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	28	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	25	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 1290

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	51	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	62	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	250	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants		% (of	184	Baseline =

			2018	baseline (2011-2020 average))		1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	84	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	115	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 1290

Comments

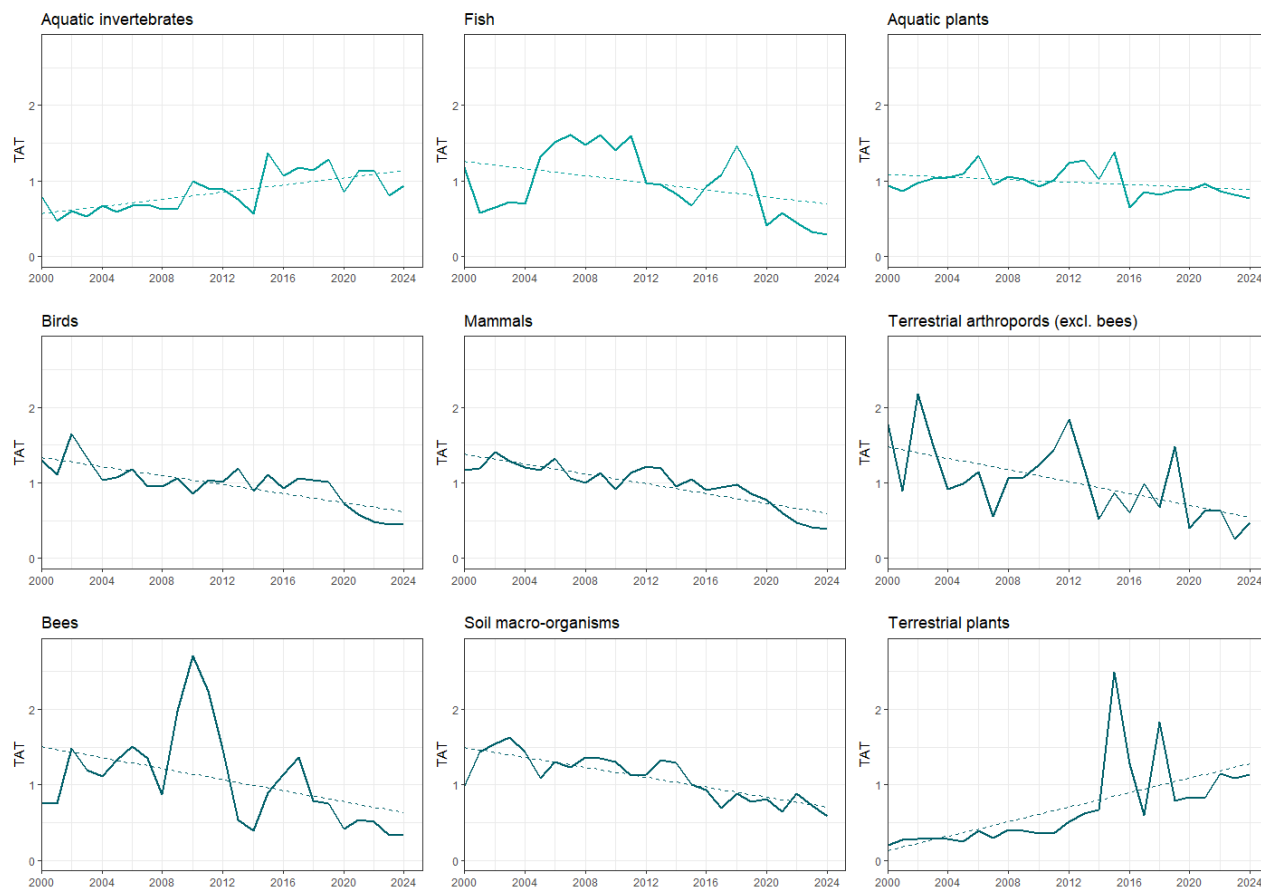


Figure 1: Total Applied Toxicity (TAT) is a simplified measure of the potential toxic burden caused by plant protection products on various non-target organisms. TAT combines substance specific sales volumes to ecotoxicological reference values and represents a shift compared to baseline period 2011 - 2020.

Calculation of annual TAT-values:

As the indicator methodology is incomplete, the calculations are more in line with Bub et al. (2023, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.2c07251>).

$$TAT_{s,t} = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{m_{p,t}}{\min\left(\frac{E_{p,s}}{AF_s}\right)}$$

TAT_{s,t}: Total Applied Toxicity for a species group **s** during year **t**

p: pesticide

- active substance within a plant protection product (reg. (EU) 1107/2009), excluding microbial active substances and certain 'low risk' active substances (reg. (EU) 540/2011, Annex, Part D) such as urea, COS-OGA, Blood meal, Sheep fat, Ferric phosphate and Gibberellins.
- excluding other pesticide types (e.g. biocides or veterinary drugs).

n: Total number of pesticides placed on the market during the year

s: Species group

- Aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, fish
- Birds, mammals, terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees), bees, terrestrial plants

m_{p,t} : mass of *pesticide* placed on the market during year t

E_{p,s} = Ecotoxicological endpoint of *pesticide* on *species group*. No harmonised set of values were available, so endpoints were gathered from various sources:

- EU assessments (EFSA OpenFoodTox, EFSA Conclusions, (draft) Assessment Reports): 66 %;
- Pesticide Properties Database (v. 23-11-22): 19 %;
- [Bub et al. 2023](#) (no endpoints or references to sources, only pre-derived RTLs): < 2 %
- EPA ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase: < 1 %;
- Missing data: 13 % (Substitution was not carried out, as the protocol is not clear. Based on a brief assessment, using substance group (fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator) 25th perc. RTLs or higher had little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TATs).

AF_s: *Species group* and *test* specific assessment (and adjustment) factor from [Bub et al. 2023](#).

E_{p,s}/AF_s = RTL: Endpoint divided by an assessment factor represents the so-called 'Regulatory Threshold Level' (RTL).

min(E_{p,s}/AF_s): Lowest RTL derived from acute and chronic data (if available) was selected.

- Chronic data was used for aquatic invertebrates, fish, birds and mammals and soil organisms.
- For soil organisms, acute legacy studies (no longer a data requirement in the EU) were available, but were not used as the assessment factor was unclear.

Normalisation by area of application was not carried out. Based on a brief assessment with Utilised Agricultural Area from Eurostat (apro_cpsh1), this additional factor has little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TAT.

Aggregation of TAT across the species groups to ATAT (Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity) was not carried out, as the methodology is incomplete, and the values may not be conceptually compatible.

Species prominence factor was not applied, as its definition is incomplete.

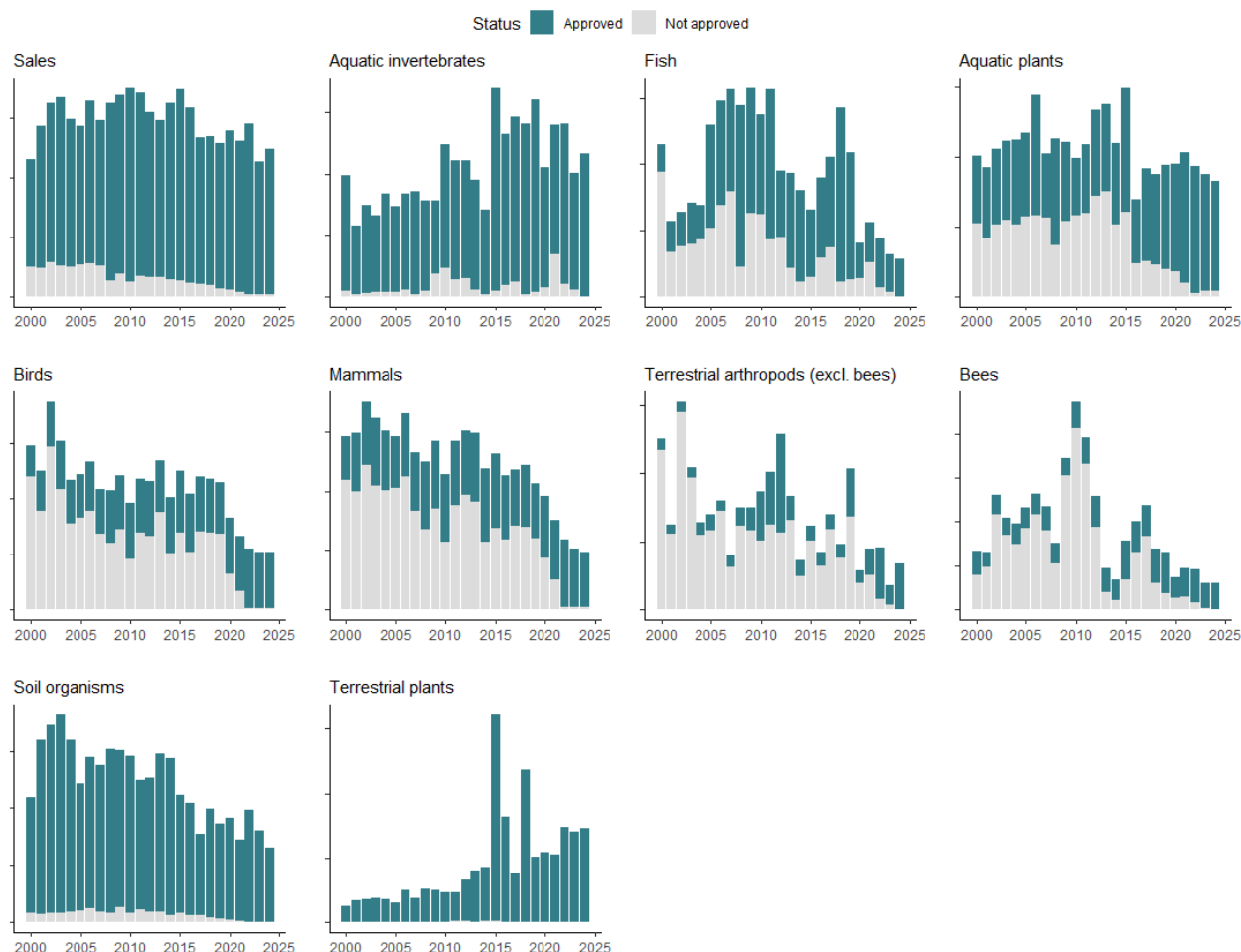


Figure 2: Contribution to sales and different TAT-values, based on the current EU-approval status of the substances. The units are not displayed, as they are not comparable across the figures. For birds, mammals and terrestrial arthropods, majority of the past toxic burden is contributed to substances that are no longer authorised.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2001	Index	-3.6293	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable

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Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

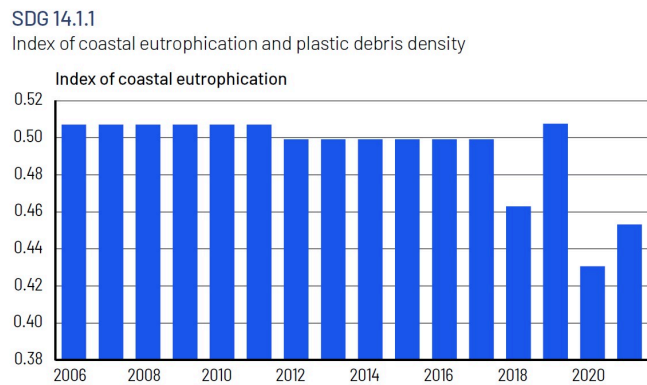


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

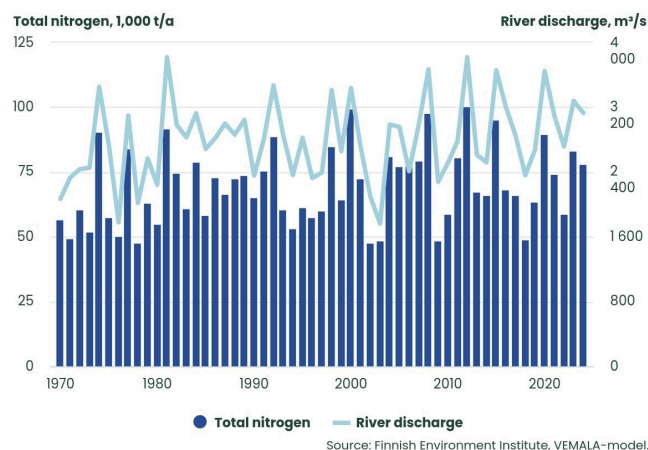


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

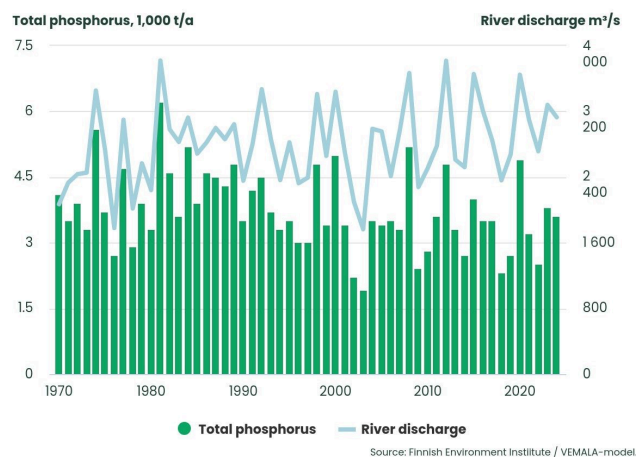


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en). The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland. Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland’s performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland’s reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations’ SDG Indicators Database: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database. Their interpretation is	EN

explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf>.

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2015	%	0.15	For 2010-2025
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above				

	ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#)

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which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
 - Forest biomass (FMI)
 - Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
 - Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
 - Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
 - **Results:**

- Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
- Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
- Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
- Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.
- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.
- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2022	million tons of CO2	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Cropland		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2020	million tons of CO2	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Grassland		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2022	million tons of CO2	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Settlements		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2023	Percentage	49.1	
Yes	Area type	Public terrestrial space	2023	Percentage	39.6	
Yes	Area type	Public inland water space	2023	Percentage	6.5	
Yes	Area type	Public marine water space	2023	Percentage	3	

Comments

Built-up areas have been delineated according to Eurostat's urban centres and clusters (UCC) definition. The target cities include Eurostat's DEGURBA classified cities of which there are presently 56 in Finland. This limits the target cities to approximately those with more than 20 000 inhabitants.

Green and blue areas are based on EU's Copernicus programme's Corine Land Cover Plus Backbone data. These include woody and permanent low vegetation classes, but not seasonally vegetated fields. In other words, cultivated fields are generally not included as public green spaces, but meadow-type areas are.

Public green spaces have been separated from private spaces according to the property register and land cover data provided by the National Land Survey of Finland. Private areas include, for example, golf courses and green spaces up to 20 metres distance from residential buildings.

The relatively high share of public green and blues spaces is partly explained by the strong legislative status Everyone's Rights in Finland. Most green and blue spaces in Finnish cities are in public use.

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated for the Sámi homeland in Finland which covers 35 605 km2 in the northernmost part of the country.

Comments

Only the recent (2018) extent of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland of Finland can be reported. New land cover data allowing an analysis of change will become available in 2026. The Sámi homeland consist of the three northernmost municipalities in Finland, Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, and the northernmost part of Sodankylä (Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area). The area is protected by the Finnish constitution (17 § and 121 §) to be autonomous on issues relating to the Sámi culture and language. The share of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland was calculated based on Corine Land Cover data for 2018 in the same way as was calculated for the whole country in indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Other studies have indicated similar results for the Sámi homeland (see table below).	EN

Table. The coverage of infrastructure and its estimated disturbance zone in the 13 reindeer herding districts that make up the Sámi homeland (Kumpula et al. 2019).

Reindeer herding district	Infrastructure %	Disturbance zone for reindeer herding % (summer & autumn)		
		Slight	Strong	Total
Paistunturi	0.4	4.2	1.4	5.9
Kaldoaivi	0.2	3.5	1.0	4.7
Näätämö	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.3
Muddusjärvi	0.4	7.2	2.2	9.7
Vätsäri	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and

						Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for

						Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A.

						(eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLle values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

EN

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem

Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes

Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Bare rock	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	792	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	102 620	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Water courses	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water bodies	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	3 229	Yes
Sea and ocean		910	Yes
		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2019	Index	0.8536	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national</i>	EN

data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Forest land		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2023	million tons of	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Grassland		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Wetlands		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2023	million tons of	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Harvested wood products		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	total				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for

						Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A.

						(eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.				EN
CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem	
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No	
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No	
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No	
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No	
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No	
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No	
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No	
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No	
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No	
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No	
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No	
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No	

Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies			No
	Annual croplands	212 523	
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/	Boreal and temperate high	38 426	Yes

shrub under power lines	montane forests and woodlands		
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	3 229 910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219 741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The definition of the methodology is not ready: No method of computation is available for this headline indicator.

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Comments

Finland will closely follow the development of suitable methodology and hopefully will be in a position to report the headline indicator by the 8th National Report.

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2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2025	hectare	5161	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2025	km	68	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2024	hectare	5095	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2024	km	75	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2023	hectare	7317	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2023	km	45	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2022	hectare	9401	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2022	km	29	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2021	hectare	8188	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2021	km	27	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2020	hectare	2539	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2020	km	16	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Comments

The results for Indicator 2.1 (Area under restoration) have been compiled from the outcomes of the Helmi Habitats Programme for the period 2020–2025. The Helmi Programme has established multiple restoration targets for various habitats extending to year 2030, amounting to more than 100,000 hectares and 600 kilometers. These targets, and the corresponding reported results, vary by habitat and may be expressed in terms of area, number of restoration sites, or length in kilometers. The reported figures include only completed restoration sites and exclude those currently under implementation. The area indicator encompasses restoration measures for which area data was available in the outcome reports. The target metric for stream restoration is expressed in kilometers and is presented on a separate reporting line.

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3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2025	Percentage (%)	13.21	Protected areas based on World

						Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	Protected areas	2025	Percentage (%)	13.02	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	OECMs	2025	Percentage (%)	0.19	Protected areas based on World

						Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Terrestrial	2025	Percentage (%)	13.69	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Marine	2025	Percentage (%)	12.56	Protected areas based on World

						Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Boreal	2025	Percentage (%)	10.55	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Alpine	2025	Percentage (%)	74.68	Protected areas based on World

						Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Comments

The first areas that were protected under a present-like Nature Conservation Act were established in 1938. At present, the network of protected areas covers 13.02% of terrestrial (including inland waters) and 12.56% marine areas. These areas consist of IUCN category 1 areas. In Finland, these areas exclude human settlements and can be considered quite strictly protected in an international comparison. However, some direct human use such as hunting and reindeer herding may be allowed.

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The first OECM areas were designated in 2025. These consist of special habitats protected by the Forest Act and a few landscape management areas. The area of OECMs is expected to grow rapidly as the process of identifying and designating these continues.

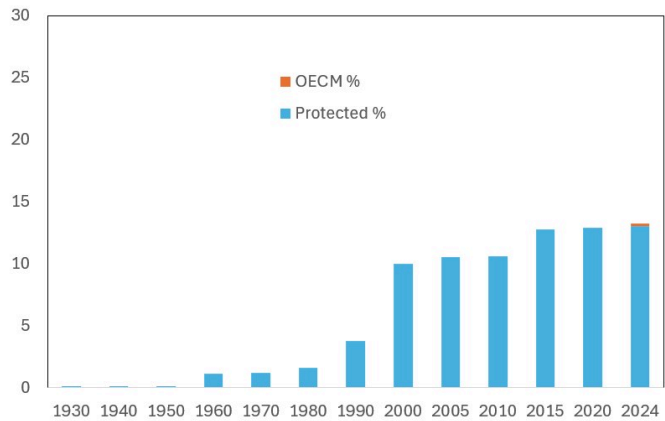


Figure. Percentage of the total land and sea area of Finland covered by protected areas and OECMs 1940–2025

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.)

						2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species.

						Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

						Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-

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listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country’s Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland’s Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

disaggregation				
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.	EN

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	IAS/year	0.929084118	
No	2024	IAS/year	0.92628034	
No	2023	IAS/year	0.923485023	
No	2022	IAS/year	0.920698142	

No	2021	IAS/year	0.917919671	
No	2020	IAS/year	0.915149584	
No	2019	IAS/year	0.912387857	
No	2018	IAS/year	0.909634465	
No	2017	IAS/year	0.906889381	
No	2016	IAS/year	0.904152582	
No	2015	IAS/year	0.901424042	
No	2014	IAS/year	0.898703736	
No	2013	IAS/year	0.895991639	
No	2012	IAS/year	0.893287727	
No	2011	IAS/year	0.890591975	
No	2010	IAS/year	0.887904358	
No	2009	IAS/year	0.885224851	
No	2008	IAS/year	0.882553431	
No	2007	IAS/year	0.879890072	
No	2006	IAS/year	0.877234751	
No	2005	IAS/year	0.874587443	
No	2004	IAS/year	0.871948124	
No	2003	IAS/year	0.86931677	
No	2002	IAS/year	0.866693357	
No	2001	IAS/year	0.864077861	
No	2000	IAS/year	0.861470258	
No	1999	IAS/year	0.858870524	

No	1998	IAS/year	0.856278635	
No	1997	IAS/year	0.853694568	
No	1996	IAS/year	0.8511183	
No	1995	IAS/year	0.848549806	
No	1994	IAS/year	0.845989063	
No	1993	IAS/year	0.843436048	
No	1992	IAS/year	0.840890737	
No	1991	IAS/year	0.838353108	
No	1990	IAS/year	0.835823136	
No	1989	IAS/year	0.8333008	
No	1988	IAS/year	0.830786075	
No	1987	IAS/year	0.82827894	
No	1986	IAS/year	0.82577937	
No	1985	IAS/year	0.823287343	
No	1984	IAS/year	0.820802837	
No	1983	IAS/year	0.818325829	
No	1982	IAS/year	0.815856296	
No	1981	IAS/year	0.813394215	
No	1980	IAS/year	0.810939564	
No	1979	IAS/year	0.808492321	
No	1978	IAS/year	0.806052463	
No	1977	IAS/year	0.803619968	
No	1976	IAS/year	0.801194814	

No	1975	IAS/year	0.798776978	
No	1974	IAS/year	0.796366439	
No	1973	IAS/year	0.793963175	
No	1972	IAS/year	0.791567163	
No	1971	IAS/year	0.789178382	
No	1970	IAS/year	0.786796809	

Comments

The rate of IAS establishment indicator should be calculated based on data from each country's Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS) checklist and Alien Species First Record Database. However, Finland's GRIIS list is incomplete, as it only covers 108 alien species and cannot be used as the sole source of information. For this reason, we compiled the Finnish IAS checklist based on Finnish GRIIS checklist, species listed on our national IAS webpage (Vieraslaajit.fi) and expert assessments of mammals, fishes and marine IAS.

We excluded from the checklist, 1) species absent in Finland (e.g., quarantine pests, some species on the EU IAS list), and 2) species occurring only in captivity (e.g. greenhouses, indoors, aquarium) and unable to establish in nature, and 3) bacteria, fungus, and viruses. Species included in the checklist were classified according to their 1) establishment status (i.e. species is known to been established in Finland) 2) invasive status (whether the species is known to threaten biodiversity, i.e., to have negative ecological impacts on native species and/or ecosystems). The final checklist of established IAS comprised 137 species.

For species on the final IAS checklist, we compiled data on introduction dates and/or year of first observation (first record) from IAS First Record Database (Seebens 2023) and various national sources such as FinBIF, Vieraslaajit.fi, Lampinen and Lahti (2024), Vappula (1962) and expert assessments. The first record for each taxon was generated as a single year according to guidelines and workflow of Seebens et al. (2020). The timeseries dataset was generated by integrating dataset of established IAS with the first record data. The number of first records per year was calculated separately for each year.

The estimates for IAS establishment rate were calculated by fitting the model described in Solow and Costello (2004) using R (package alien; Buba et al. 2024). Three variants of the Solow and Costello models, full Solow and Costello model and two constrained modifications of it, were fit to the data starting from the year 1850. The cutoff was

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chosen as there were very few datapoints before that year, and the models had trouble converging if a cutoff was not defined. A proxy for survey effect was not included in the models. The model selection was influenced by the AIC, AICc, BIC and the narrowness of the confidence intervals of the models. The most constrained Solow and Costello model was most suitable for the dataset. A naïve Poisson model also provided almost identical results as Solow and Costello model. However, the guidelines specified the use of Solow and Costello models, so more simple Poisson models were not used.

We report the indicator estimates from 1970 to 2025. The number of observed established IAS has increased from 88 to 137 species, and the establishment rate of established IAS from 0.79 IAS/year to 0.93 IAS/year in 2025 from 1970 to 2025.

As the dataset used in this evaluation does not cover all IAS established in Finland, the Finnish IAS checklist should be updated before the next reporting.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2014	Index	-4.2834	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1988	Index	-2.3397	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland's total land and inland water area.

EN

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

SDG 14.1.1
Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

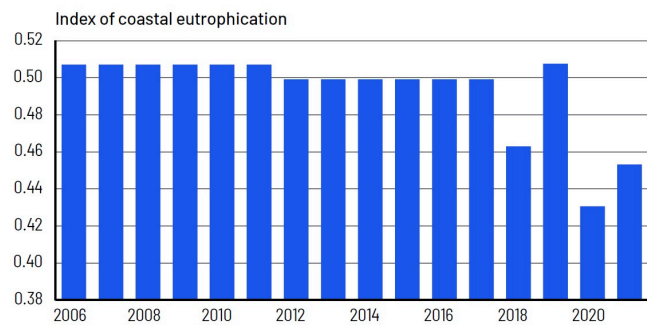


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

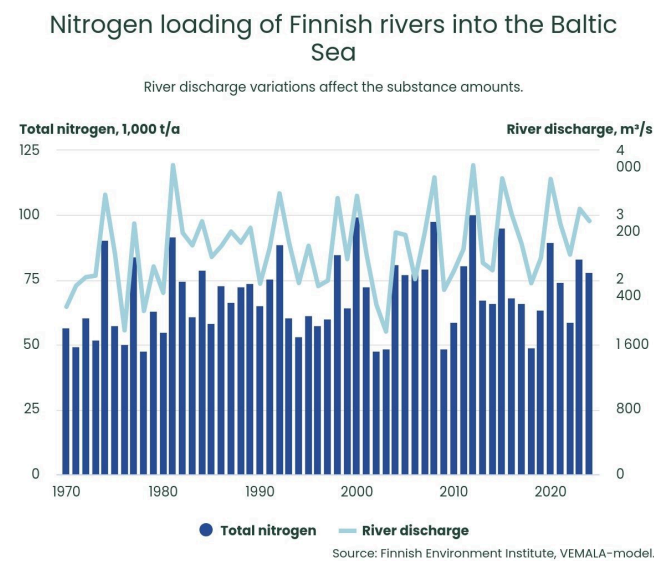


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

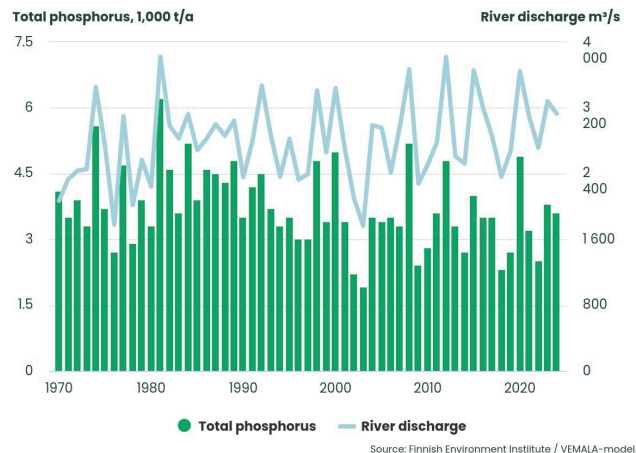


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

Headline

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	46	Baseline = 248320878

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	69	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic		% (of	100	Baseline =

		invertebrates	2010	baseline (2011-2020 average))		248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	76	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	137	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878

Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	86	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 215433

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants		% (of	101	Baseline =

			2011	baseline (2011-2020 average))		215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	139	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433

Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	96	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Birds	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	165	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 227291

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Birds	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds		% (of	102	Baseline =

			2012	baseline (2011-2020 average))		227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	73	Baseline = 227291

Yes	Species group	Birds	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Fish	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 3915996

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Fish	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	161	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish		% (of	95	Baseline =

			2013	baseline (2011-2020 average))		3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	108	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	146	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 3915996

Yes	Species group	Fish	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	32	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	132	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals		% (of	95	Baseline =

			2014	baseline (2011-2020 average))		626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	61	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	47	Baseline = 626081

Yes	Species group	Mammals	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	38	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	178	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	218	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 2809

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	56	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	144	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial		% (of	87	Baseline =

		arthropods (excl. bees)	2015	baseline (2011-2020 average))		2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	26	Baseline = 2809

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Bees	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 43822300854

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Bees	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	197	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	271	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	224	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	147	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees		% (of	114	Baseline =

			2016	baseline (2011-2020 average))		43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	42	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854

Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	155	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	163	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 5567635

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-		% (of	70	Baseline =

		organisms	2017	baseline (2011-2020 average))		5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	78	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	20	Baseline = 1290

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	27	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	28	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	25	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 1290

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	51	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	62	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	250	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants		% (of	184	Baseline =

			2018	baseline (2011-2020 average))		1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	84	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	115	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 1290

Comments

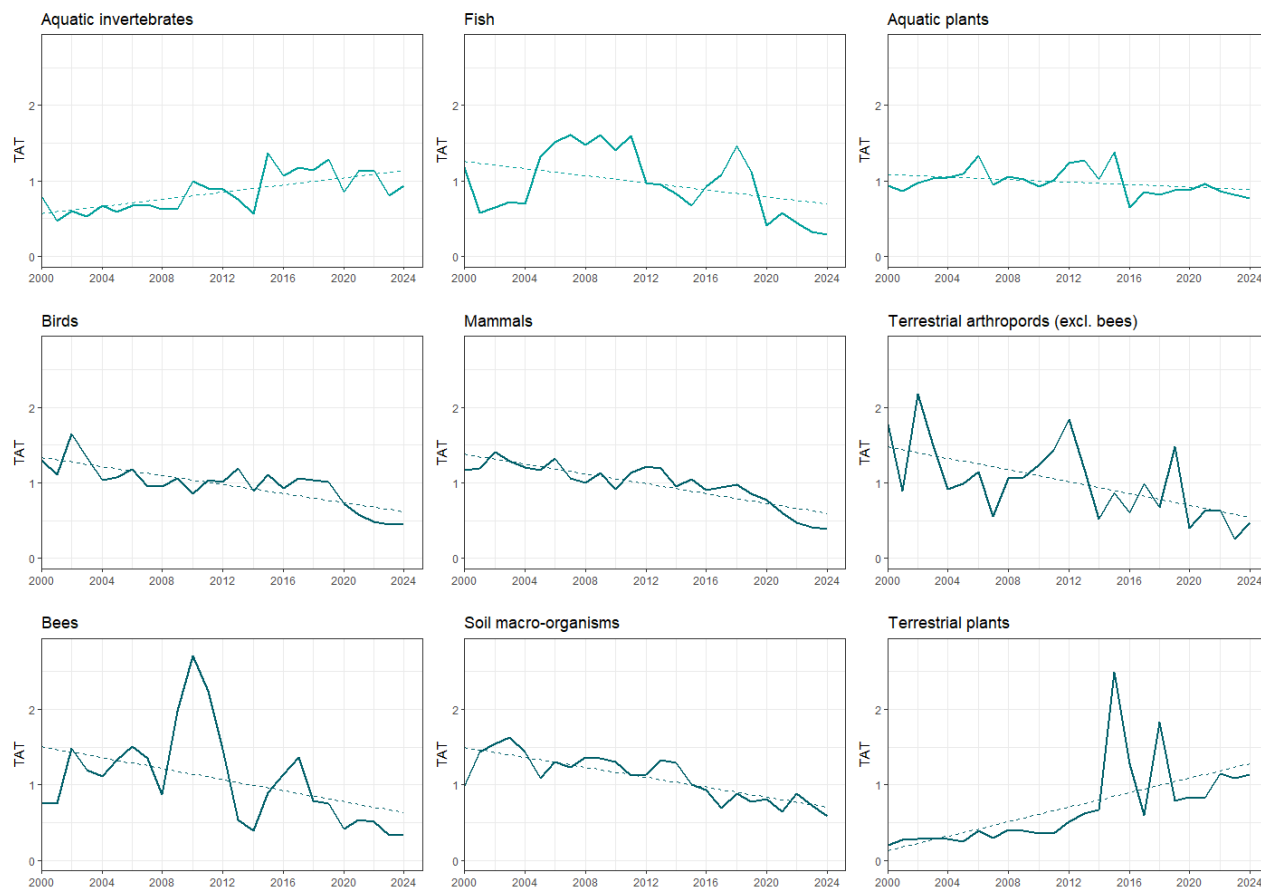


Figure 1: Total Applied Toxicity (TAT) is a simplified measure of the potential toxic burden caused by plant protection products on various non-target organisms. TAT combines substance specific sales volumes to ecotoxicological reference values and represents a shift compared to baseline period 2011 - 2020.

Calculation of annual TAT-values:

As the indicator methodology is incomplete, the calculations are more in line with Bub et al. (2023, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.2c07251>).

$$TAT_{s,t} = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{m_{p,t}}{\min\left(\frac{E_{p,s}}{AF_s}\right)}$$

TAT_{s,t}: Total Applied Toxicity for a species group **s** during year **t**

p: pesticide

- active substance within a plant protection product (reg. (EU) 1107/2009), excluding microbial active substances and certain 'low risk' active substances (reg. (EU) 540/2011, Annex, Part D) such as urea, COS-OGA, Blood meal, Sheep fat, Ferric phosphate and Gibberellins.
- excluding other pesticide types (e.g. biocides or veterinary drugs).

n: Total number of pesticides placed on the market during the year

s: Species group

- Aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, fish
- Birds, mammals, terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees), bees, terrestrial plants

m_{p,t} : mass of *pesticide* placed on the market during year t

E_{p,s} = Ecotoxicological endpoint of *pesticide* on *species group*. No harmonised set of values were available, so endpoints were gathered from various sources:

- EU assessments (EFSA OpenFoodTox, EFSA Conclusions, (draft) Assessment Reports): 66 %;
- Pesticide Properties Database (v. 23-11-22): 19 %;
- [Bub et al. 2023](#) (no endpoints or references to sources, only pre-derived RTLs): < 2 %
- EPA ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase: < 1 %;
- Missing data: 13 % (Substitution was not carried out, as the protocol is not clear. Based on a brief assessment, using substance group (fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator) 25th perc. RTLs or higher had little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TATs).

AF_s: *Species group* and *test* specific assessment (and adjustment) factor from [Bub et al. 2023](#).

E_{p,s}/AF_s = RTL: Endpoint divided by an assessment factor represents the so-called 'Regulatory Threshold Level' (RTL).

min(E_{p,s}/AF_s): Lowest RTL derived from acute and chronic data (if available) was selected.

- Chronic data was used for aquatic invertebrates, fish, birds and mammals and soil organisms.
- For soil organisms, acute legacy studies (no longer a data requirement in the EU) were available, but were not used as the assessment factor was unclear.

Normalisation by area of application was not carried out. Based on a brief assessment with Utilised Agricultural Area from Eurostat (apro_cpsh1), this additional factor has little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TAT.

Aggregation of TAT across the species groups to ATAT (Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity) was not carried out, as the methodology is incomplete, and the values may not be conceptually compatible.

Species prominence factor was not applied, as its definition is incomplete.

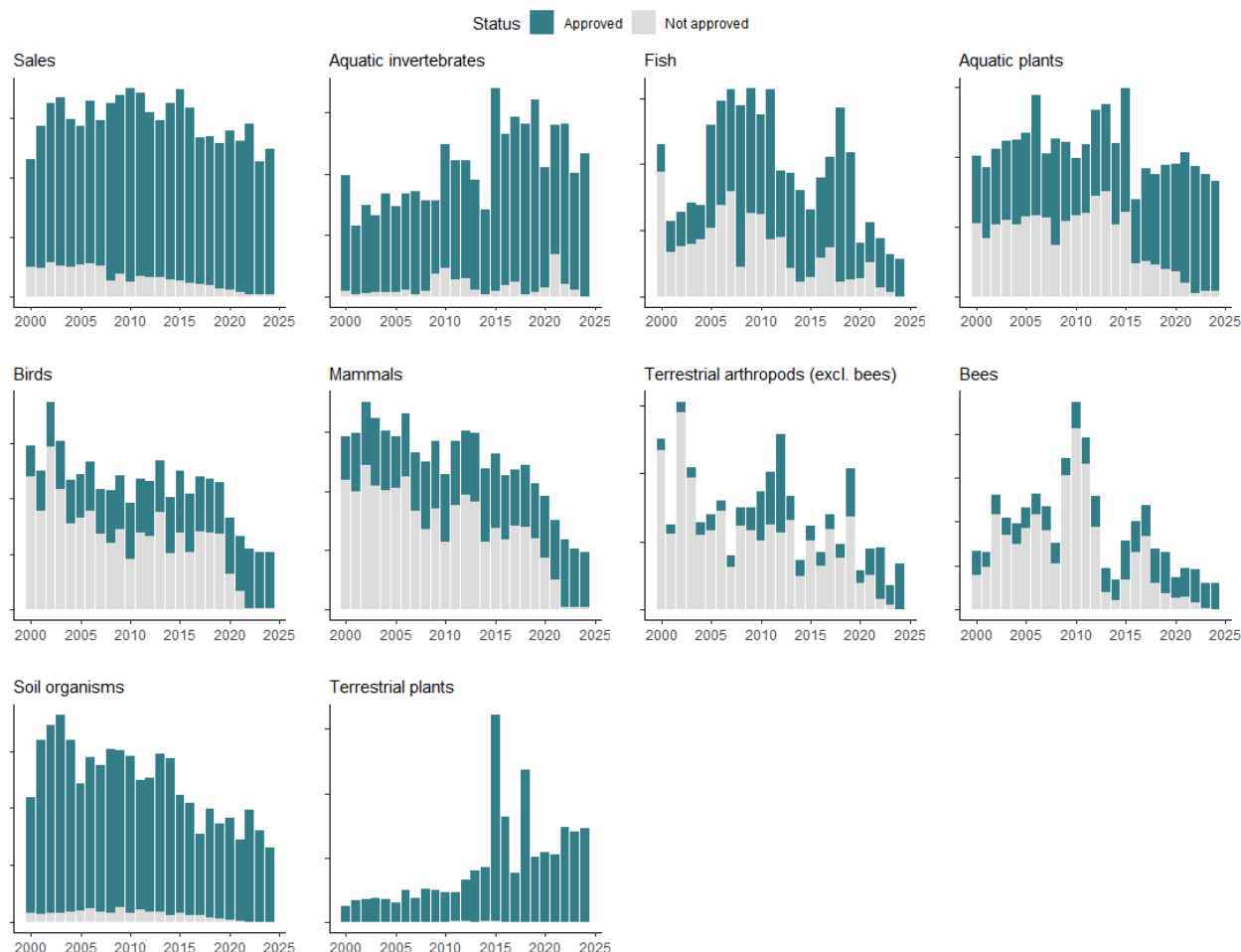


Figure 2: Contribution to sales and different TAT-values, based on the current EU-approval status of the substances. The units are not displayed, as they are not comparable across the figures. For birds, mammals and terrestrial arthropods, majority of the past toxic burden is contributed to substances that are no longer authorised.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2001	Index	-3.6293	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable

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Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

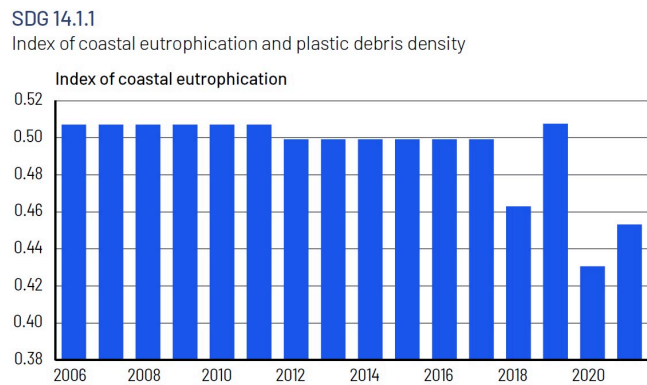


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

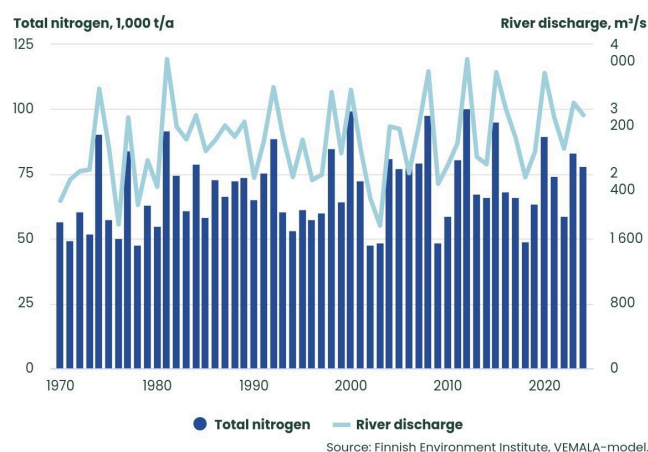


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

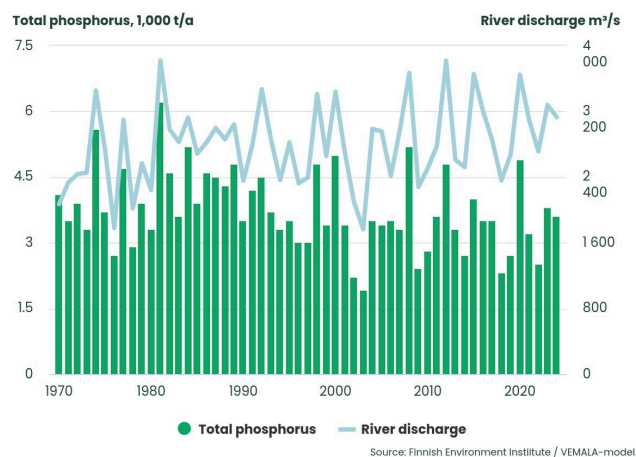


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en). The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland. Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland’s performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland’s reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations’ SDG Indicators Database: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database. Their interpretation is	EN

explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf>.

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2015	%	0.15	For 2010-2025
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above				

	ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#)

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which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
 - Forest biomass (FMI)
 - Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
 - Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
 - Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
 - **Results:**

- Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
- Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
- Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
- Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.
- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.
- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2022	million tons of CO2	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Cropland		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2020	million tons of CO2	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Grassland		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2022	million tons of CO2	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Settlements		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2023	Percentage	49.1	
Yes	Area type	Public terrestrial space	2023	Percentage	39.6	
Yes	Area type	Public inland water space	2023	Percentage	6.5	
Yes	Area type	Public marine water space	2023	Percentage	3	

Comments

Built-up areas have been delineated according to Eurostat's urban centres and clusters (UCC) definition. The target cities include Eurostat's DEGURBA classified cities of which there are presently 56 in Finland. This limits the target cities to approximately those with more than 20 000 inhabitants.

Green and blue areas are based on EU's Copernicus programme's Corine Land Cover Plus Backbone data. These include woody and permanent low vegetation classes, but not seasonally vegetated fields. In other words, cultivated fields are generally not included as public green spaces, but meadow-type areas are.

Public green spaces have been separated from private spaces according to the property register and land cover data provided by the National Land Survey of Finland. Private areas include, for example, golf courses and green spaces up to 20 metres distance from residential buildings.

The relatively high share of public green and blues spaces is partly explained by the strong legislative status Everyone's Rights in Finland. Most green and blue spaces in Finnish cities are in public use.

EN

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Amount	38	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2024	Amount	38	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2023	Amount	36	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2022	Amount	32	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2021	Amount	31	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2020	Amount	29	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later

Comments

The reported data is extracted from the Pine database. Some data is currently missing from Pine and will be updated during the next scheduled updates in 2026. The missing data has been taken into account in the reported figures.

EN

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2025	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2025	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2025	EUR	21000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2025	EUR	5300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2024	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2024	EUR	369000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2024	EUR	16000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2024	EUR	6300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2023	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation:

					Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2023	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2023	EUR	18000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2023	EUR	6300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2022	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2022	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2022	EUR	18000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2022	EUR	6000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity

Comments

Restrictions to indicator

- Subsidies directly impacting biodiversity (such as lack of biodiversity loss pricing) have been studied nationally ([Pihlainen et al. 2024](#)), but are not reported here, because there is a lack of methodologies to determine the monetary value of biodiversity harmful subsidies

EN

Harmful subsidies through the ECR method

- Value of subsidies for fossil fuels in energy use is determined by finding the monetary value of underpricing of energy use of fossil fuels
- The method to estimate the monetary values of underpricing of energy use of fossil fuels is called *effective carbon rates* (ECR), applying the approach of [OECD](#)
- The effective carbon rates count together all the carbon pricing (EU ETS plus taxes) that affects fossil fuel use (e.g. diesel in transport use)
- To identify environmentally harmful subsidies (EHS), these effective carbon rates are compared to a reference carbon pricing level
- In our analysis, we use a reference carbon pricing of 100€ / ton of CO₂. This is in line with the social cost of carbon for 2025 in the Base scenario with 3% discount rate (103€) in [Barrage and Nordhaus \(2023\)](#). Our reference carbon pricing can be seen as a lower bound since there are also higher estimates in the literature ([Rennert et al. 2022](#), [Hänsel et al. 2020](#), [Moore et al. 2024](#)).
- For example, if a certain use of fossil fuel has effective carbon pricing of 60€, it is 40€ lower than the reference carbon price of 100€, and there is thus an underpricing of 40€ per ton of CO₂.
- The price for the carbon credits in EU ETS is taken to be 80€ per ton of CO₂, which is roughly the [average price over the time series period \(2022-2025\)](#). The same price is used for each year.
- Comparing the average EU ETS price of recent years (80€ per ton of CO₂) and the reference carbon pricing of 100€ per ton of CO₂ effectively means that EU ETS price is not at the level that it should be at in order to alone correctly reflect the climate externality caused by the CO₂ emissions.
- To calculate the total amount of subsidy, the underpricing per ton of CO₂ is multiplied with the amount of CO₂ emissions in the respective fossil fuel use category.
- The total national CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel energy use from the year 2023 are the most recent data and are used for the whole time series as the yearly emissions. This total figure is allocated into different uses using percentages from the year 2022, which is the most recent data for this purpose.
- Most of the reported underpricing is caused by energy use that is generally exempted according to the EU Energy Taxation Directive. For example, the Directive does not apply to fossil fuels used for purposes other than as

motor fuels or as heating fuels, such as dual use. Also as a general rule the Member States shall exempt the energy products used in electricity production and air navigation and navigation within Community waters in other than private use.

- Lack of pricing of biobased emissions constitute also an environmentally harmful subsidy but this is not reported here.

Harmful subsidies through budget figures

- In addition to this “underpricing”-methodology, another valid approach for estimating subsidies for fossil fuels is to compare total taxation and pricing of fossil fuel use to the taxation and pricing of non-fossil energy in each specific energy use case (for example transport use). In Finland, taxation of fossil fuels (€/GJ) is higher or the same as for non-fossil energy in each specific energy use. Thus, according to the “relative pricing”-methodology there would not be fossil fuel subsidies in Finland.
- In addition to the underpricing estimates described above, purchases of air transport services with public funds and regional transport subsidy are harmful to biodiversity particularly via their climate impact. These subsidies were identified as environmentally harmful subsidies in [Pihlainen et al. \(2023\)](#). The values of these subsidies are obtained from the national budget of the respective years.
- We have interpreted that the purchases of air transport services with public funds and regional transport subsidy focus on transportation services and thus do not overlap with fossil fuel subsidies estimated with ECR above.
- Regional transport subsidy´ means a subsidy intended to reduce the transport costs of small and medium- sized enterprises located in sparsely populated areas. For more information see: [Regional transport subsidy - Economic Development Centre - Suomi.fi](#)

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated for the Sámi homeland in Finland which covers 35 605 km2 in the northernmost part of the country.

Comments

Only the recent (2018) extent of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland of Finland can be reported. New land cover data allowing an analysis of change will become available in 2026.

The Sámi homeland consist of the three northernmost municipalities in Finland, Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, and the northernmost part of Sodankylä (Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area). The area is protected by the Finnish constitution (17 § and 121 §) to be autonomous on issues relating to the Sámi culture and language. The share of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland was calculated based on Corine Land Cover data for 2018 in the same way as was calculated for the whole country in indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Other studies have indicated similar results for the Sámi homeland (see table below).

Table. The coverage of infrastructure and its estimated disturbance zone in the 13 reindeer herding districts that make up the Sámi homeland (Kumpula et al. 2019).

EN

Reindeer herding district	Infrastructure %	Disturbance zone for reindeer herding % (summer & autumn)		
		Slight	Strong	Total
Paistunturi	0.4	4.2	1.4	5.9
Kaldoaivi	0.2	3.5	1.0	4.7
Näätämö	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.3
Muddusjärvi	0.4	7.2	2.2	9.7
Vätsäri	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has	Disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

disaggregation	type					
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the

						Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment.

						Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List

						of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019.

						Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

EN

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No

Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high	22 769	Yes

Natural grassland	montane forests and woodlands Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476	
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Bare rock	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908	
		792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2019	Index	0.8536	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national</i>	EN

data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Forest land		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2023	million tons of	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Grassland		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Wetlands		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2023	million tons of	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Harvested wood products		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	total				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The reply is NO. Finland has no access legislation on genetic resources, but it regulates the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. However, no permits have been issued yet. No monetary benefits received from other benefit sharing instruments either.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The reply is NO. Information has not been systematically collected at the national level. However, for example, access to genetic resources under the ITPGRFA may be understood as constituting a monetary benefit.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea			0.79	Calculated

			2018	Index		based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish

						Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and

						Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for

						Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No				Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover

	2018	Percent	89.72	data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

EN

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No

Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane	1 908	Yes

	peat bogs	792	
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The definition of the methodology is not ready: No method of computation is available for this headline indicator.

EN

Comments

Finland will closely follow the development of suitable methodology and hopefully will be in a position to report the headline indicator by the 8th National Report.

EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2025	hectare	5161	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2025	km	68	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2024	hectare	5095	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2024	km	75	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2023	hectare	7317	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2023	km	45	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2022	hectare	9401	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2022	km	29	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2021	hectare	8188	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2021	km	27	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2020	hectare	2539	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2020	km	16	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Comments

The results for Indicator 2.1 (Area under restoration) have been compiled from the outcomes of the Helmi Habitats Programme for the period 2020–2025. The Helmi Programme has established multiple restoration targets for various habitats extending to year 2030, amounting to more than 100,000 hectares and 600 kilometers. These targets, and the corresponding reported results, vary by habitat and may be expressed in terms of area, number of restoration sites, or length in kilometers. The reported figures include only completed restoration sites and exclude those currently under implementation. The area indicator encompasses restoration measures for which area data was available in the outcome reports. The target metric for stream restoration is expressed in kilometers and is presented on a separate reporting line.

EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2025	Percentage (%)	13.21	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's

						database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	Protected areas	2025	Percentage (%)	13.02	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	OECMs	2025	Percentage (%)	0.19	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's

						database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Terrestrial	2025	Percentage (%)	13.69	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Marine	2025	Percentage (%)	12.56	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's

						database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Boreal	2025	Percentage (%)	10.55	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Alpine	2025	Percentage (%)	74.68	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's

Comments

The first areas that were protected under a present-like Nature Conservation Act were established in 1938. At present, the network of protected areas covers 13.02% of terrestrial (including inland waters) and 12.56% marine areas. These areas consist of IUCN category 1 areas. In Finland, these areas exclude human settlements and can be considered quite strictly protected in an international comparison. However, some direct human use such as hunting and reindeer herding may be allowed.

The first OECM areas were designated in 2025. These consist of special habitats protected by the Forest Act and a few landscape management areas. The area of OECMs is expected to grow rapidly as the process of identifying and designating these continues.

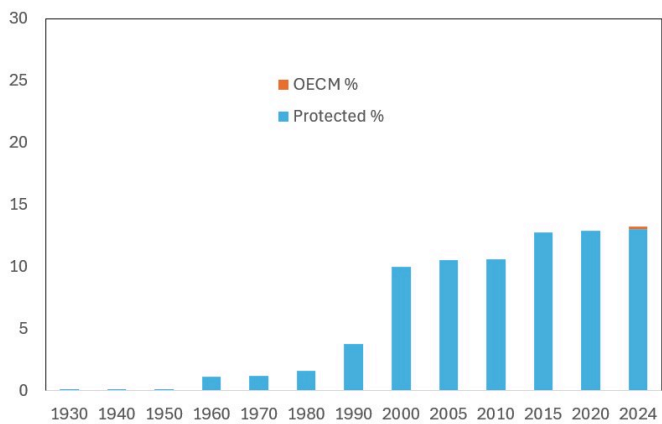


Figure. Percentage of the total land and sea area of Finland covered by protected areas and OECMs 1940–2025

EN

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment

						Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.8576	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.</i>	EN

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	%	75	
No	2023	%	75	
No	2022	%	75	
No	2021	%	83	
No	2020	%	83	

Comments

Monitored fish stocks and areas of monitoring:

ICES SubDivisions (SD) in the Baltic Sea:

- SD 24–29: Baltic main basin
- SD 29: Northernmost part of the Baltic main basin

EN

- SD 30: Bothnian Sea
- SD 31: Bothnian Bay
- SD 30, 31: Gulf of Bothnia
- SD 32: Gulf of Finland

Baltic Sea fish stocks from FAO table:

- Eastern Baltic cod
- Atlantic herring Baltic main basin & Gulf of Finland
- Baltic sprat
- Atlantic salmon Main basin & Both.
- Atl. Salmon Gulf of Finland
- Freshwater bream SD 29, 30, 31
- European perch SD 29, 30
- European perch SD 31, 32
- Roach SD 29, 30, 32
- European smelt SD 29, 30, 32
- Whitefish SD 29, 30, 31
- Pike-perch SD 29, 30
- Pike-perch SD 31, 32
- Atlantic herring SD 30, 31

The basis of fish stock status

Baltic herring (which is smaller than Atlantic herring), sprat and cod data are based on stock assessments conducted in ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea). These fish stocks are monitored with trawl and/or acoustic surveys and sampling of fish from commercial catches. Surveys take place once or twice a year.

Herring in the Bothnian Sea (SD 30) suffered in 2021 and 2022 from starvation to such an extent that largest size groups seem to have died. The essential prey populations have since recovered and the herring population seems to be recovering, too.

Zander (pike-perch, *Sander lucioperca*), European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), and whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*) are freshwater fish species that thrive in the brackish water conditions of the Baltic Sea. In addition, commercial catch statistics are followed. These species are found mainly at the coasts and in archipelago areas. At the Finnish coast, these species are monitored annually by sampling them from the catches of commercial fishery. Zander is a warm water species that is monitored especially in the southern areas, but is increasing in the northern coastal areas, too. Whitefish is suffering from climate warming, eutrophication and the regulation of rivers in the production of electricity. There are both sea spawning and river spawning populations.

The significance of smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*), which traditionally has had low economic

value in Finland, increased during the past decade in the commercial fishery of the Finnish coast. The catches are mainly exported. The commercial fishers are obliged to report their catches to the officials. The catches increased first for several years and may now be stabilizing. No biological monitoring takes place on smelt stocks.

Bream (*Abramis brama*) and roach (*Rutilus rutilus*) are freshwater species that benefit from eutrophication. Their numbers increased along with the eutrophication of Finnish coastal areas especially from the 1980s–1990s, and there have been projects to increase their economical utilization. This is a challenge, as their processing is technically demanding, and occasionally an unpleasant side taste has been observed. There is no monitoring of these species, but the present slow individual growth rate of both species at the coast suggests competition for food and abundant populations.

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	IAS/year	0.929084118	
No	2024	IAS/year	0.92628034	
No	2023	IAS/year	0.923485023	
No	2022	IAS/year	0.920698142	
No	2021	IAS/year	0.917919671	
No	2020	IAS/year	0.915149584	
No	2019	IAS/year	0.912387857	
No	2018	IAS/year	0.909634465	

No	2017	IAS/year	0.906889381	
No	2016	IAS/year	0.904152582	
No	2015	IAS/year	0.901424042	
No	2014	IAS/year	0.898703736	
No	2013	IAS/year	0.895991639	
No	2012	IAS/year	0.893287727	
No	2011	IAS/year	0.890591975	
No	2010	IAS/year	0.887904358	
No	2009	IAS/year	0.885224851	
No	2008	IAS/year	0.882553431	
No	2007	IAS/year	0.879890072	
No	2006	IAS/year	0.877234751	
No	2005	IAS/year	0.874587443	
No	2004	IAS/year	0.871948124	
No	2003	IAS/year	0.86931677	
No	2002	IAS/year	0.866693357	
No	2001	IAS/year	0.864077861	
No	2000	IAS/year	0.861470258	
No	1999	IAS/year	0.858870524	
No	1998	IAS/year	0.856278635	
No	1997	IAS/year	0.853694568	
No	1996	IAS/year	0.8511183	
No	1995	IAS/year	0.848549806	

No	1994	IAS/year	0.845989063	
No	1993	IAS/year	0.843436048	
No	1992	IAS/year	0.840890737	
No	1991	IAS/year	0.838353108	
No	1990	IAS/year	0.835823136	
No	1989	IAS/year	0.8333008	
No	1988	IAS/year	0.830786075	
No	1987	IAS/year	0.82827894	
No	1986	IAS/year	0.82577937	
No	1985	IAS/year	0.823287343	
No	1984	IAS/year	0.820802837	
No	1983	IAS/year	0.818325829	
No	1982	IAS/year	0.815856296	
No	1981	IAS/year	0.813394215	
No	1980	IAS/year	0.810939564	
No	1979	IAS/year	0.808492321	
No	1978	IAS/year	0.806052463	
No	1977	IAS/year	0.803619968	
No	1976	IAS/year	0.801194814	
No	1975	IAS/year	0.798776978	
No	1974	IAS/year	0.796366439	
No	1973	IAS/year	0.793963175	
No	1972	IAS/year	0.791567163	

No	1971	IAS/year	0.789178382	
No	1970	IAS/year	0.786796809	

Comments

EN

The rate of IAS establishment indicator should be calculated based on data from each country's Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS) checklist and Alien Species First Record Database. However, Finland's GRIIS list is incomplete, as it only covers 108 alien species and cannot be used as the sole source of information. For this reason, we compiled the Finnish IAS checklist based on Finnish GRIIS checklist, species listed on our national IAS webpage (Vieraslajit.fi) and expert assessments of mammals, fishes and marine IAS.

We excluded from the checklist, 1) species absent in Finland (e.g., quarantine pests, some species on the EU IAS list), and 2) species occurring only in captivity (e.g. greenhouses, indoors, aquarium) and unable to establish in nature, and 3) bacteria, fungus, and viruses. Species included in the checklist were classified according to their 1) establishment status (i.e. species is known to been established in Finland) 2) invasive status (whether the species is known to threaten biodiversity, i.e., to have negative ecological impacts on native species and/or ecosystems). The final checklist of established IAS comprised 137 species.

For species on the final IAS checklist, we compiled data on introduction dates and/or year of first observation (first record) from IAS First Record Database (Seebens 2023) and various national sources such as FinBIF, Vieraslajit.fi, Lampinen and Lahti (2024), Vappula (1962) and expert assessments. The first record for each taxon was generated as a single year according to guidelines and workflow of Seebens et al. (2020). The timeseries dataset was generated by integrating dataset of established IAS with the first record data. The number of first records per year was calculated separately for each year.

The estimates for IAS establishment rate were calculated by fitting the model described in Solow and Costello (2004) using R (package alien; Buba et al. 2024). Three variants of the Solow and Costello models, full Solow and Costello model and two constrained modifications of it, were fit to the data starting from the year 1850. The cutoff was chosen as there were very few datapoints before that year, and the models had trouble converging if a cutoff was not defined. A proxy for survey effect was not included in the models. The model selection was influenced by the AIC, AICc, BIC and the narrowness of the confidence intervals of the models. The most constrained Solow and Costello model was most suitable for the dataset. A naïve Poisson model also provided almost identical results as Solow and Costello model. However, the guidelines specified the use of Solow and Costello models, so more simple Poisson models were not used.

We report the indicator estimates from 1970 to 2025. The number of observed established IAS has increased from 88 to 137 species, and the establishment rate of established IAS from 0.79 IAS/year to 0.93 IAS/year in 2025 from 1970 to 2025.

As the dataset used in this evaluation does not cover all IAS established in Finland, the Finnish IAS checklist should be updated before the next reporting.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2021	Index	-5.5227	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No			-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1995	Index		territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total catchment area included is 162 219 km ² equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland's total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

EN

SDG 14.1.1

Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

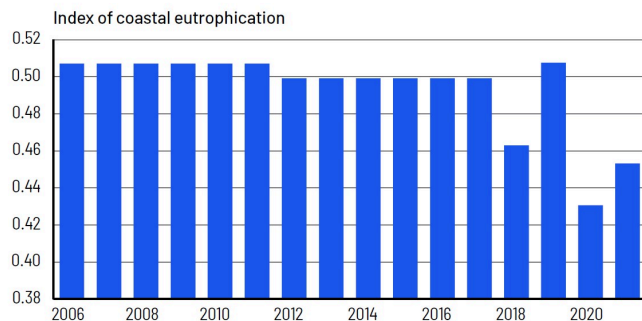


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

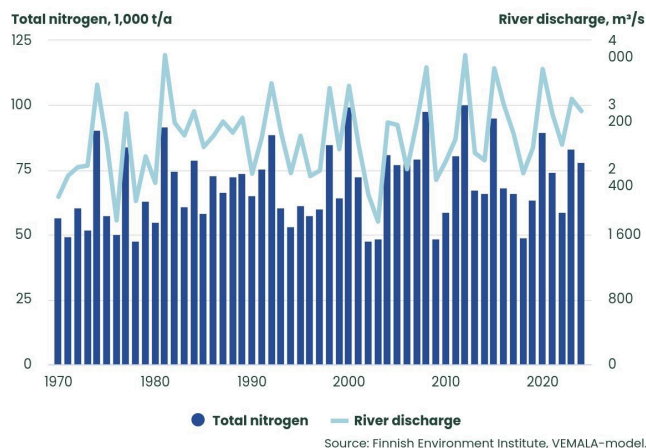


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

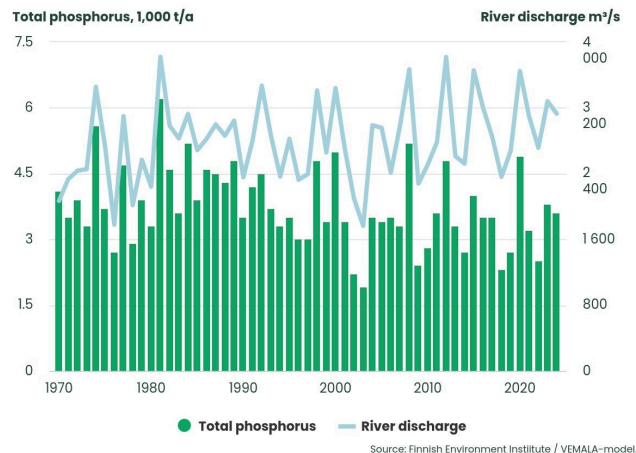


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

Headline

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) ↓

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	46	Baseline = 248320878

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	69	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic		% (of	100	Baseline =

		invertebrates	2010	baseline (2011-2020 average))		248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	76	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	137	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878

Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	86	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 215433

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants		% (of	101	Baseline =

			2011	baseline (2011-2020 average))		215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	139	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433

Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	96	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Birds	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	165	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 227291

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Birds	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds		% (of	102	Baseline =

			2012	baseline (2011-2020 average))		227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	73	Baseline = 227291

Yes	Species group	Birds	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Fish	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 3915996

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Fish	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	161	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish		% (of	95	Baseline =

			2013	baseline (2011-2020 average))		3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	108	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	146	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 3915996

Yes	Species group	Fish	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	32	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	132	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals		% (of	95	Baseline =

			2014	baseline (2011-2020 average))		626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	61	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	47	Baseline = 626081

Yes	Species group	Mammals	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	38	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	178	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	218	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 2809

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	56	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	144	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial		% (of	87	Baseline =

		arthropods (excl. bees)	2015	baseline (2011-2020 average))		2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	26	Baseline = 2809

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Bees	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 43822300854

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Bees	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	197	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	271	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	224	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	147	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees		% (of	114	Baseline =

			2016	baseline (2011-2020 average))		43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	42	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854

Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	155	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	163	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 5567635

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-		% (of	70	Baseline =

		organisms	2017	baseline (2011-2020 average))		5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	78	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	20	Baseline = 1290

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	27	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	28	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	25	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 1290

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	51	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	62	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	250	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants		% (of	184	Baseline =

			2018	baseline (2011-2020 average))		1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	84	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	115	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 1290

Comments

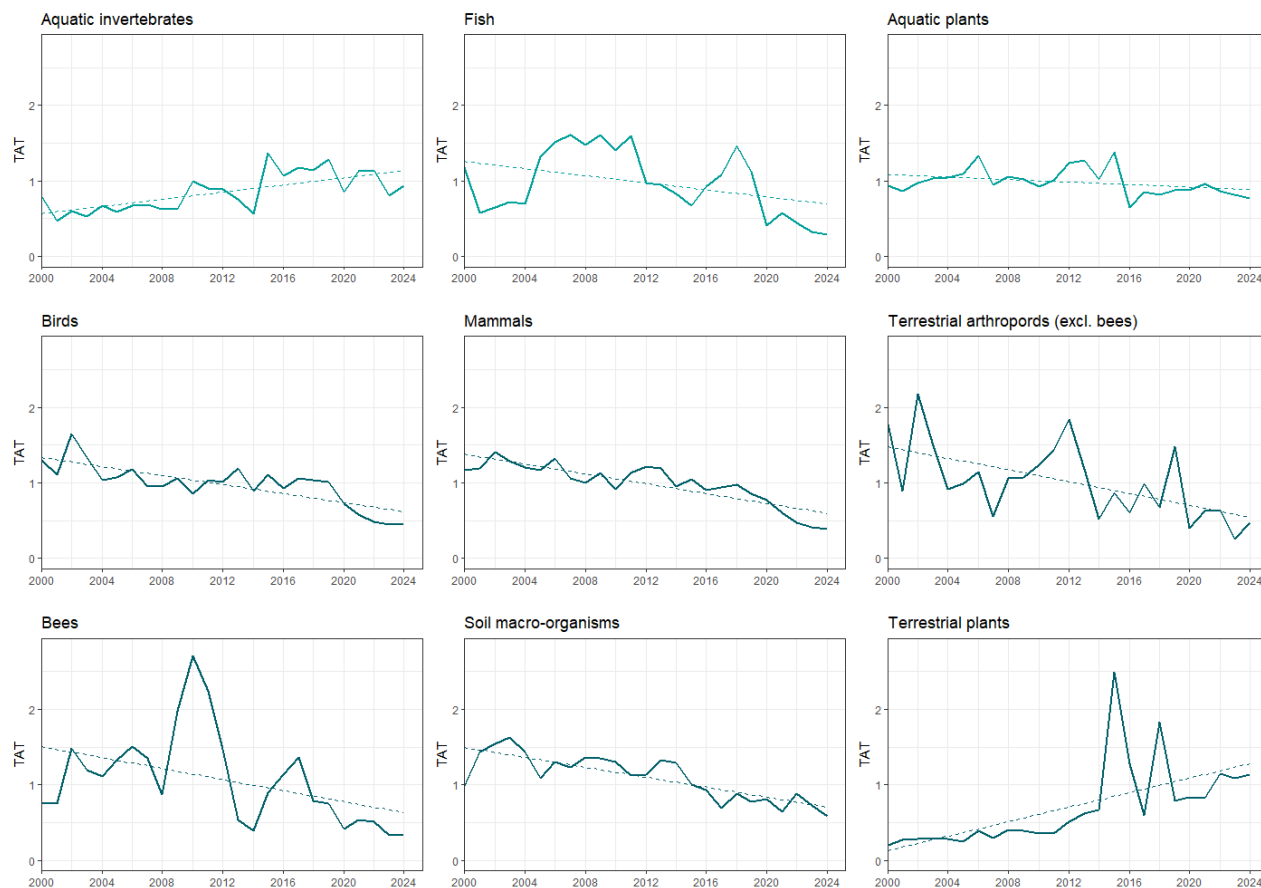


Figure 1: Total Applied Toxicity (TAT) is a simplified measure of the potential toxic burden caused by plant protection products on various non-target organisms. TAT combines substance specific sales volumes to ecotoxicological reference values and represents a shift compared to baseline period 2011 - 2020.

Calculation of annual TAT-values:

As the indicator methodology is incomplete, the calculations are more in line with Bub et al. (2023, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.2c07251>).

$$TAT_{s,t} = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{m_{p,t}}{\min\left(\frac{E_{p,s}}{AF_s}\right)}$$

TAT_{s,t}: Total Applied Toxicity for a species group **s** during year **t**

p: pesticide

- active substance within a plant protection product (reg. (EU) 1107/2009), excluding microbial active substances and certain 'low risk' active substances (reg. (EU) 540/2011, Annex, Part D) such as urea, COS-OGA, Blood meal, Sheep fat, Ferric phosphate and Gibberellins.
- excluding other pesticide types (e.g. biocides or veterinary drugs).

n: Total number of pesticides placed on the market during the year

s: Species group

- Aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, fish
- Birds, mammals, terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees), bees, terrestrial plants

m_{p,t} : mass of *pesticide* placed on the market during year t

E_{p,s} = Ecotoxicological endpoint of *pesticide* on *species group*. No harmonised set of values were available, so endpoints were gathered from various sources:

- EU assessments (EFSA OpenFoodTox, EFSA Conclusions, (draft) Assessment Reports): 66 %;
- Pesticide Properties Database (v. 23-11-22): 19 %;
- [Bub et al. 2023](#) (no endpoints or references to sources, only pre-derived RTLs): < 2 %
- EPA ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase: < 1 %;
- Missing data: 13 % (Substitution was not carried out, as the protocol is not clear. Based on a brief assessment, using substance group (fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator) 25th perc. RTLs or higher had little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TATs).

AF_s: *Species group* and *test* specific assessment (and adjustment) factor from [Bub et al. 2023](#).

E_{p,s}/AF_s = RTL: Endpoint divided by an assessment factor represents the so-called 'Regulatory Threshold Level' (RTL).

min(E_{p,s}/AF_s): Lowest RTL derived from acute and chronic data (if available) was selected.

- Chronic data was used for aquatic invertebrates, fish, birds and mammals and soil organisms.
- For soil organisms, acute legacy studies (no longer a data requirement in the EU) were available, but were not used as the assessment factor was unclear.

Normalisation by area of application was not carried out. Based on a brief assessment with Utilised Agricultural Area from Eurostat (apro_cpsh1), this additional factor has little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TAT.

Aggregation of TAT across the species groups to ATAT (Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity) was not carried out, as the methodology is incomplete, and the values may not be conceptually compatible.

Species prominence factor was not applied, as its definition is incomplete.

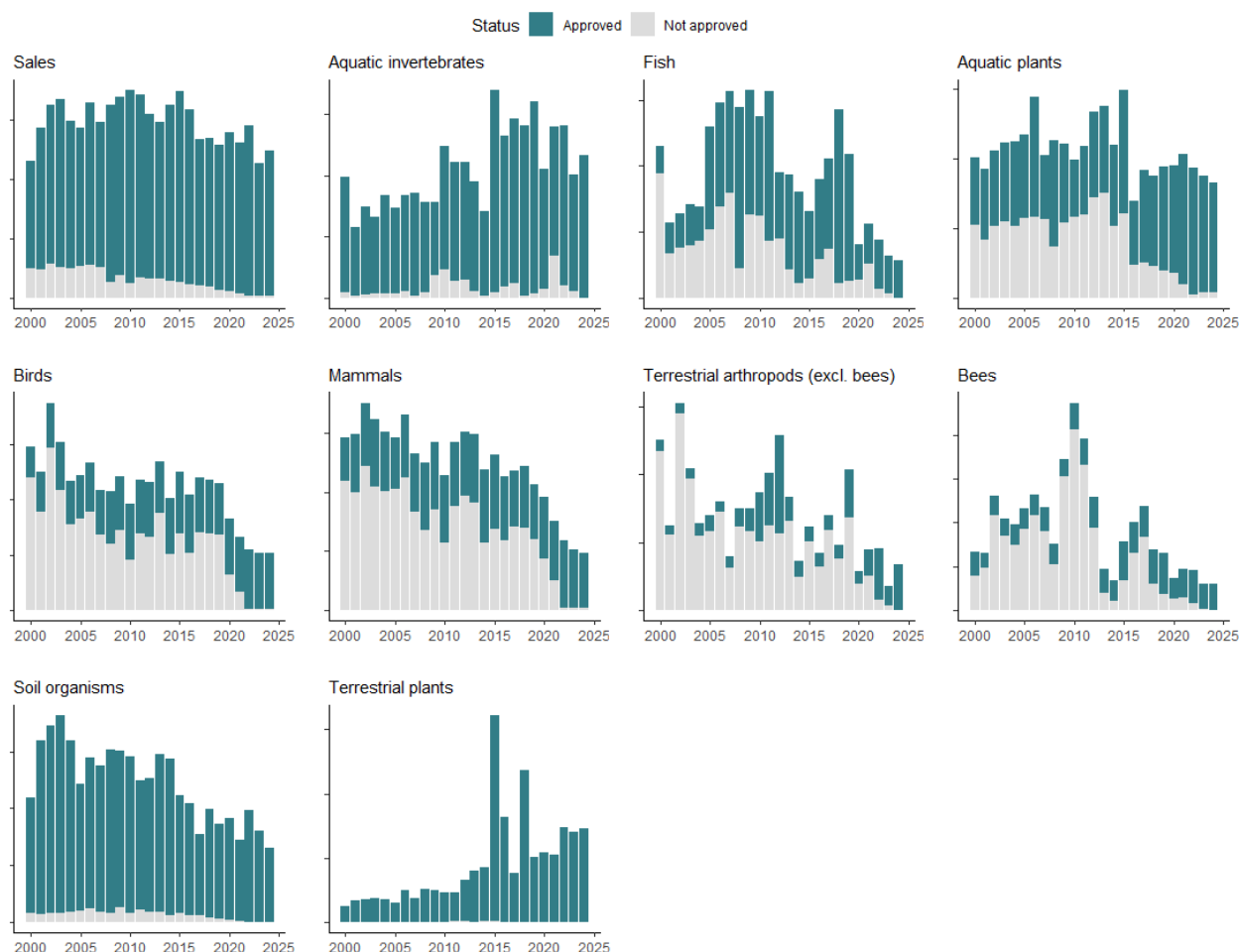


Figure 2: Contribution to sales and different TAT-values, based on the current EU-approval status of the substances. The units are not displayed, as they are not comparable across the figures. For birds, mammals and terrestrial arthropods, majority of the past toxic burden is contributed to substances that are no longer authorised.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2001	Index	-3.6293	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable

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Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

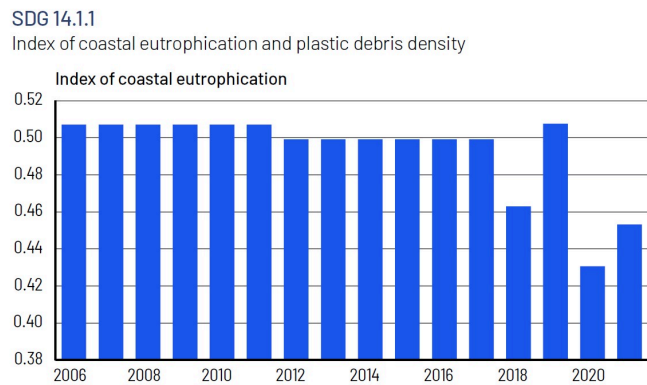
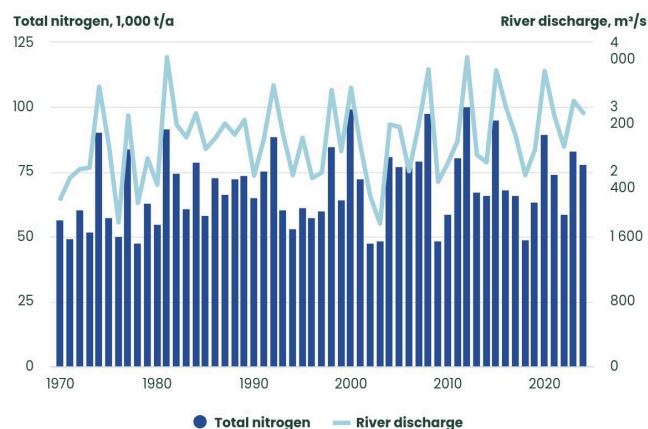


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

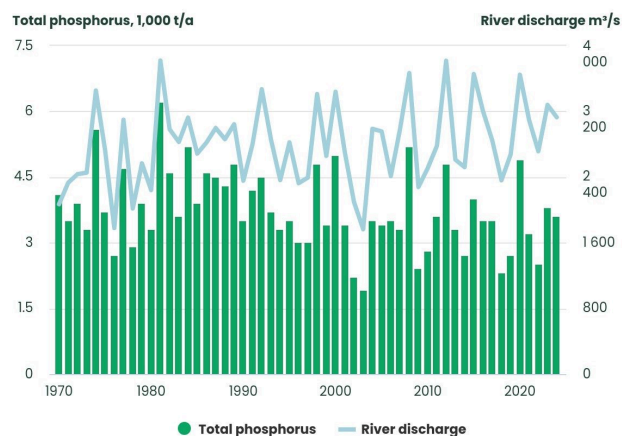


Source: Finnish Environment Institute, VEMALA-model.

Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.



Source: Finnish Environment Institute / VEMALA-model.

Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Work in progress and there are related data available but not sufficient. Look at the disaggregated data for indicator 5.1. fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services and B.4.

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Comments

See for more information: disaggregated data for indicator 5.1 fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services including B.4: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#>

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9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2024	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective

						of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2023	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.096	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2023	Share fisheries	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year

				management fee payers		old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2022	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data

						on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2022	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2021	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.097	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption

						that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2021	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.22	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from

						Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2020	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2020	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi

						Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2019	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2019	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2018	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of

						Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2018	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.21	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2017	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.109	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders'

						Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2017	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on

						population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2016	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2016	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management

						fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2015	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.11	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

						years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2014	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.111	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2013	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi

						Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2012	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

						years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2011	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2010	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi

						Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2009	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

						years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2008	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.123	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2007	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.131	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi

						Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2006	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.132	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

						years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2005	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.133	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2004	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.134	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi

						Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2003	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

						years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2002	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.161	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2001	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi

						Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2000	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.164	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

Comments

The Sámi people are the only indigenous people in Europe. Their present homeland Sápmi covers the northernmost parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland as well as the Kola Peninsula of Russia. In Finland, the officially recognized Sámi homeland covers the three northernmost municipalities of the country, Enontekiö, Ustjoki and Inari, as well as the Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area of Sodankylä municipality. The Finnish Sámi homeland covers 35 605 km² which is 10.5% of the total land and inland water area of Finland. Approximately 29% of Finnish Sámi live in the Sámi homeland while 65% live elsewhere in Finland and 6% live abroad.

The Sámi in Finland acknowledge five traditional occupations: reindeer herding, fishing, hunting, collecting and handicraft. Sometimes small-scale tourism that is based on the former may be included as a traditional occupation.

At the present, Finland can report on the share of the Sámi population practicing two traditional occupations: reindeer herding and fishing. These indicators are proxies, and some considerations related to them are elucidated below. Finland does not have monitoring data related to the collecting of wild berries and mushrooms or handicraft. These occupations are considered very important by the Sámi. For example, practically all reindeer herders do handicraft related to reindeer herding and collecting berries and mushrooms forms an important source of nutrition for many. Data on hunting could not be reported due to practical issues. In future, data collection for this indicator should be done through a focused survey to the Sámi in Finland.

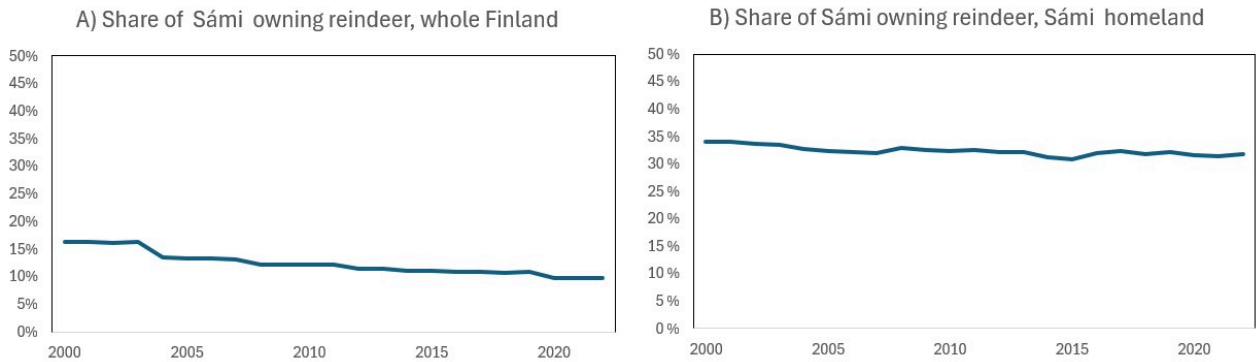
The indicators have been created in collaboration with and approved by the Sámi Council of Finland.

Reindeer herding

Reindeer herding is the most important traditional source of livelihood of the Sámi in Finland. Nearly all Sámi reindeer herders live and practice their profession in the Sámi homeland where it has been estimated that 90% of all reindeer herders are Sámi. The importance of reindeer herding could be approached in several ways. We have chosen to report on the share of Sámi who own reindeer, which is contrast, for example, to the share of people getting most of their income from reindeer herding. Children and people living outside the Sámi homeland may also own reindeer and therefore benefit directly from reindeer herding. Another choice was made to report on the share of all Sámi people living in Finland who own reindeer in contrast to only those who live in the Sámi homeland. An alternative graph, based on the latter, is shown below (B). There is a slight

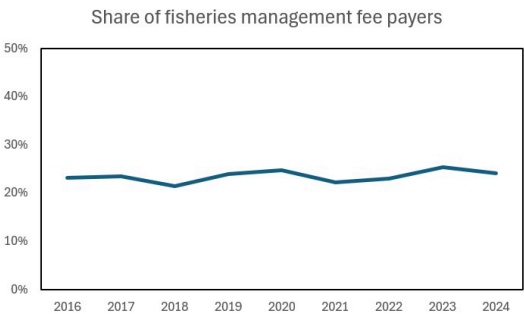
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declining trend especially in graph A.



Fishing

Fishing is another very important traditional source of livelihood for the Finnish Sámi. However, it is difficult to estimate it's present significance. We have reported data on the share of the those who have paid the annual fisheries management fee of the total population of 18 to 69 years of age in the Sámi Homeland. The fisheries management fee is a mandatory basic fee for fishers who are 18–69 years of age and fish with lures or traps or who catch crayfish anywhere in Finland. At present we are not able to report this indicator for the Sámi alone, i.e. the data covers everyone living in the Sámi Homeland.



10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en). The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland. Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland’s performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland’s reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations’ SDG Indicators Database: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database. Their interpretation is explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf.	EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2015	%	0.15	For 2010-2025
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition

Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)

EN

- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
- **Results:**
 - Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
 - Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
 - Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
 - Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country

report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.
- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.
- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2023	million tons of CO2	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Sum total		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The reply is NO. Finland has no access legislation on genetic resources, but it regulates the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. However, no permits have been issued yet. No monetary benefits received from other benefit sharing instruments either.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The reply is NO. Information has not been systematically collected at the national level. However, for example, access to genetic resources under the ITPGRFA may be understood as constituting a monetary benefit.

EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species records	Occurence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2026	Number of records	4389373	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2026	Number of records	49947951	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for effective population size greater than 500	2026	Number of species	65	Indicator A.4

Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2025	Number of records	3723140	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2025	Number of records	45558578	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Population monitoring	Species covered by systematic abundance surveys	2025	Number of species	2900	Sirkiä, P. & / monitoring (
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2024	Number of records	2965540	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2024	Number of records	41835438	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2023	Number of records	3461956	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2023	Number of records	38869898	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records	2022	Number of records	2329728	https://dash-occurrence-

		accessible through FinBIF: annual				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2022	Number of records	35407942	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2021	Number of records	4187391	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2021	Number of records	33078214	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2020	Number of records	5569550	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2020	Number of records	28890823	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2019	Number of records	3473907	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible	2019	Number of records	23321273	https://dash-occurrence-

		through FinBIF: cumulative				
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for their red list status	2019	Number of species or lower taxa	22418	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke
Yes	Species assessed	Proportion of species assessed for their red list status of all known species	2019	Percentage assessed	47	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke

Comments

At this point, Finland is able to provide data on three species-related dimensions of biodiversity: assessments **genetic diversity** ($N_e > 500$), **population abundance** monitoring and red list assessment as well as **species occurrence** records.

The Finnish GBIF facility (FinBIF / Laji.fi) was opened in its present form in 2015. At the moment, the service contains approximately 49 million species occurrence records of over 130 000 species. Two to six million new observations are recorded annually.

The genetic viability of Finnish species was assessed for the first time in 2026. The assessment of species with effective population size greater than 500 covered 65 species.

The coverage of Finnish species monitoring schemes was evaluated in 2025. Approximately 2 900 species are covered by such systematic population monitoring schemes that yield abundance data, representing 6% of all known species in Finland.

The latest red list assessment of Finnish species published in 2019 included 22 418, equalling approximately 47% of all known species in Finland.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish

						Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats –

						Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened

						Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on

		grazed woodlands				Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLie values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

EN

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes

Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476	
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Bare rock	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908	
		792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.)

						2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species.

						Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

						Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried

EN

out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country’s Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland’s Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No				Based on 65 species representing mammals

	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	(10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2022	million tons of CO2	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Forest land		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2020	million tons of CO2	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Cropland		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2022	million tons of CO2	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Wetlands		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2020	million tons of CO2	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Settlements		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-3.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2025	Percentage (%)	13.21	Protected areas based on World Database on

						Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	Protected areas	2025	Percentage (%)	13.02	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	OECMs	2025	Percentage (%)	0.19	Protected areas based on World Database on

						Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Terrestrial	2025	Percentage (%)	13.69	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Marine	2025	Percentage (%)	12.56	Protected areas based on World Database on

						Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Boreal	2025	Percentage (%)	10.55	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Alpine	2025	Percentage (%)	74.68	Protected areas based on World Database on

						Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Comments

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The first areas that were protected under a present-like Nature Conservation Act were established in 1938. At present, the network of protected areas covers 13.02% of terrestrial (including inland waters) and 12.56% marine areas. These areas consist of IUCN category 1 areas. In Finland, these areas exclude human settlements and can be considered quite strictly protected in an international comparison. However, some direct human use such as hunting and reindeer herding may be allowed.

The first OECM areas were designated in 2025. These consist of special habitats protected by the Forest Act and a few landscape management areas. The area of OECMs is expected to grow rapidly as the process of identifying and designating these continues.

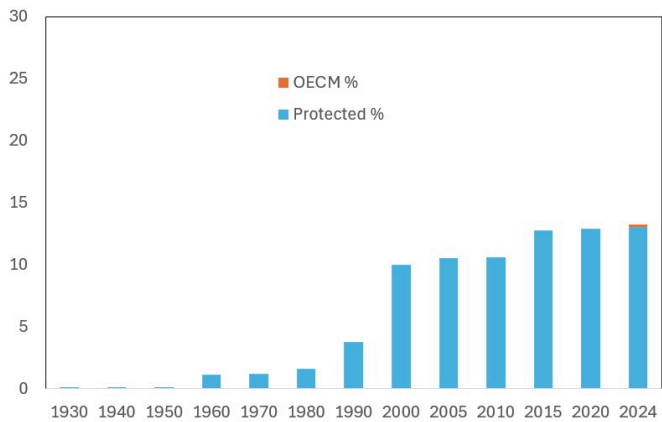


Figure. Percentage of the total land and sea area of Finland covered by protected areas

and OECMs 1940–2025

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.)

						2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species.

						Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

						Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried

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out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country’s Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland’s Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No				Based on 65 species representing mammals

	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	(10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.	EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2006	Index	-3.0467	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from

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monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

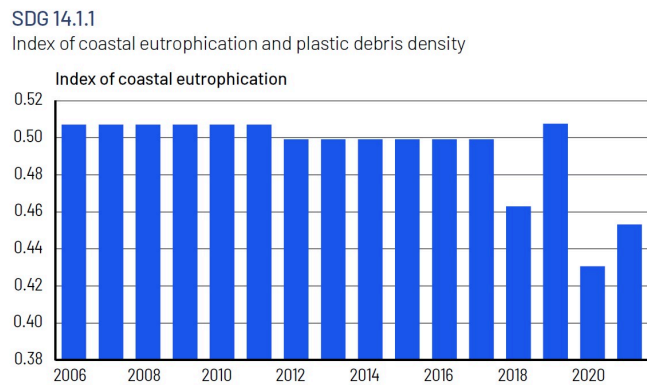


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

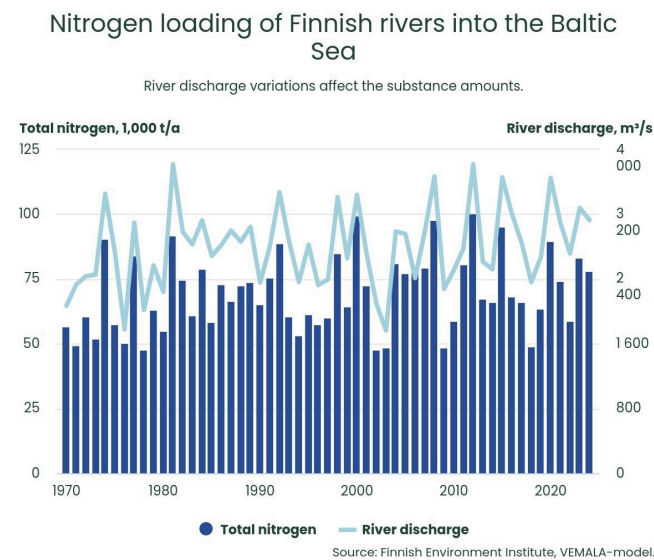


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

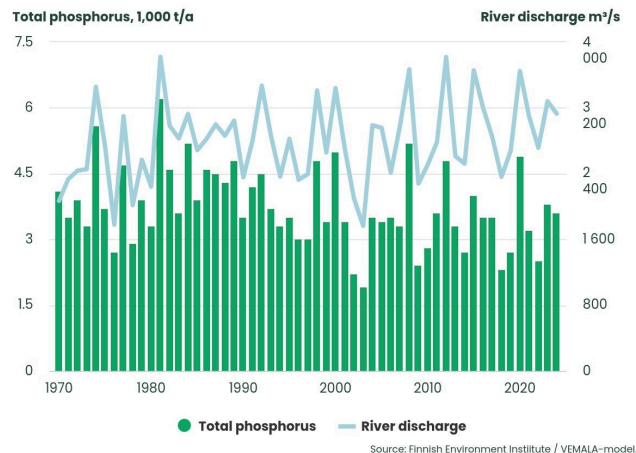


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) ↓

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (<https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en>).

The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland.

Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland's performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland's reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations' SDG Indicators Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Their interpretation is explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf>.

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10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2015	%	0.15	For 2010-2025
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition

Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

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Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
- **Results:**
 - Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
 - Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
 - Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
 - Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.

- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.
- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Forest land				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Wetlands				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Harvested wood products				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-12.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2023	Percentage	49.1	
Yes	Area type	Public terrestrial space	2023	Percentage	39.6	
Yes	Area type	Public inland water space	2023	Percentage	6.5	
Yes	Area type	Public marine water space	2023	Percentage	3	

Comments

Built-up areas have been delineated according to Eurostat's urban centres and clusters (UCC) definition. The target cities include Eurostat's DEGURBA classified cities of which there are presently 56 in Finland. This limits the target cities to approximately those with more than 20 000 inhabitants.

Green and blue areas are based on EU's Copernicus programme's Corine Land Cover Plus Backbone data. These include woody and permanent low vegetation classes, but not seasonally vegetated fields. In other words, cultivated fields are generally not included as public green spaces, but meadow-type areas are.

Public green spaces have been separated from private spaces according to the property register and land cover data provided by the National Land Survey of Finland. Private areas include, for example, golf courses and green spaces up to 20 metres distance from residential buildings.

The relatively high share of public green and blues spaces is partly explained by the strong legislative status Everyone's Rights in Finland. Most green and blue spaces in Finnish cities are in public use.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-A.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List

						of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019.

						Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires			0.65	Calculated

			2018	Index		based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish

						Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and

						Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLie values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No

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Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies			No
	Annual croplands	212 523	
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc	Boreal and temperate high	154 295	Yes

10-30%, rocky soil	montane forests and woodlands		
Transitional woodland/ shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

A.3 Red List Index

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-A.3](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.9078	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

	Global data	European data	National data
Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

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* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

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Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Cropland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Settlements				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Harvested wood products		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A.

						(eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment

						Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLle values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on	Boreal and temperate high	3 264	Yes

peatland	montane forests and woodlands	319	
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	3 229 910	Yes
Sea and ocean	n/a	5 219	n/a

Total

741

33 861

112

30 378 556

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The definition of the methodology is not ready: No method of computation is available for this headline indicator.

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Comments

Finland will closely follow the development of suitable methodology and hopefully will be in a position to report the headline indicator by the 8th National Report.

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2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2025	hectare	5161	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2025	km	68	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2024	hectare	5095	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2024	km	75	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2023	hectare	7317	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2023	km	45	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2022	hectare	9401	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2022	km	29	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2021	hectare	8188	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2021	km	27	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2020	hectare	2539	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2020	km	16	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Comments

The results for Indicator 2.1 (Area under restoration) have been compiled from the outcomes of the Helmi Habitats Programme for the period 2020–2025. The Helmi Programme has established multiple restoration targets for various habitats extending to year 2030, amounting to more than 100,000 hectares and 600 kilometers. These targets, and the corresponding reported results, vary by habitat and may be expressed in terms

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of area, number of restoration sites, or length in kilometers. The reported figures include only completed restoration sites and exclude those currently under implementation. The area indicator encompasses restoration measures for which area data was available in the outcome reports. The target metric for stream restoration is expressed in kilometers and is presented on a separate reporting line.

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2025	Percentage (%)	13.21	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Yes	Type of protection	Protected areas	2025	Percentage (%)	13.02	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	OECMs	2025	Percentage (%)	0.19	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Yes	Habitat	Terrestrial	2025	Percentage (%)	13.69	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Marine	2025	Percentage (%)	12.56	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Yes	Biogeographical region	Boreal	2025	Percentage (%)	10.55	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Alpine	2025	Percentage (%)	74.68	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Comments

The first areas that were protected under a present-like Nature Conservation Act were established in 1938. At present, the network of protected areas covers 13.02% of terrestrial (including inland waters) and 12.56% marine areas. These areas consist of IUCN category 1 areas. In Finland, these areas exclude human settlements and can be considered quite strictly protected in an international comparison. However, some direct human use such as hunting and reindeer herding may be allowed.

The first OECM areas were designated in 2025. These consist of special habitats protected by the Forest Act and a few landscape management areas. The area of OECMs is expected to grow rapidly as the process of identifying and designating these continues.

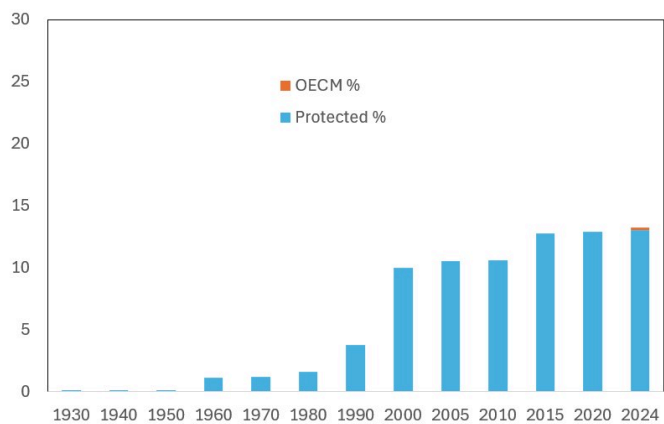


Figure. Percentage of the total land and sea area of Finland covered by protected areas and OECMs 1940–2025

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7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2008	Index	-4.4624	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

EN

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

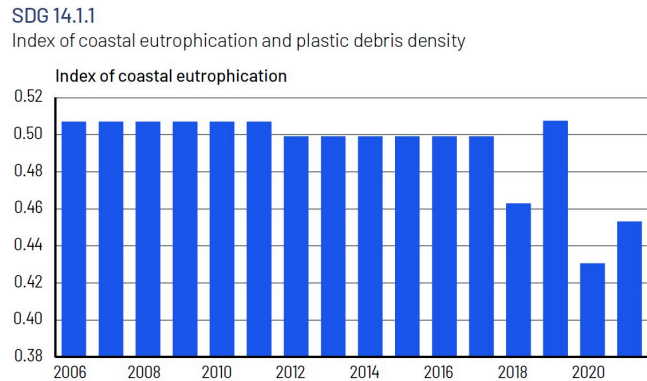
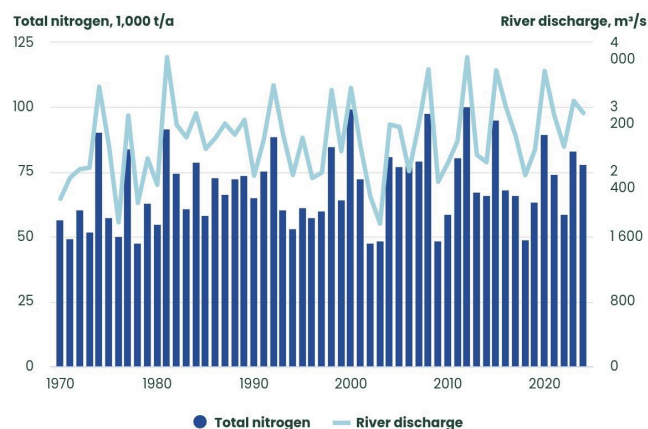


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

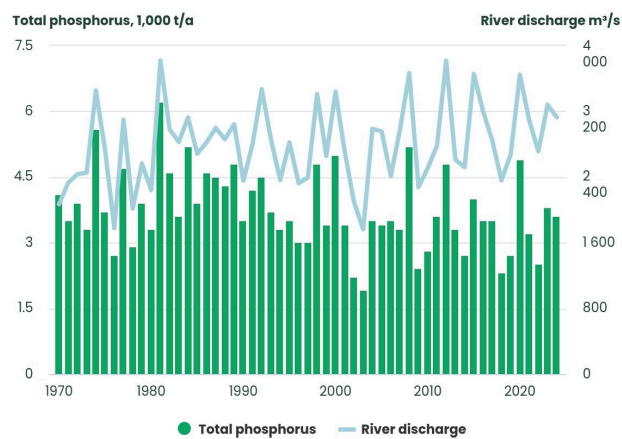


Source: Finnish Environment Institute, VEMALA-model.

Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.



Source: Finnish Environment Institute / VEMALA-model.

Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	46	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 248320878

Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	69	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	76	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	137	Baseline = 248320878

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic		% (of	94	Baseline =

		invertebrates	2024	baseline (2011-2020 average))		248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	86	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 215433

Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	139	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 215433

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	96	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Birds		% (of	130	Baseline =

			2000	baseline (2011-2020 average))		227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	165	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291

Yes	Species group	Birds	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Birds	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	73	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Fish	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish		% (of	58	Baseline =

			2001	baseline (2011-2020 average))		3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	161	Baseline = 3915996

Yes	Species group	Fish	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	108	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	146	Baseline = 3915996

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Fish	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	32	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals		% (of	141	Baseline =

			2002	baseline (2011-2020 average))		626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	132	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081

Yes	Species group	Mammals	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 626081

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	61	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	47	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	38	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	178	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	218	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial		% (of	149	Baseline =

		arthropods (excl. bees)	2003	baseline (2011-2020 average))		2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	56	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	144	Baseline = 2809

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 2809

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	26	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Bees	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees		% (of	112	Baseline =

			2004	baseline (2011-2020 average))		43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	197	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	271	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	224	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	147	Baseline = 43822300854

Yes	Species group	Bees	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	42	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020	53	Baseline = 43822300854

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Bees	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	155	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	163	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-		% (of	109	Baseline =

		organisms	2005	baseline (2011-2020 average))		5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 5567635

Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	78	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 5567635

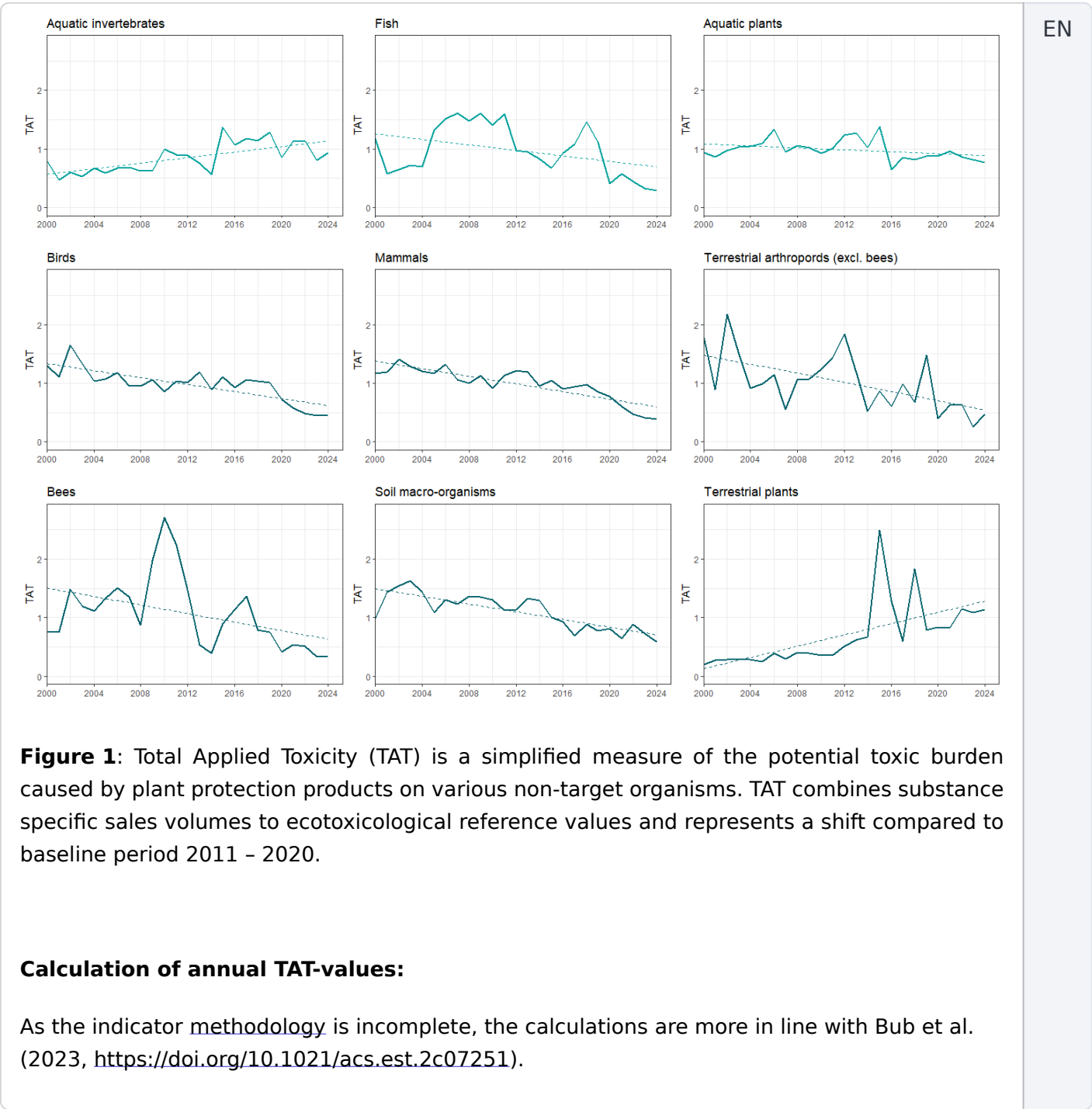
				average))		
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	20	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	27	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	28	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	25	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants		% (of	39	Baseline =

			2006	baseline (2011-2020 average))		1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	51	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	62	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 1290

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	250	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	84	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	115	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 1290

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 1290

Comments



$$TAT_{s,t} = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{m_{p,t}}{\min\left(\frac{E_{p,s}}{AF_s}\right)}$$

TAT_{s,t}: Total Applied Toxicity for a species group **s** during year **t**

p: pesticide

- active substance within a plant protection product (reg. (EU) 1107/2009), excluding microbial active substances and certain 'low risk' active substances (reg. (EU) 540/2011, Annex, Part D) such as urea, COS-OGA, Blood meal, Sheep fat, Ferric phosphate and Gibberellins.
- excluding other pesticide types (e.g. biocides or veterinary drugs).

n: Total number of pesticides placed on the market during the year

s: Species group

- Aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, fish
- Birds, mammals, terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees), bees, terrestrial plants

m_{p,t}: mass of *pesticide* placed on the market during year **t**

E_{p,s} = Ecotoxicological endpoint of *pesticide* on *species group*. No harmonised set of values were available, so endpoints were gathered from various sources:

- EU assessments (EFSA OpenFoodTox, EFSA Conclusions, (draft) Assessment Reports): 66 %;
- Pesticide Properties Database (v. 23-11-22): 19 %;
- [Bub et al. 2023](#) (no endpoints or references to sources, only pre-derived RTLs): < 2 %
- EPA ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase: < 1 %;
- Missing data: 13 % (Substitution was not carried out, as the protocol is not clear. Based on a brief assessment, using substance group (fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator) 25th perc. RTLs or higher had little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TATs).

AF_s: *Species group* and *test* specific assessment (and adjustment) factor from [Bub et al. 2023](#).

E_{p,s}/AF_s = RTL: Endpoint divided by an assessment factor represents the so-called 'Regulatory Threshold Level' (RTL).

min(E_{p,s}/AF_s): Lowest RTL derived from acute and chronic data (if available) was selected.

- Chronic data was used for aquatic invertebrates, fish, birds and mammals and soil organisms.
- For soil organisms, acute legacy studies (no longer a data requirement in the EU) were available, but were not used as the assessment factor was unclear.

Normalisation by area of application was not carried out. Based on a brief assessment with Utilised Agricultural Area from Eurostat (apro_cpsh1), this additional factor has little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TAT.

Aggregation of TAT across the species groups to ATAT (Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity) was not carried out, as the methodology is incomplete, and the values may not be conceptually compatible.

Species prominence factor was not applied, as its definition is incomplete.

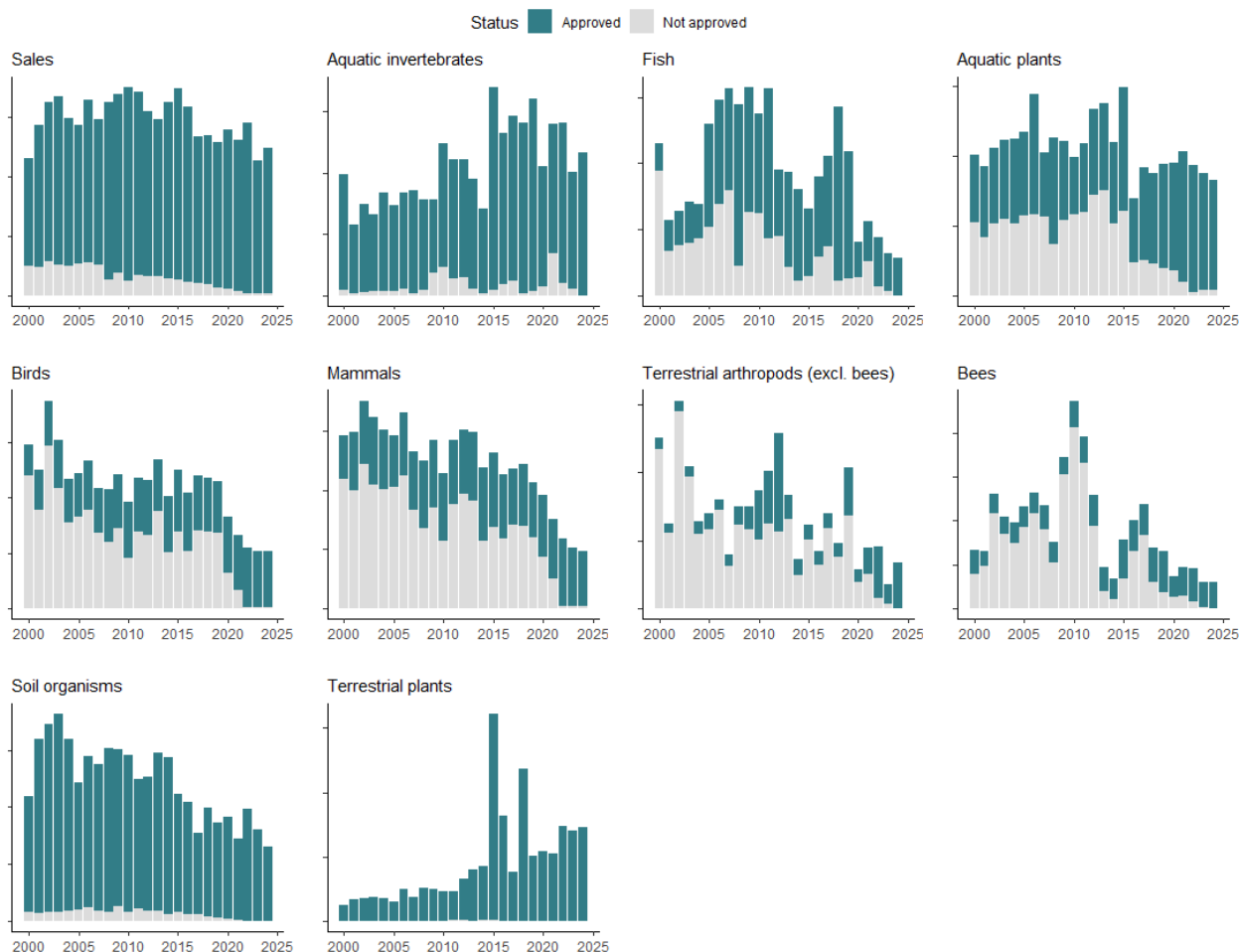


Figure 2: Contribution to sales and different TAT-values, based the current EU-approval status of the substances. The units are not displayed, as they are not comparable across the figures. For birds, mammals and terrestrial arthropods, majority of the past toxic burden is contributed to substances that are no longer authorised.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)


Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2012	Index	-5.2431	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1986	Index	-2.1775	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total catchment area included is 162 219 km ² equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland's total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

EN

SDG 14.1.1

Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

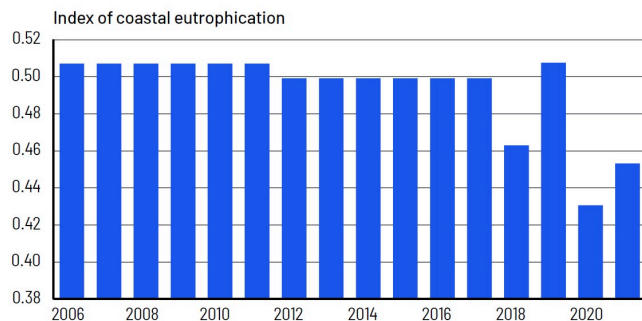


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

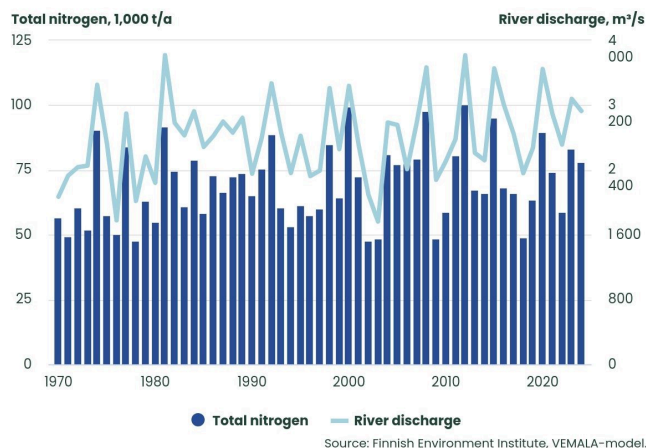


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

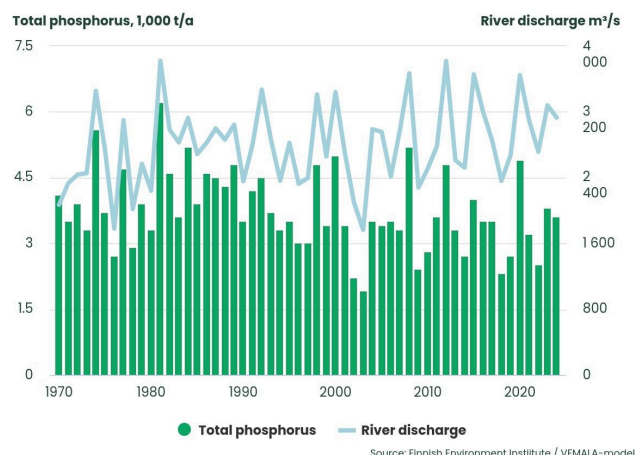


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) ↓

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (<https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en>).

The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland.

Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland's performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland's reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations' SDG Indicators Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Their interpretation is explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf>.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2015	%	0.15	For 2010-2025
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition

Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

EN

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
- **Results:**
 - Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
 - Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
 - Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
 - Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.

- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.
- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Forest land				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Wetlands				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Harvested wood products				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-12.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2023	Percentage	49.1	
Yes	Area type	Public terrestrial space	2023	Percentage	39.6	
Yes	Area type	Public inland water space	2023	Percentage	6.5	
Yes	Area type	Public marine water space	2023	Percentage	3	

Comments

Built-up areas have been delineated according to Eurostat's urban centres and clusters (UCC) definition. The target cities include Eurostat's DEGURBA classified cities of which there are presently 56 in Finland. This limits the target cities to approximately those with more than 20 000 inhabitants.

Green and blue areas are based on EU's Copernicus programme's Corine Land Cover Plus Backbone data. These include woody and permanent low vegetation classes, but not seasonally vegetated fields. In other words, cultivated fields are generally not included as public green spaces, but meadow-type areas are.

Public green spaces have been separated from private spaces according to the property register and land cover data provided by the National Land Survey of Finland. Private areas include, for example, golf courses and green spaces up to 20 metres distance from residential buildings.

The relatively high share of public green and blues spaces is partly explained by the strong legislative status Everyone's Rights in Finland. Most green and blue spaces in Finnish cities are in public use.

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-18.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Amount	38	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2024	Amount	38	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2023	Amount	36	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later

No	2022	Amount	32	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2021	Amount	31	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2020	Amount	29	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later

Comments

The reported data is extracted from the Pine database. Some data is currently missing from Pine and will be updated during the next scheduled updates in 2026. The missing data has been taken into account in the reported figures.	EN

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2025	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2025	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2025	EUR	21000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity

Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2025	EUR	5300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2024	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2024	EUR	369000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2024	EUR	16000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2024	EUR	6300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2023	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2023	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2023	EUR	18000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2023	EUR	6300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2022	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation:

					Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2022	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2022	EUR	18000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2022	EUR	6000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity

Comments

Restrictions to indicator

- Subsidies directly impacting biodiversity (such as lack of biodiversity loss pricing) have been studied nationally ([Pihlainen et al. 2024](#)), but are not reported here, because there is a lack of methodologies to determine the monetary value of biodiversity harmful subsidies

Harmful subsidies through the ECR method

- Value of subsidies for fossil fuels in energy use is determined by finding the monetary value of underpricing of energy use of fossil fuels
- The method to estimate the monetary values of underpricing of energy use of fossil fuels is called *effective carbon rates* (ECR), applying the approach of [OECD](#)
- The effective carbon rates count together all the carbon pricing (EU ETS plus taxes) that affects fossil fuel use (e.g. diesel in transport use)
- To identify environmentally harmful subsidies (EHS), these effective carbon rates are compared to a reference carbon pricing level
- In our analysis, we use a reference carbon pricing of 100€/ ton of CO₂. This is in line with the social cost of carbon for 2025 in the Base scenario with 3% discount rate (103€) in [Barrage and Nordhaus \(2023\)](#). Our reference carbon pricing can be seen as a lower bound since there are also higher estimates in the literature ([Rennert et al. 2022](#), [Hänsel et al. 2020](#),

EN

[Moore et al. 2024](#)).

- For example, if a certain use of fossil fuel has effective carbon pricing of 60€, it is 40€ lower than the reference carbon price of 100€, and there is thus an underpricing of 40€ per ton of CO₂.
- The price for the carbon credits in EU ETS is taken to be 80€ per ton of CO₂, which is roughly the [average price over the time series period \(2022-2025\)](#). The same price is used for each year.
- Comparing the average EU ETS price of recent years (80€ per ton of CO₂) and the reference carbon pricing of 100€ per ton of CO₂ effectively means that EU ETS price is not at the level that it should be at in order to alone correctly reflect the climate externality caused by the CO₂ emissions.
- To calculate the total amount of subsidy, the underpricing per ton of CO₂ is multiplied with the amount of CO₂ emissions in the respective fossil fuel use category.
- The total national CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel energy use from the year 2023 are the most recent data and are used for the whole time series as the yearly emissions. This total figure is allocated into different uses using percentages from the year 2022, which is the most recent data for this purpose.
- Most of the reported underpricing is caused by energy use that is generally exempted according to the EU Energy Taxation Directive. For example, the Directive does not apply to fossil fuels used for purposes other than as motor fuels or as heating fuels, such as dual use. Also as a general rule the Member States shall exempt the energy products used in electricity production and air navigation and navigation within Community waters in other than private use.
- Lack of pricing of biobased emissions constitute also an environmentally harmful subsidy but this is not reported here.

Harmful subsidies through budget figures

- In addition to this “underpricing”-methodology, another valid approach for estimating subsidies for fossil fuels is to compare total taxation and pricing of fossil fuel use to the taxation and pricing of non-fossil energy in each specific energy use case (for example transport use). In Finland, taxation of fossil fuels (€/GJ) is higher or the same as for non-fossil energy in each specific energy use. Thus, according to the “relative pricing”-methodology there would not be fossil fuel subsidies in Finland.

- In addition to the underpricing estimates described above, purchases of air transport services with public funds and regional transport subsidy are harmful to biodiversity particularly via their climate impact. These subsidies were identified as environmentally harmful subsidies in [Pihlainen et al. \(2023\)](#). The values of these subsidies are obtained from the national budget of the respective years.
- We have interpreted that the purchases of air transport services with public funds and regional transport subsidy focus on transportation services and thus do not overlap with fossil fuel subsidies estimated with ECR above.
- Regional transport subsidy´ means a subsidy intended to reduce the transport costs of small and medium- sized enterprises located in sparsely populated areas. For more information see: [Regional transport subsidy - Economic Development Centre - Suomi.fi](#)

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	MEUR	11.2	10,7 MEUR ODA and 0,5 MEUR OOF
No	2023	MEUR	10.4	ODA only
No	2022	MEUR	6.6	ODA only
No	2021	MEUR	5.3	ODA only
No	2020	MEUR	5.6	ODA only
No	2019	MEUR	4.2	ODA only

No	2018	MEUR	6.1	ODA only
No	2017	MEUR	8.1	ODA only
No	2016	MEUR	12.3	ODA only
No	2015	MEUR	23.5	ODA only
No	2014	MEUR	15.5	ODA only
No	2013	MEUR	18.1	ODA only
No	2012	MEUR	22.6	ODA only
No	2011	MEUR	26.9	ODA only
No	2010	MEUR	21.7	ODA only

Comments

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA), for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

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The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland administers the exclusive ODA budget item, i.e. the development cooperation appropriations under the State budget. Biodiversity finance is part of the ODA (official development assistance).

Finland has also started to report biodiversity finance that was channelled as other official flows (OOF). According to the [definition by the OECD DAC](#), other official flows (OOF) are official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. OOF include grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes: official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

Finland uses the “Rio markers” developed for the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s Creditor Reporting System (OECD DAC CRS) to track biodiversity finance based on the data provided in the CRS. As the markers give qualitative rather than quantitative information, there is a need for follow-up work to obtain quantitative results. Depending on whether biodiversity-related activities are the principal or a significant objective of a project, the share usually varies between 10 and 100 per cent.

Based on the project document or other relevant documentation from the implementing

organisations (e.g. budget information or agreed strategies), the desk officer responsible for the respective project gives a value for the markers. The shares of biodiversity finance of the core support for multilateral organisations are based on data provided by the organisation on exact thematic budget allocations, e.g. for each replenishment. To avoid double-counting, an important element of this phase is to ensure that the total sum of all Rio markers does not exceed 100 per cent. It is worth noting that all four Rio markers are considered, thus Finland does not for example double-count biodiversity and climate finance.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	MEUR	241.8	
No	2022	MEUR	224.1	
No	2021	MEUR	214.1	
No	2020	MEUR	149.8	

Comments

Finland reports D2 values through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). The reported values include contributions from both government and non-profit institutions.

Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities

EN

(CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

Finland has also assessed the biodiversity expenditures for year 2023 from government using BIOFIN approach. While the BIOFIN approach to assessing expenditures has similarities to the compilation of Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts under SEEA, including potential for using SEEA-based data for inputs to the BIOFIN assessments, there are also some key differences. For example, whereas SEEA-based approaches document expenditures only based on their primary purpose, BIOFIN approach aims to account for biodiversity expenditures that have biodiversity as their “primary purpose” as well as “secondary” expenditures where biodiversity is also clearly an objective (although not the primary one). For each expenditure item, their contribution to biodiversity is assessed using the following attribution rates: 100% (Primary), 75 % (Quite significant), 50% (Significant), 25% (Moderate), 5% (Low) and 1 % (Miniscule).

To better track Target 19 and mobilize funding for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, future national reporting should account for both direct expenditures—those with biodiversity as their primary purpose (causa finalis)—and indirect expenditures, where biodiversity is a secondary or shared objective. Currently, the BIOFIN approach is better suited for this purpose than the CEP approach.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2024	€	29940857.53	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2023	€	23741582.23	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2023	€	14100000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2022	€	22958383.2	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2022	€	31900000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2021	€	22904742.83	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2021	€	9700000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2020	€	16506153.85	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2020	€	13800000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

Comments

Finland reports D3 values in two different disaggregates.

EN

In subcategory e) "Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs", Finland reports through a survey conducted by the Ministry of the Environment, where key private foundations and NGOs in the field reported their domestic private foundations between 2020-2024. These are approximations as foundations and NGOs differ greatly in how they operate.

In subcategory g) “Other instruments” Finland reports through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types

						in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. &

						Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment

						Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No

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Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies			No
	Annual croplands	212 523	
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc	Boreal and temperate high	154 295	Yes

10-30%, rocky soil	montane forests and woodlands		
Transitional woodland/ shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

A.3 Red List Index

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-A.3](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.9078	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

	Global data	European data	National data
Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

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* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

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Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

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Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Cropland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Settlements				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Harvested wood products		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	MEUR	11.2	10,7 MEUR ODA and 0,5 MEUR OOF
No	2023	MEUR	10.4	ODA only
No	2022	MEUR	6.6	ODA only
No	2021	MEUR	5.3	ODA only
No	2020	MEUR	5.6	ODA only
No	2019	MEUR	4.2	ODA only
No	2018	MEUR	6.1	ODA only
No	2017	MEUR	8.1	ODA only
No	2016	MEUR	12.3	ODA only
No	2015	MEUR	23.5	ODA only
No	2014	MEUR	15.5	ODA only
No	2013	MEUR	18.1	ODA only
No	2012	MEUR	22.6	ODA only
No	2011	MEUR	26.9	ODA only
No	2010	MEUR	21.7	ODA only

Comments

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA), for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland administers the exclusive ODA budget item, i.e. the development cooperation appropriations under the State budget. Biodiversity finance is part of the ODA (official development assistance).

Finland has also started to report biodiversity finance that was channelled as other official flows (OOF). According to the [definition by the OECD DAC](#), other official flows (OOF) are official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. OOF include grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes: official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

Finland uses the “Rio markers” developed for the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s Creditor Reporting System (OECD DAC CRS) to track biodiversity finance based on the data provided in the CRS. As the markers give qualitative rather than quantitative information, there is a need for follow-up work to obtain quantitative results. Depending on whether biodiversity-related activities are the principal or a significant objective of a project, the share usually varies between 10 and 100 per cent.

Based on the project document or other relevant documentation from the implementing organisations (e.g. budget information or agreed strategies), the desk officer responsible for the respective project gives a value for the markers. The shares of biodiversity finance of the core support for multilateral organisations are based on data provided by the organisation on exact thematic budget allocations, e.g. for each replenishment. To avoid double-counting, an important element of this phase is to ensure that the total sum of all Rio markers does not exceed 100 per cent. It is worth noting that all four Rio markers are considered, thus Finland does not for example double-count biodiversity and climate finance.

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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

[Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-D.2](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

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Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	MEUR	241.8	
No	2022	MEUR	224.1	
No	2021	MEUR	214.1	
No	2020	MEUR	149.8	

Comments

Finland reports D2 values through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). The reported values include contributions from both government and non-profit institutions.

Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

Finland has also assessed the biodiversity expenditures for year 2023 from government using BIOFIN approach. While the BIOFIN approach to assessing expenditures has similarities to the compilation of Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts under SEEA, including potential for using SEEA-based data for inputs to the BIOFIN assessments, there are also some key differences. For example, whereas SEEA-based approaches document expenditures only based on their primary purpose, BIOFIN approach aims to account for biodiversity expenditures that have biodiversity as their “primary purpose” as well as “secondary” expenditures where biodiversity is also clearly an objective (although not the primary one). For each expenditure item, their contribution to biodiversity is assessed using the following attribution rates: 100% (Primary), 75 % (Quite significant),

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50% (Significant), 25% (Moderate), 5% (Low) and 1 % (Miniscule).

To better track Target 19 and mobilize funding for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, future national reporting should account for both direct expenditures—those with biodiversity as their primary purpose (causa finalis)—and indirect expenditures, where biodiversity is a secondary or shared objective. Currently, the BIOFIN approach is better suited for this purpose than the CEP approach.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

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Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2024	€	29940857.53	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2023	€	23741582.23	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-	2023	€	14100000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on “Protection of Biodiversity

	financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"				and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2022	€	22958383.2	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2022	€	31900000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2021	€	22904742.83	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2021	€	9700000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and	2020	€	16506153.85	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland

	NGOs				
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2020	€	13800000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

Comments

Finland reports D3 values in two different disaggregates.

In subcategory e) "Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs", Finland reports through a survey conducted by the Ministry of the Environment, where key private foundations and NGOs in the field reported their domestic private foundations between 2020-2024. These are approximations as foundations and NGOs differ greatly in how they operate.

In subcategory g) "Other instruments" Finland reports through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 "Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes", expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 "Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest". The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 "Protection of biodiversity and landscape" and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

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Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A.

						(eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment

						Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLle values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on	Boreal and temperate high	3 264	Yes

peatland	montane forests and woodlands	319	
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	3 229 910	Yes
Sea and ocean	n/a	5-219	n/a

Total

741

33 861

112

30 378 556

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The definition of the methodology is not ready: No method of computation is available for this headline indicator.

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Comments

Finland will closely follow the development of suitable methodology and hopefully will be in a position to report the headline indicator by the 8th National Report.

EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2025	hectare	5161	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2025	km	68	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2024	hectare	5095	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2024	km	75	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2023	hectare	7317	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2023	km	45	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2022	hectare	9401	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2022	km	29	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2021	hectare	8188	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2021	km	27	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2020	hectare	2539	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2020	km	16	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Comments

The results for Indicator 2.1 (Area under restoration) have been compiled from the outcomes of the Helmi Habitats Programme for the period 2020–2025. The Helmi Programme has established multiple restoration targets for various habitats extending to year 2030, amounting to more than 100,000 hectares and 600 kilometers. These targets, and the corresponding reported results, vary by habitat and may be expressed in terms

EN

of area, number of restoration sites, or length in kilometers. The reported figures include only completed restoration sites and exclude those currently under implementation. The area indicator encompasses restoration measures for which area data was available in the outcome reports. The target metric for stream restoration is expressed in kilometers and is presented on a separate reporting line.

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2025	Percentage (%)	13.21	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Yes	Type of protection	Protected areas	2025	Percentage (%)	13.02	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	OECMs	2025	Percentage (%)	0.19	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Yes	Habitat	Terrestrial	2025	Percentage (%)	13.69	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Marine	2025	Percentage (%)	12.56	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Yes	Biogeographical region	Boreal	2025	Percentage (%)	10.55	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Alpine	2025	Percentage (%)	74.68	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Comments

The first areas that were protected under a present-like Nature Conservation Act were established in 1938. At present, the network of protected areas covers 13.02% of terrestrial (including inland waters) and 12.56% marine areas. These areas consist of IUCN category 1 areas. In Finland, these areas exclude human settlements and can be considered quite strictly protected in an international comparison. However, some direct human use such as hunting and reindeer herding may be allowed.

The first OECM areas were designated in 2025. These consist of special habitats protected by the Forest Act and a few landscape management areas. The area of OECMs is expected to grow rapidly as the process of identifying and designating these continues.

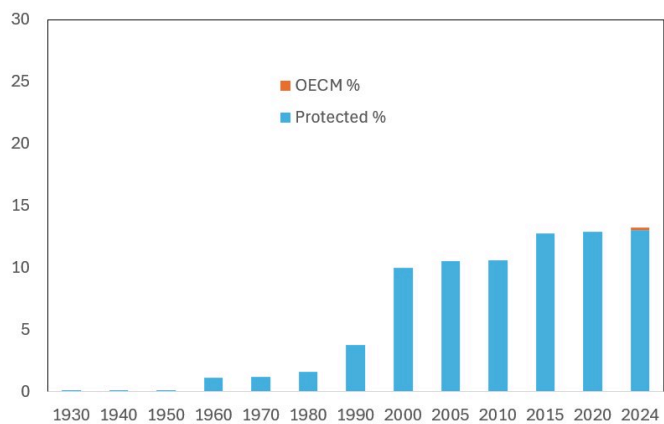


Figure. Percentage of the total land and sea area of Finland covered by protected areas and OECMs 1940–2025

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A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.9078	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

	Global data	European data	National data
Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

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* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

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Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	%	75	
No	2023	%	75	
No	2022	%	75	
No	2021	%	83	
No	2020	%	83	

Comments

Monitored fish stocks and areas of monitoring:

ICES SubDivisions (SD) in the Baltic Sea:

- SD 24–29: Baltic main basin
- SD 29: Norhernmost part of the Baltic main basin
- SD 30: Bothnian Sea
- SD 31: Bothnian Bay
- SD 30, 31: Gulf of Bothnia
- SD 32: Gulf of Finland

Baltic Sea fish stocks from FAO table:

- Eastern Baltic cod
- Atlantic herring Baltic main basin & Gulf of Finland
- Baltic sprat
- Atlantic salmon Main basin & Both.
- Atl. Salmon Gulf of Finland
- Freshwater bream SD 29, 30, 31
- European perch SD 29, 30

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- European perch SD 31, 32
- Roach SD 29, 30, 32
- European smelt SD 29, 30, 32
- Whitefish SD 29, 30, 31
- Pike-perch SD 29, 30
- Pike-perch SD 31, 32
- Atlantic herring SD 30, 31

The basis of fish stock status

Baltic herring (which is smaller than Atlantic herring), sprat and cod data are based on stock assessments conducted in ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea). These fish stocks are monitored with trawl and/or acoustic surveys and sampling of fish from commercial catches. Surveys take place once or twice a year.

Herring in the Bothnian Sea (SD 30) suffered in 2021 and 2022 from starvation to such an extent that largest size groups seem to have died. The essential prey populations have since recovered and the herring population seems to be recovering, too.

Zander (pike-perch, *Sander lucioperca*), European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), and whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*) are freshwater fish species that thrive in the brackish water conditions of the Baltic Sea. In addition, commercial catch statistics are followed. These species are found mainly at the coasts and in archipelago areas. At the Finnish coast, these species are monitored annually by sampling them from the catches of commercial fishery. Zander is a warm water species that is monitored especially in the southern areas, but is increasing in the northern coastal areas, too. Whitefish is suffering from climate warming, eutrophication and the regulation of rivers in the production of electricity. There are both sea spawning and river spawning populations.

The significance of smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*), which traditionally has had low economic value in Finland, increased during the past decade in the commercial fishery of the Finnish coast. The catches are mainly exported. The commercial fishers are obliged to report their catches to the officials. The catches increased first for several years and may now be stabilizing. No biological monitoring takes place on smelt stocks.

Bream (*Abramis brama*) and roach (*Rutilus rutilus*) are freshwater species that benefit from eutrophication. Their numbers increased along with the eutrophication of Finnish coastal areas especially from the 1980s–1990s, and there have been projects to increase their economical utilization. This is a challenge, as their processing is technically demanding, and occasionally an unpleasant side taste has been observed. There is no monitoring of these species, but the present slow individual growth rate of both species at the coast suggests competition for food and abundant populations.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	IAS/year	0.929084118	
No	2024	IAS/year	0.92628034	
No	2023	IAS/year	0.923485023	
No	2022	IAS/year	0.920698142	
No	2021	IAS/year	0.917919671	
No	2020	IAS/year	0.915149584	
No	2019	IAS/year	0.912387857	
No	2018	IAS/year	0.909634465	
No	2017	IAS/year	0.906889381	
No	2016	IAS/year	0.904152582	
No	2015	IAS/year	0.901424042	
No	2014	IAS/year	0.898703736	
No	2013	IAS/year	0.895991639	
No	2012	IAS/year	0.893287727	
No	2011	IAS/year	0.890591975	
No	2010	IAS/year	0.887904358	
No	2009	IAS/year	0.885224851	

No	2008	IAS/year	0.882553431	
No	2007	IAS/year	0.879890072	
No	2006	IAS/year	0.877234751	
No	2005	IAS/year	0.874587443	
No	2004	IAS/year	0.871948124	
No	2003	IAS/year	0.86931677	
No	2002	IAS/year	0.866693357	
No	2001	IAS/year	0.864077861	
No	2000	IAS/year	0.861470258	
No	1999	IAS/year	0.858870524	
No	1998	IAS/year	0.856278635	
No	1997	IAS/year	0.853694568	
No	1996	IAS/year	0.8511183	
No	1995	IAS/year	0.848549806	
No	1994	IAS/year	0.845989063	
No	1993	IAS/year	0.843436048	
No	1992	IAS/year	0.840890737	
No	1991	IAS/year	0.838353108	
No	1990	IAS/year	0.835823136	
No	1989	IAS/year	0.8333008	
No	1988	IAS/year	0.830786075	
No	1987	IAS/year	0.82827894	
No	1986	IAS/year	0.82577937	

No	1985	IAS/year	0.823287343	
No	1984	IAS/year	0.820802837	
No	1983	IAS/year	0.818325829	
No	1982	IAS/year	0.815856296	
No	1981	IAS/year	0.813394215	
No	1980	IAS/year	0.810939564	
No	1979	IAS/year	0.808492321	
No	1978	IAS/year	0.806052463	
No	1977	IAS/year	0.803619968	
No	1976	IAS/year	0.801194814	
No	1975	IAS/year	0.798776978	
No	1974	IAS/year	0.796366439	
No	1973	IAS/year	0.793963175	
No	1972	IAS/year	0.791567163	
No	1971	IAS/year	0.789178382	
No	1970	IAS/year	0.786796809	

Comments

The rate of IAS establishment indicator should be calculated based on data from each country's Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS) checklist and Alien Species First Record Database. However, Finland's GRIIS list is incomplete, as it only covers 108 alien species and cannot be used as the sole source of information. For this reason, we compiled the Finnish IAS checklist based on Finnish GRIIS checklist, species listed on our national IAS webpage (Vieraslajit.fi) and expert assessments of mammals, fishes and marine IAS.

We excluded from the checklist, 1) species absent in Finland (e.g., quarantine pests, some species on the EU IAS list), and 2) species occurring only in captivity (e.g.

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greenhouses, indoors, aquarium) and unable to establish in nature, and 3) bacteria, fungus, and viruses. Species included in the checklist were classified according to their 1) establishment status (i.e. species is known to been established in Finland) 2) invasive status (whether the species is known to threaten biodiversity, i.e., to have negative ecological impacts on native species and/or ecosystems). The final checklist of established IAS comprised 137 species.

For species on the final IAS checklist, we compiled data on introduction dates and/or year of first observation (first record) from IAS First Record Database (Seebens 2023) and various national sources such as FinBIF, Vieraslajit.fi, Lampinen and Lahti (2024), Vappula (1962) and expert assessments. The first record for each taxon was generated as a single year according to guidelines and workflow of Seebens et al. (2020). The timeseries dataset was generated by integrating dataset of established IAS with the first record data. The number of first records per year was calculated separately for each year.

The estimates for IAS establishment rate were calculated by fitting the model described in Solow and Costello (2004) using R (package alien; Buba et al. 2024). Three variants of the Solow and Costello models, full Solow and Costello model and two constrained modifications of it, were fit to the data starting from the year 1850. The cutoff was chosen as there were very few datapoints before that year, and the models had trouble converging if a cutoff was not defined. A proxy for survey effect was not included in the models. The model selection was influenced by the AIC, AICc, BIC and the narrowness of the confidence intervals of the models. The most constrained Solow and Costello model was most suitable for the dataset. A naïve Poisson model also provided almost identical results as Solow and Costello model. However, the guidelines specified the use of Solow and Costello models, so more simple Poisson models were not used.

We report the indicator estimates from 1970 to 2025. The number of observed established IAS has increased from 88 to 137 species, and the establishment rate of established IAS from 0.79 IAS/year to 0.93 IAS/year in 2025 from 1970 to 2025.

As the dataset used in this evaluation does not cover all IAS established in Finland, the Finnish IAS checklist should be updated before the next reporting.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2000	Index	-3.1142	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish

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rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

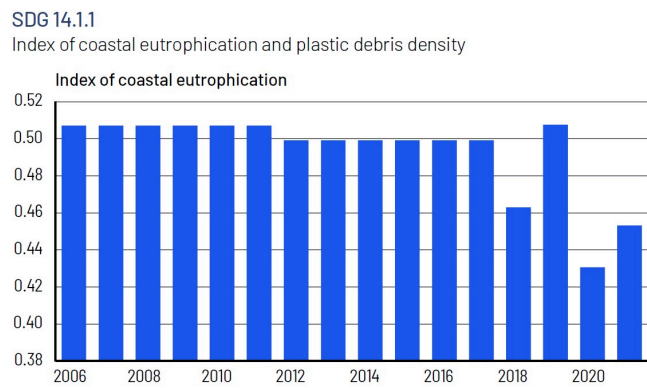


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

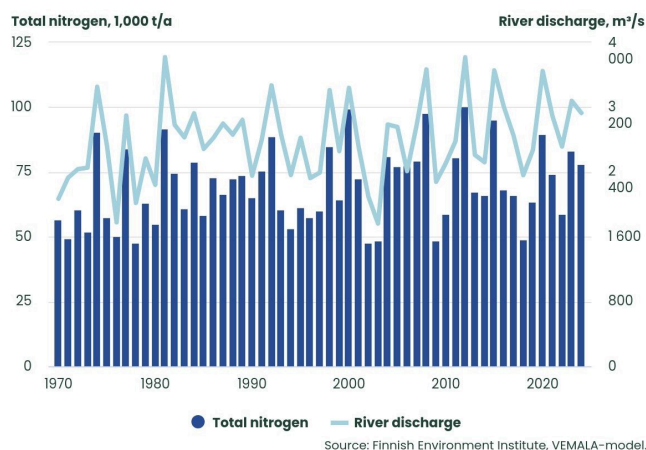


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

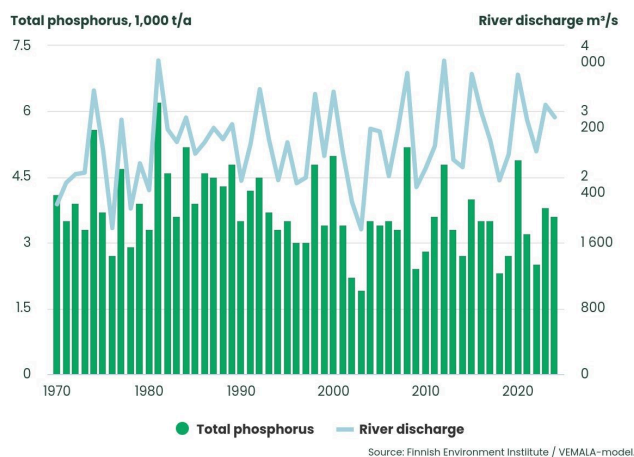


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	46	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 248320878

Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	69	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	76	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	137	Baseline = 248320878

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic		% (of	94	Baseline =

		invertebrates	2024	baseline (2011-2020 average))		248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	86	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 215433

Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	139	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 215433

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	96	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Birds		% (of	130	Baseline =

			2000	baseline (2011-2020 average))		227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	165	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291

Yes	Species group	Birds	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Birds	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	73	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Fish	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish		% (of	58	Baseline =

			2001	baseline (2011-2020 average))		3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	161	Baseline = 3915996

Yes	Species group	Fish	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	108	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	146	Baseline = 3915996

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Fish	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	32	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals		% (of	141	Baseline =

			2002	baseline (2011-2020 average))		626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	132	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081

Yes	Species group	Mammals	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 626081

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	61	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	47	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	38	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	178	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	218	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial		% (of	149	Baseline =

		arthropods (excl. bees)	2003	baseline (2011-2020 average))		2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	56	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	144	Baseline = 2809

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 2809

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	26	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Bees	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees		% (of	112	Baseline =

			2004	baseline (2011-2020 average))		43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	197	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	271	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	224	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	147	Baseline = 43822300854

Yes	Species group	Bees	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	42	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020	53	Baseline = 43822300854

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Bees	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	155	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	163	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-		% (of	109	Baseline =

		organisms	2005	baseline (2011-2020 average))		5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 5567635

Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	78	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 5567635

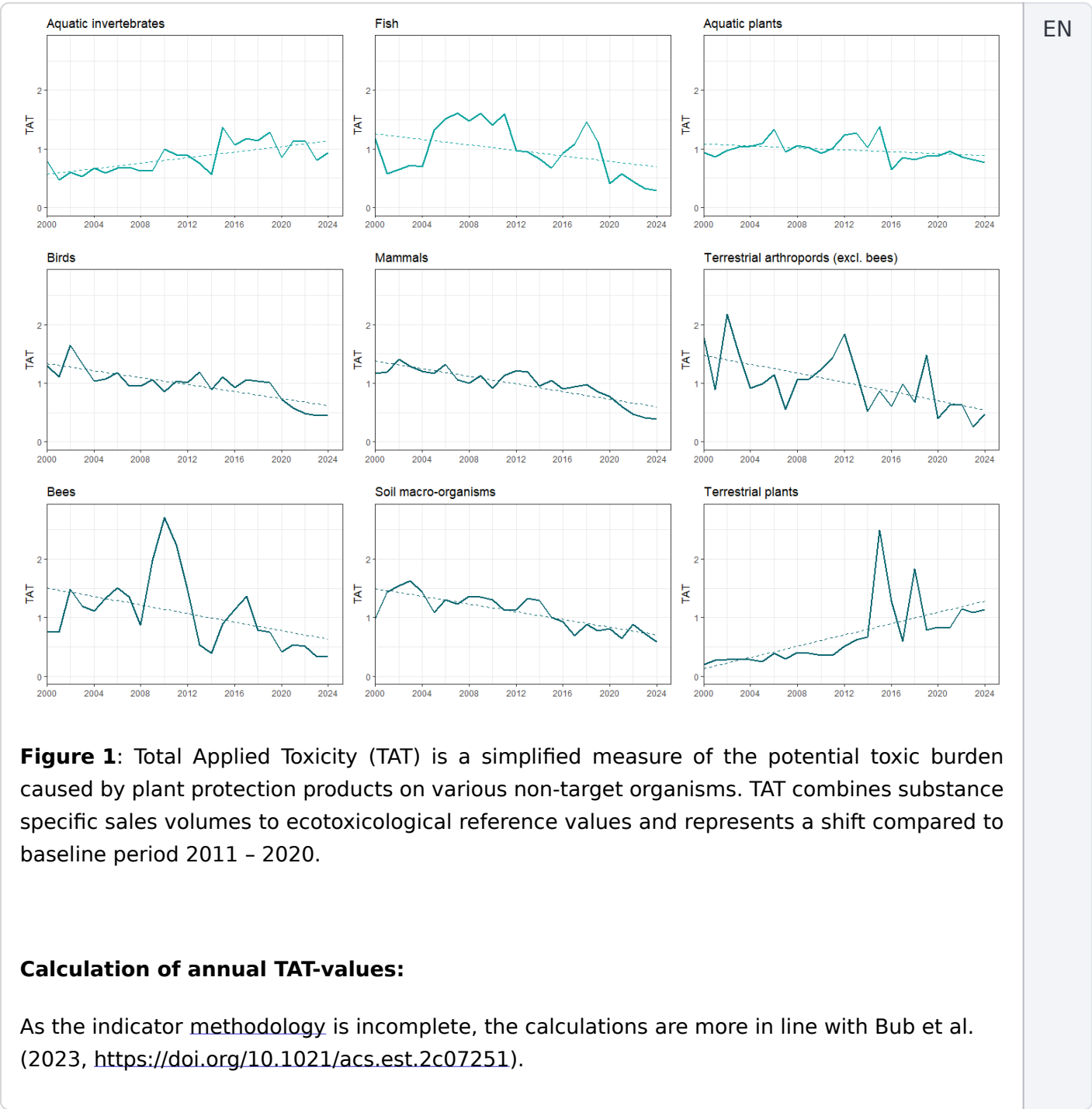
				average))		
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	20	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	27	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	28	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	25	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants		% (of	39	Baseline =

			2006	baseline (2011-2020 average))		1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	51	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	62	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 1290

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	250	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	84	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	115	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 1290

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 1290

Comments



$$TAT_{s,t} = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{m_{p,t}}{\min\left(\frac{E_{p,s}}{AF_s}\right)}$$

TAT_{s,t}: Total Applied Toxicity for a species group **s** during year **t**

p: pesticide

- active substance within a plant protection product (reg. (EU) 1107/2009), excluding microbial active substances and certain 'low risk' active substances (reg. (EU) 540/2011, Annex, Part D) such as urea, COS-OGA, Blood meal, Sheep fat, Ferric phosphate and Gibberellins.
- excluding other pesticide types (e.g. biocides or veterinary drugs).

n: Total number of pesticides placed on the market during the year

s: Species group

- Aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, fish
- Birds, mammals, terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees), bees, terrestrial plants

m_{p,t}: mass of *pesticide* placed on the market during year **t**

E_{p,s} = Ecotoxicological endpoint of *pesticide* on *species group*. No harmonised set of values were available, so endpoints were gathered from various sources:

- EU assessments (EFSA OpenFoodTox, EFSA Conclusions, (draft) Assessment Reports): 66 %;
- Pesticide Properties Database (v. 23-11-22): 19 %;
- [Bub et al. 2023](#) (no endpoints or references to sources, only pre-derived RTLs): < 2 %
- EPA ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase: < 1 %;
- Missing data: 13 % (Substitution was not carried out, as the protocol is not clear. Based on a brief assessment, using substance group (fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator) 25th perc. RTLs or higher had little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TATs).

AF_s: *Species group* and *test* specific assessment (and adjustment) factor from [Bub et al. 2023](#).

E_{p,s}/AF_s = RTL: Endpoint divided by an assessment factor represents the so-called 'Regulatory Threshold Level' (RTL).

min(E_{p,s}/AF_s): Lowest RTL derived from acute and chronic data (if available) was selected.

- Chronic data was used for aquatic invertebrates, fish, birds and mammals and soil organisms.
- For soil organisms, acute legacy studies (no longer a data requirement in the EU) were available, but were not used as the assessment factor was unclear.

Normalisation by area of application was not carried out. Based on a brief assessment with Utilised Agricultural Area from Eurostat (apro_cpsh1), this additional factor has little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TAT.

Aggregation of TAT across the species groups to ATAT (Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity) was not carried out, as the methodology is incomplete, and the values may not be conceptually compatible.

Species prominence factor was not applied, as its definition is incomplete.

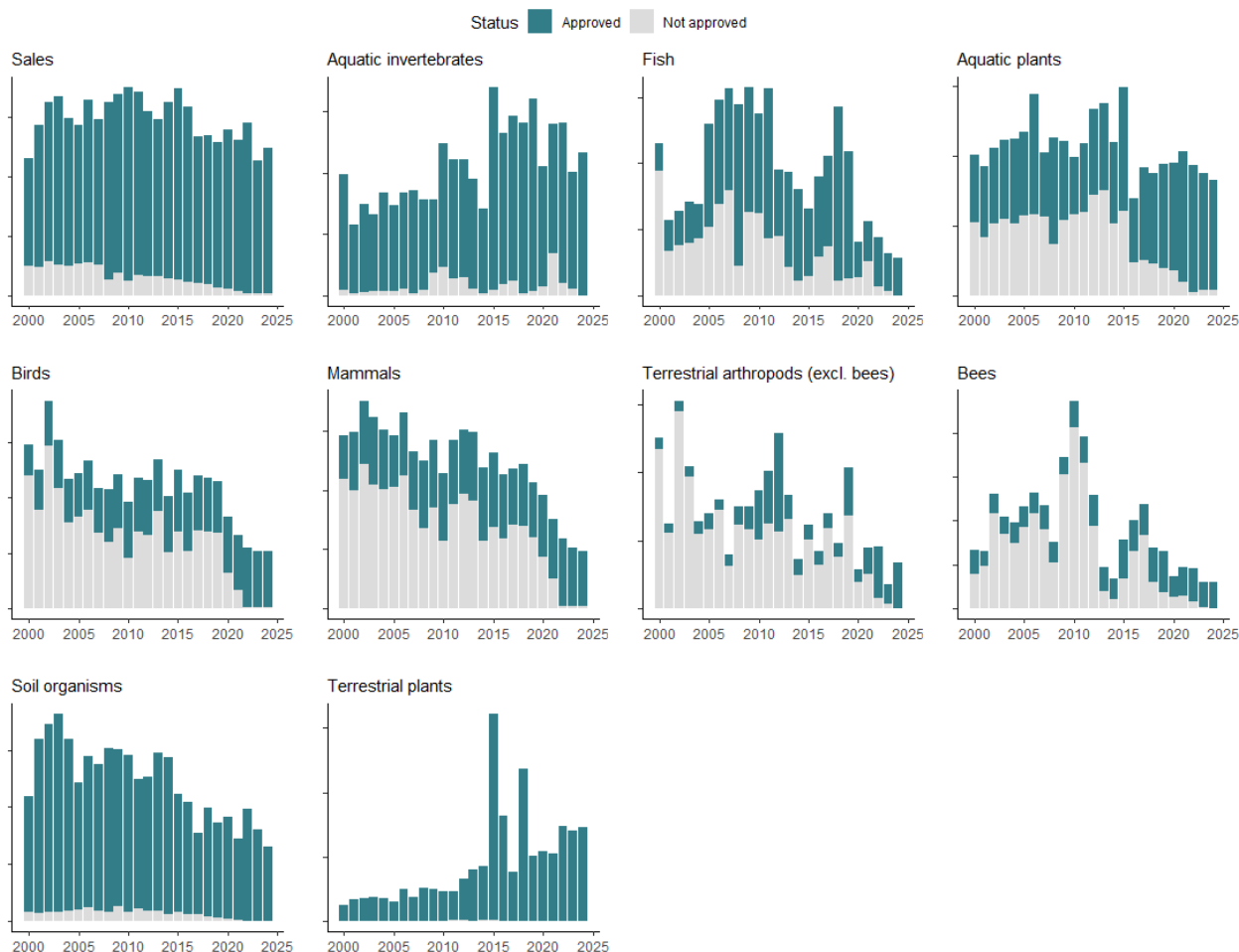


Figure 2: Contribution to sales and different TAT-values, based the current EU-approval status of the substances. The units are not displayed, as they are not comparable across the figures. For birds, mammals and terrestrial arthropods, majority of the past toxic burden is contributed to substances that are no longer authorised.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2012	Index	-5.2431	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1986	Index	-2.1775	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total catchment area included is 162 219 km ² equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland's total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

EN

SDG 14.1.1

Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

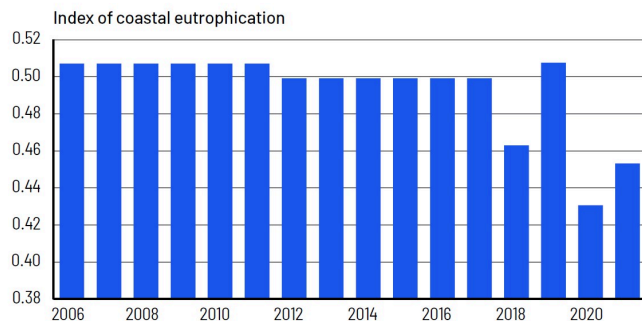


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

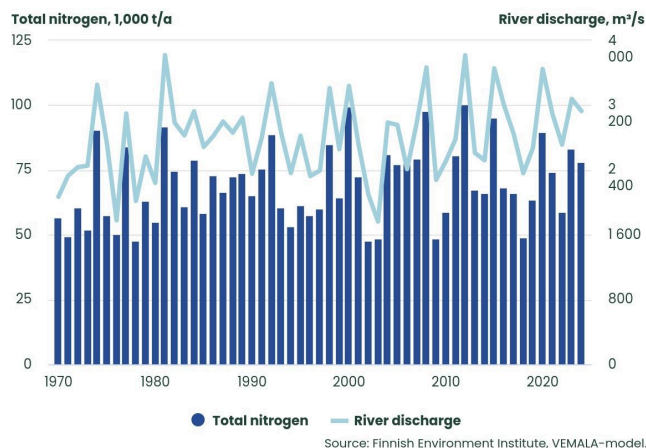


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

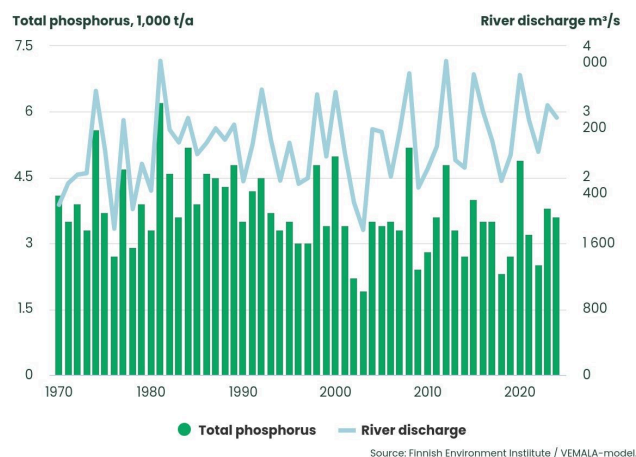


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Work in progress and there are related data available but not sufficient. Look at the disaggregated data for indicator 5.1. fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services and B.4.

EN

Comments

See for more information: disaggregated data for indicator 5.1 fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services including B.4: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#>

EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2024	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2023	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.096	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption

						that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2023	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from

						Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2022	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2022	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi

						Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2021	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.097	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2021	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.22	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2020	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of

						Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2020	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2019	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders'

						Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2019	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on

						population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2018	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2018	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.21	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management

						fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2017	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.109	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

						years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2017	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2016	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga

						2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2016	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2015	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.11	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2014	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.111	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2013	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2012	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2011	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2010	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2009	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2008	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.123	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2007	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.131	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2006	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.132	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2005	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.133	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2004	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.134	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2003	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2002	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.161	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2001	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2000	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.164	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Comments

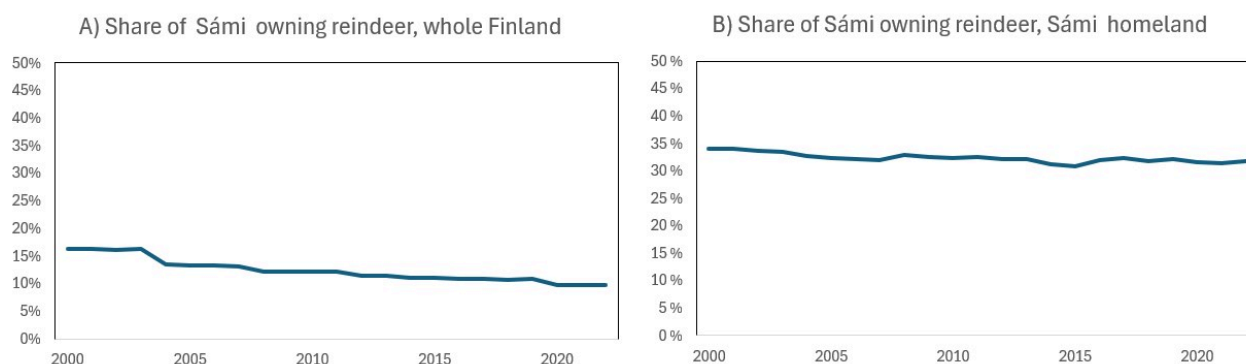
The Sámi people are the only indigenous people in Europe. Their present homeland Sápmi covers the northernmost parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland as well as the Kola Peninsula of Russia. In Finland, the officially recognized Sámi homeland covers the three northernmost municipalities of the country, Enontekiö, Ustjoki and Inari, as well as the Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area of Sodankylä municipality. The Finnish Sámi homeland covers 35 605 km² which is 10.5% of the total land and inland water area of Finland. Approximately 29% of Finnish Sámi live in the Sámi homeland while 65% live elsewhere in Finland and 6% live abroad. The Sámi in Finland acknowledge five traditional occupations: reindeer herding, fishing, hunting, collecting and handicraft. Sometimes small-scale tourism that is based on the former may be included as a traditional occupation. At the present, Finland can report on the share of the Sámi population practicing two traditional occupations: reindeer herding and fishing These indicators are proxies, and	EN

some considerations related to them are elucidated below. Finland does not have monitoring data related to the collecting of wild berries and mushrooms or handicraft. These occupations are considered very important by the Sámi. For example, practically all reindeer herders do handicraft related to reindeer herding and collecting berries and mushrooms forms an important source of nutrition for many. Data on hunting could not be reported due to practical issues. In future, data collection for this indicator should be done through a focused survey to the Sámi in Finland.

The indicators have been created in collaboration with and approved by the Sámi Council of Finland.

Reindeer herding

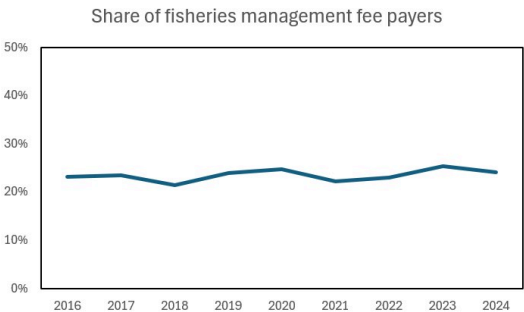
Reindeer herding is the most important traditional source of livelihood of the Sámi in Finland. Nearly all Sámi reindeer herders live and practice their profession in the Sámi homeland where it has been estimated that 90% of all reindeer herders are Sámi. The importance of reindeer herding could be approached in several ways. We have chosen to report on the share of Sámi who own reindeer, which is contrast, for example, to the share of people getting most of their income from reindeer herding. Children and people living outside the Sámi homeland may also own reindeer and therefore benefit directly from reindeer herding. Another choice was made to report on the share of all Sámi people living in Finland who own reindeer in contrast to only those who live in the Sámi homeland. An alternative graph, based on the latter, is shown below (B). There is a slight declining trend especially in graph A.



Fishing

Fishing is another very important traditional source of livelihood for the Finnish Sámi. However, it is difficult to estimate its present significance. We have reported data on the share of those who have paid the annual fisheries management fee of the total population of 18 to 69 years of age in the Sámi Homeland. The fisheries management fee is a mandatory basic fee for fishers who are 18–69 years of age and fish with lures or traps or who catch crayfish anywhere in Finland. At present we are not able to report this

indicator for the Sámi alone, i.e. the data covers everyone living in the Sámi Homeland.



10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (<https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en>).

The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland.

Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland's performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland's reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations' SDG Indicators Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Their interpretation is explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf>.

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10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual		%	0.15	For 2010-2025

	forest area change rate	2015			
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

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- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
- **Results:**
 - Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
 - Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
 - Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
 - Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.
- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.

- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Sum total				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

[Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-12.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2023	Percentage	49.1	
Yes	Area type	Public terrestrial space	2023	Percentage	39.6	
Yes	Area type	Public inland water space	2023	Percentage	6.5	
Yes	Area type	Public marine water space	2023	Percentage	3	

Comments

Built-up areas have been delineated according to Eurostat's urban centres and clusters (UCC) definition. The target cities include Eurostat's DEGURBA classified cities of which there are presently 56 in Finland. This limits the target cities to approximately those with

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more than 20 000 inhabitants.

Green and blue areas are based on EU's Copernicus programme's Corine Land Cover Plus Backbone data. These include woody and permanent low vegetation classes, but not seasonally vegetated fields. In other words, cultivated fields are generally not included as public green spaces, but meadow-type areas are.

Public green spaces have been separated from private spaces according to the property register and land cover data provided by the National Land Survey of Finland. Private areas include, for example, golf courses and green spaces up to 20 metres distance from residential buildings.

The relatively high share of public green and blues spaces is partly explained by the strong legislative status Everyone's Rights in Finland. Most green and blue spaces in Finnish cities are in public use.

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Amount	88	Entities subject to CSRD reporting

Comments

European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) has been used as the basis for finding companies that are subject to reporting. CSRD has not been in effect before 2025.

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18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-18.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Amount	38	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2024	Amount	38	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2023	Amount	36	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2022	Amount	32	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2021	Amount	31	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2020	Amount	29	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later

Comments

The reported data is extracted from the Pine database. Some data is currently missing from Pine and will be updated during the next scheduled updates in 2026. The missing data has been taken into account in the reported figures.

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18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

[Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-18.2](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2025	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2025	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2025	EUR	21000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2025	EUR	5300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2024	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2024	EUR	369000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2024	EUR	16000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2024	EUR	6300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2023	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies

Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2023	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2023	EUR	18000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2023	EUR	6300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2022	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2022	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2022	EUR	18000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2022	EUR	6000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity

Comments

Restrictions to indicator

- Subsidies directly impacting biodiversity (such as lack of biodiversity loss pricing) have been studied nationally ([Pihlainen et al. 2024](#)), but are not reported here, because there is a lack of methodologies to determine the monetary value of biodiversity harmful subsidies

Harmful subsidies through the ECR method

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- Value of subsidies for fossil fuels in energy use is determined by finding the monetary value of underpricing of energy use of fossil fuels
- The method to estimate the monetary values of underpricing of energy use of fossil fuels is called *effective carbon rates* (ECR), applying the approach of [OECD](#)
- The effective carbon rates count together all the carbon pricing (EU ETS plus taxes) that affects fossil fuel use (e.g. diesel in transport use)
- To identify environmentally harmful subsidies (EHS), these effective carbon rates are compared to a reference carbon pricing level
- In our analysis, we use a reference carbon pricing of 100€ / ton of CO₂. This is in line with the social cost of carbon for 2025 in the Base scenario with 3% discount rate (103€) in [Barrage and Nordhaus \(2023\)](#). Our reference carbon pricing can be seen as a lower bound since there are also higher estimates in the literature ([Rennert et al. 2022](#), [Hänsel et al. 2020](#), [Moore et al. 2024](#)).
- For example, if a certain use of fossil fuel has effective carbon pricing of 60€, it is 40€ lower than the reference carbon price of 100€, and there is thus an underpricing of 40€ per ton of CO₂.
- The price for the carbon credits in EU ETS is taken to be 80€ per ton of CO₂, which is roughly the [average price over the time series period \(2022-2025\)](#). The same price is used for each year.
- Comparing the average EU ETS price of recent years (80€ per ton of CO₂) and the reference carbon pricing of 100€ per ton of CO₂ effectively means that EU ETS price is not at the level that it should be at in order to alone correctly reflect the climate externality caused by the CO₂ emissions.
- To calculate the total amount of subsidy, the underpricing per ton of CO₂ is multiplied with the amount of CO₂ emissions in the respective fossil fuel use category.
- The total national CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel energy use from the year 2023 are the most recent data and are used for the whole time series as the yearly emissions. This total figure is allocated into different uses using percentages from the year 2022, which is the most recent data for this purpose.
- Most of the reported underpricing is caused by energy use that is generally exempted according to the EU Energy Taxation Directive. For example, the Directive does not apply to fossil fuels used for purposes other than as motor fuels or as heating fuels, such as dual use. Also as a general rule the Member States shall exempt the energy products used in electricity

production and air navigation and navigation within Community waters in other than private use.

- Lack of pricing of biobased emissions constitute also an environmentally harmful subsidy but this is not reported here.

Harmful subsidies through budget figures

- In addition to this “underpricing”-methodology, another valid approach for estimating subsidies for fossil fuels is to compare total taxation and pricing of fossil fuel use to the taxation and pricing of non-fossil energy in each specific energy use case (for example transport use). In Finland, taxation of fossil fuels (€/GJ) is higher or the same as for non-fossil energy in each specific energy use. Thus, according to the “relative pricing”-methodology there would not be fossil fuel subsidies in Finland.
- In addition to the underpricing estimates described above, purchases of air transport services with public funds and regional transport subsidy are harmful to biodiversity particularly via their climate impact. These subsidies were identified as environmentally harmful subsidies in [Pihlainen et al. \(2023\)](#). The values of these subsidies are obtained from the national budget of the respective years.
- We have interpreted that the purchases of air transport services with public funds and regional transport subsidy focus on transportation services and thus do not overlap with fossil fuel subsidies estimated with ECR above.
- Regional transport subsidy´ means a subsidy intended to reduce the transport costs of small and medium- sized enterprises located in sparsely populated areas. For more information see: [Regional transport subsidy - Economic Development Centre - Suomi.fi](#)

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated for the Sámi homeland in Finland which covers 35 605 km2 in the northernmost part of the country.

Comments

Only the recent (2018) extent of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland of Finland can be reported. New land cover data allowing an analysis of change will become available in 2026.

EN

The Sámi homeland consist of the three northernmost municipalities in Finland, Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, and the northernmost part of Sodankylä (Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area). The area is protected by the Finnish constitution (17 § and 121 §) to be autonomous on issues relating to the Sámi culture and language. The share of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland was calculated based on Corine Land Cover data for 2018 in the same way as was calculated for the whole country in indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Other studies have indicated similar results for the Sámi homeland (see table below).

Table. The coverage of infrastructure and its estimated disturbance zone in the 13 reindeer herding districts that make up the Sámi homeland (Kumpula et al. 2019).

Reindeer herding district	Infrastructure %	Disturbance zone for reindeer herding % (summer & autumn)

		Slight	Strong	Total
Paistunturi	0.4	4.2	1.4	5.9
Kaldoaivi	0.2	3.5	1.0	4.7
Näätämo	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.3
Muddusjärvi	0.4	7.2	2.2	9.7
Vätsäri	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment

						Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and

						Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types

						in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

EN

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No

Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high	22 769	Yes

Natural grassland	montane forests and woodlands Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476	
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Bare rock	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908	
		792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2019	Index	0.8536	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national</i>	EN

data.

	Global data	European data	National data
Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
Finland Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Forest land		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2023	million tons of	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Grassland		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Wetlands		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2023	million tons of	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Harvested wood products		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	total				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for

						Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A.

						(eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

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EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

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Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No

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Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies			No
	Annual croplands	212 523	
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc >30%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes

shrub under power lines	montane forests and woodlands		
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	3 229 910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219 741	n/a
	n/a		
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The definition of the methodology is not ready: No method of computation is available for this headline indicator.

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Comments

Finland will closely follow the development of suitable methodology and hopefully will be in a position to report the headline indicator by the 8th National Report.

EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2025	hectare	5161	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2025	km	68	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2024	hectare	5095	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2024	km	75	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2023	hectare	7317	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2023	km	45	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2022	hectare	9401	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2022	km	29	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2021	hectare	8188	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2021	km	27	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2020	hectare	2539	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2020	km	16	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Comments

The results for Indicator 2.1 (Area under restoration) have been compiled from the outcomes of the Helmi Habitats Programme for the period 2020–2025. The Helmi Programme has established multiple restoration targets for various habitats extending to year 2030, amounting to more than 100,000 hectares and 600 kilometers. These targets, and the corresponding reported results, vary by habitat and may be expressed in terms of area, number of restoration sites, or length in kilometers. The reported figures include only completed restoration sites and exclude those currently under implementation. The area indicator encompasses restoration measures for which area data was available in the outcome reports. The target metric for stream restoration is expressed in kilometers and is presented on a separate reporting line.

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A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) ↓

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.)

						2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species.

						Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

						Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

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To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species’ red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world’s largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland “share” of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland’s Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country’s Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland’s Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured

against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

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7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2001	Index	-3.6293	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable

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Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

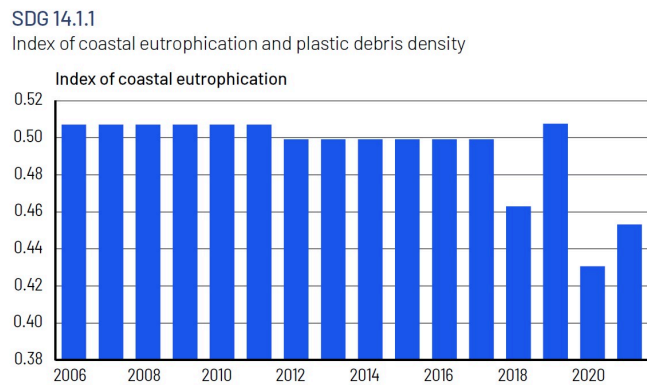


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

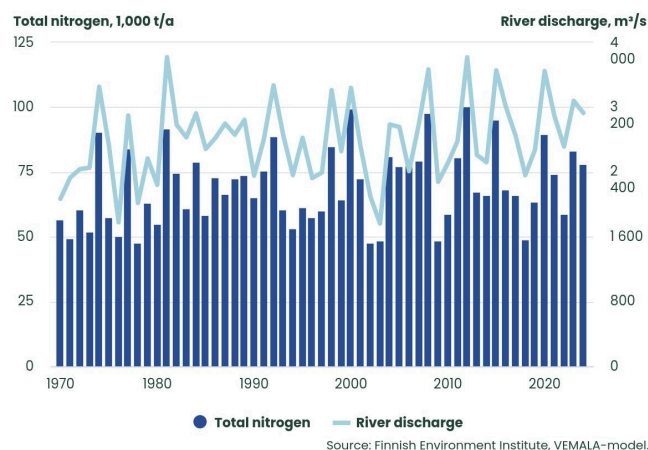


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

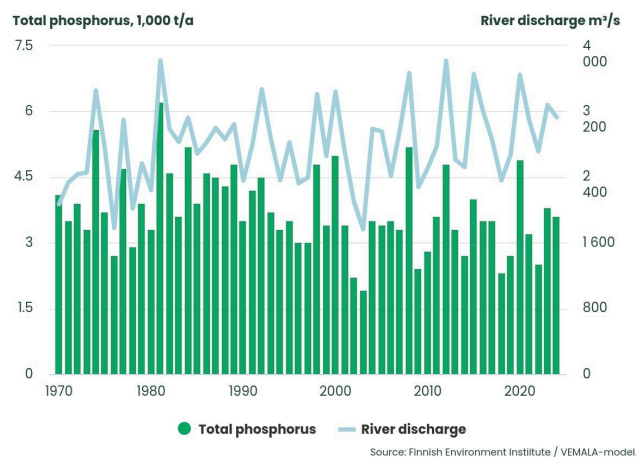


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en). The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland. Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland’s performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland’s reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations’ SDG Indicators Database: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database. Their interpretation is	EN

explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf>.

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2015	%	0.15	For 2010-2025
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above				

	ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#)

EN

which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
 - Forest biomass (FMI)
 - Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
 - Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
 - Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
 - **Results:**

- Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
- Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
- Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
- Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.
- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.
- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2022	million tons of CO2	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Cropland		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2020	million tons of CO2	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Grassland		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2022	million tons of CO2	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Settlements		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2023	Percentage	49.1	
Yes	Area type	Public terrestrial space	2023	Percentage	39.6	
Yes	Area type	Public inland water space	2023	Percentage	6.5	
Yes	Area type	Public marine water space	2023	Percentage	3	

Comments

Built-up areas have been delineated according to Eurostat's urban centres and clusters (UCC) definition. The target cities include Eurostat's DEGURBA classified cities of which there are presently 56 in Finland. This limits the target cities to approximately those with more than 20 000 inhabitants.

Green and blue areas are based on EU's Copernicus programme's Corine Land Cover Plus Backbone data. These include woody and permanent low vegetation classes, but not seasonally vegetated fields. In other words, cultivated fields are generally not included as public green spaces, but meadow-type areas are.

Public green spaces have been separated from private spaces according to the property register and land cover data provided by the National Land Survey of Finland. Private areas include, for example, golf courses and green spaces up to 20 metres distance from residential buildings.

The relatively high share of public green and blues spaces is partly explained by the strong legislative status Everyone's Rights in Finland. Most green and blue spaces in Finnish cities are in public use.

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2026	Number of records	4389373	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2026	Number of records	49947951	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for effective population size greater than 500	2026	Number of species	65	Indicator A.4
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2025	Number of records	3723140	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2025	Number of records	45558578	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Population monitoring	Species covered by systematic	2025	Number of species	2900	Sirkiä, P. & A. monitoring c

		abundance surveys				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2024	Number of records	2965540	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2024	Number of records	41835438	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2023	Number of records	3461956	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2023	Number of records	38869898	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2022	Number of records	2329728	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2022	Number of records	35407942	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF:	2021	Number of records	4187391	https://dash-occurrence-

		annual				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2021	Number of records	33078214	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2020	Number of records	5569550	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2020	Number of records	28890823	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2019	Number of records	3473907	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2019	Number of records	23321273	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for their red list status	2019	Number of species or lower taxa	22418	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke
Yes	Species assessed	Proportion of species assessed for their red list status of all known species	2019	Percentage assessed	47	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke

Comments

At this point, Finland is able to provide data on three species-related dimensions of biodiversity: assessments **genetic diversity** (Ne > 500), **population abundance** monitoring and red list assessment as well as **species occurrence** records.

The Finnish GBIF facility (FinBIF / Laji.fi) was opened in its present form in 2015. At the moment, the service contains approximately 49 million species occurrence records of over 130 000 species. Two to six million new observations are recorded annually.

The genetic viability of Finnish species was assessed for the first time in 2026. The assessment of species with effective population size greater than 500 covered 65 species.

The coverage of Finnish species monitoring schemes was evaluated in 2025. Approximately 2 900 species are covered by such systematic population monitoring schemes that yield abundance data, representing 6% of all known species in Finland.

The latest red list assessment of Finnish species published in 2019 included 22 418, equalling approximately 47% of all known species in Finland.

EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated

Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and

						Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types

						in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. &

						Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.				EN
CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem	
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No	
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No	
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No	
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No	
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No	
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No	
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No	
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No	
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No	
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No	
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No	
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No	

Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies			No
	Annual croplands	212 523	
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc >30%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes

shrub under power lines	montane forests and woodlands		
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	3 229 910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

A.3 Red List Index

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-A.3](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No					0.868	Hyvärinen, E.,

			2019	Index		Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.)

						2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species.

						Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

	Global data	European data	National data
Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
Finland Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

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* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Cropland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Settlements				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Harvested wood products		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2025	hectare	5161	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2025	km	68	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2024	hectare	5095	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2024	km	75	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2023	hectare	7317	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2023	km	45	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2022	hectare	9401	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2022	km	29	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2021	hectare	8188	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2021	km	27	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2020	hectare	2539	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2020	km	16	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Comments

The results for Indicator 2.1 (Area under restoration) have been compiled from the outcomes of the Helmi Habitats Programme for the period 2020–2025. The Helmi Programme has established multiple restoration targets for various habitats extending to year 2030, amounting to more than 100,000 hectares and 600 kilometers. These targets, and the corresponding reported results, vary by habitat and may be expressed in terms of area, number of restoration sites, or length in kilometers. The reported figures include only completed restoration sites and exclude those currently under implementation. The area indicator encompasses restoration measures for which area data was available in the outcome reports. The target metric for stream restoration is expressed in kilometers and is presented on a separate reporting line.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of

						the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment

						Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.8003	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47%

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of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species’ red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world’s largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland “share” of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland’s Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country’s Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland’s Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

		Global data	European data	National data
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	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

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Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	IAS/year	0.929084118	
No	2024	IAS/year	0.92628034	
No	2023	IAS/year	0.923485023	
No	2022	IAS/year	0.920698142	
No	2021	IAS/year	0.917919671	
No	2020	IAS/year	0.915149584	
No	2019	IAS/year	0.912387857	
No	2018	IAS/year	0.909634465	
No	2017	IAS/year	0.906889381	
No	2016	IAS/year	0.904152582	
No	2015	IAS/year	0.901424042	
No	2014	IAS/year	0.898703736	
No	2013	IAS/year	0.895991639	
No	2012	IAS/year	0.893287727	
No	2011	IAS/year	0.890591975	
No	2010	IAS/year	0.887904358	
No	2009	IAS/year	0.885224851	
No	2008	IAS/year	0.882553431	
No	2007	IAS/year	0.879890072	
No	2006	IAS/year	0.877234751	
No	2005	IAS/year	0.874587443	
No	2004	IAS/year	0.871948124	

No	2003	IAS/year	0.86931677	
No	2002	IAS/year	0.866693357	
No	2001	IAS/year	0.864077861	
No	2000	IAS/year	0.861470258	
No	1999	IAS/year	0.858870524	
No	1998	IAS/year	0.856278635	
No	1997	IAS/year	0.853694568	
No	1996	IAS/year	0.8511183	
No	1995	IAS/year	0.848549806	
No	1994	IAS/year	0.845989063	
No	1993	IAS/year	0.843436048	
No	1992	IAS/year	0.840890737	
No	1991	IAS/year	0.838353108	
No	1990	IAS/year	0.835823136	
No	1989	IAS/year	0.8333008	
No	1988	IAS/year	0.830786075	
No	1987	IAS/year	0.82827894	
No	1986	IAS/year	0.82577937	
No	1985	IAS/year	0.823287343	
No	1984	IAS/year	0.820802837	
No	1983	IAS/year	0.818325829	
No	1982	IAS/year	0.815856296	
No	1981	IAS/year	0.813394215	

No	1980	IAS/year	0.810939564	
No	1979	IAS/year	0.808492321	
No	1978	IAS/year	0.806052463	
No	1977	IAS/year	0.803619968	
No	1976	IAS/year	0.801194814	
No	1975	IAS/year	0.798776978	
No	1974	IAS/year	0.796366439	
No	1973	IAS/year	0.793963175	
No	1972	IAS/year	0.791567163	
No	1971	IAS/year	0.789178382	
No	1970	IAS/year	0.786796809	

Comments

The rate of IAS establishment indicator should be calculated based on data from each country's Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS) checklist and Alien Species First Record Database. However, Finland's GRIIS list is incomplete, as it only covers 108 alien species and cannot be used as the sole source of information. For this reason, we compiled the Finnish IAS checklist based on Finnish GRIIS checklist, species listed on our national IAS webpage (Vieraslaikit.fi) and expert assessments of mammals, fishes and marine IAS.

We excluded from the checklist, 1) species absent in Finland (e.g., quarantine pests, some species on the EU IAS list), and 2) species occurring only in captivity (e.g. greenhouses, indoors, aquarium) and unable to establish in nature, and 3) bacteria, fungus, and viruses. Species included in the checklist were classified according to their 1) establishment status (i.e. species is known to been established in Finland) 2) invasive status (whether the species is known to threaten biodiversity, i.e., to have negative ecological impacts on native species and/or ecosystems). The final checklist of established IAS comprised 137 species.

For species on the final IAS checklist, we compiled data on introduction dates and/or year of first observation (first record) from IAS First Record Database (Seebens 2023) and

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various national sources such as FinBIF, Vieraslajit.fi, Lampinen and Lahti (2024), Vappula (1962) and expert assessments. The first record for each taxon was generated as a single year according to guidelines and workflow of Seebens et al. (2020). The timeseries dataset was generated by integrating dataset of established IAS with the first record data. The number of first records per year was calculated separately for each year.

The estimates for IAS establishment rate were calculated by fitting the model described in Solow and Costello (2004) using R (package alien; Buba et al. 2024). Three variants of the Solow and Costello models, full Solow and Costello model and two constrained modifications of it, were fit to the data starting from the year 1850. The cutoff was chosen as there were very few datapoints before that year, and the models had trouble converging if a cutoff was not defined. A proxy for survey effect was not included in the models. The model selection was influenced by the AIC, AICc, BIC and the narrowness of the confidence intervals of the models. The most constrained Solow and Costello model was most suitable for the dataset. A naïve Poisson model also provided almost identical results as Solow and Costello model. However, the guidelines specified the use of Solow and Costello models, so more simple Poisson models were not used.

We report the indicator estimates from 1970 to 2025. The number of observed established IAS has increased from 88 to 137 species, and the establishment rate of established IAS from 0.79 IAS/year to 0.93 IAS/year in 2025 from 1970 to 2025.

As the dataset used in this evaluation does not cover all IAS established in Finland, the Finnish IAS checklist should be updated before the next reporting.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2016	Index	-5.3646	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1990	Index	-2.4137	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing

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trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

SDG 14.1.1
Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

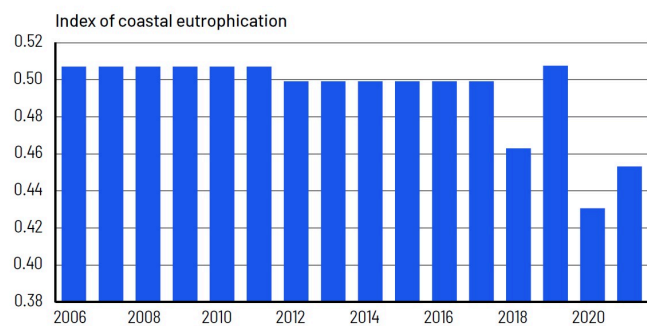


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

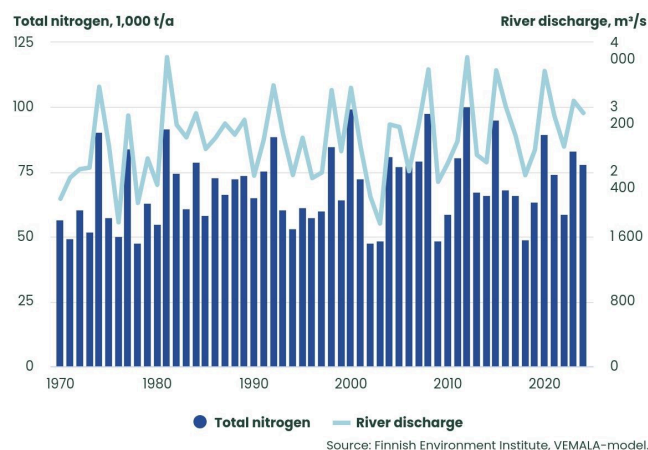


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

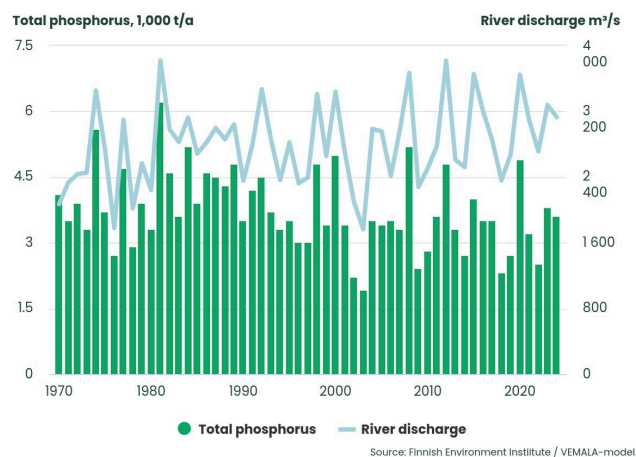


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	46	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 248320878

Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	69	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	76	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	137	Baseline = 248320878

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic		% (of	94	Baseline =

		invertebrates	2024	baseline (2011-2020 average))		248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	86	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 215433

Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	139	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 215433

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	96	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Birds		% (of	130	Baseline =

			2000	baseline (2011-2020 average))		227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	165	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291

Yes	Species group	Birds	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Birds	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	73	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Fish	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish		% (of	58	Baseline =

			2001	baseline (2011-2020 average))		3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	161	Baseline = 3915996

Yes	Species group	Fish	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	108	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	146	Baseline = 3915996

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Fish	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	32	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals		% (of	141	Baseline =

			2002	baseline (2011-2020 average))		626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	132	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081

Yes	Species group	Mammals	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020	85	Baseline = 626081

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	61	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	47	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	38	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	178	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	218	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial		% (of	149	Baseline =

		arthropods (excl. bees)	2003	baseline (2011-2020 average))		2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	56	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	144	Baseline = 2809

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 2809

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	26	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Bees	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees		% (of	112	Baseline =

			2004	baseline (2011-2020 average))		43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	197	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	271	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	224	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	147	Baseline = 43822300854

Yes	Species group	Bees	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	42	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020	53	Baseline = 43822300854

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Bees	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	155	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	163	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-		% (of	109	Baseline =

		organisms	2005	baseline (2011-2020 average))		5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 5567635

Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	78	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 5567635

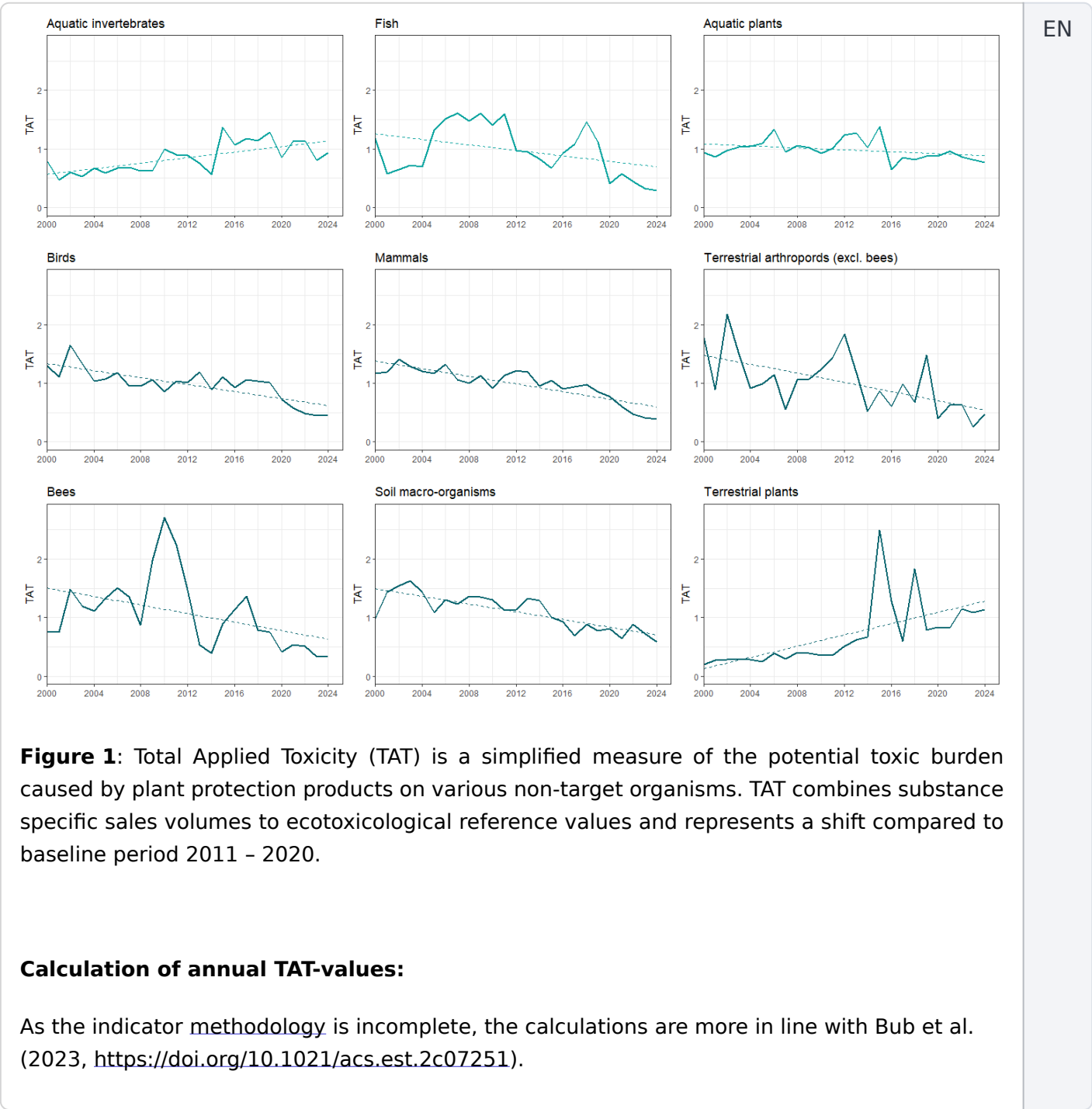
				average))		
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	20	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	27	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	28	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	25	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants		% (of	39	Baseline =

			2006	baseline (2011-2020 average))		1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	51	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	62	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 1290

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	250	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	84	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	115	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 1290

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 1290

Comments



$$TAT_{s,t} = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{m_{p,t}}{\min\left(\frac{E_{p,s}}{AF_s}\right)}$$

TAT_{s,t}: Total Applied Toxicity for a species group **s** during year **t**

p: pesticide

- active substance within a plant protection product (reg. (EU) 1107/2009), excluding microbial active substances and certain 'low risk' active substances (reg. (EU) 540/2011, Annex, Part D) such as urea, COS-OGA, Blood meal, Sheep fat, Ferric phosphate and Gibberellins.
- excluding other pesticide types (e.g. biocides or veterinary drugs).

n: Total number of pesticides placed on the market during the year

s: Species group

- Aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, fish
- Birds, mammals, terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees), bees, terrestrial plants

m_{p,t}: mass of *pesticide* placed on the market during year **t**

E_{p,s} = Ecotoxicological endpoint of *pesticide* on *species group*. No harmonised set of values were available, so endpoints were gathered from various sources:

- EU assessments (EFSA OpenFoodTox, EFSA Conclusions, (draft) Assessment Reports): 66 %;
- Pesticide Properties Database (v. 23-11-22): 19 %;
- [Bub et al. 2023](#) (no endpoints or references to sources, only pre-derived RTLs): < 2 %
- EPA ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase: < 1 %;
- Missing data: 13 % (Substitution was not carried out, as the protocol is not clear. Based on a brief assessment, using substance group (fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator) 25th perc. RTLs or higher had little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TATs).

AF_s: *Species group* and *test* specific assessment (and adjustment) factor from [Bub et al. 2023](#).

E_{p,s}/AF_s = RTL: Endpoint divided by an assessment factor represents the so-called 'Regulatory Threshold Level' (RTL).

min(E_{p,s}/AF_s): Lowest RTL derived from acute and chronic data (if available) was selected.

- Chronic data was used for aquatic invertebrates, fish, birds and mammals and soil organisms.
- For soil organisms, acute legacy studies (no longer a data requirement in the EU) were available, but were not used as the assessment factor was unclear.

Normalisation by area of application was not carried out. Based on a brief assessment with Utilised Agricultural Area from Eurostat (apro_cpsh1), this additional factor has little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TAT.

Aggregation of TAT across the species groups to ATAT (Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity) was not carried out, as the methodology is incomplete, and the values may not be conceptually compatible.

Species prominence factor was not applied, as its definition is incomplete.

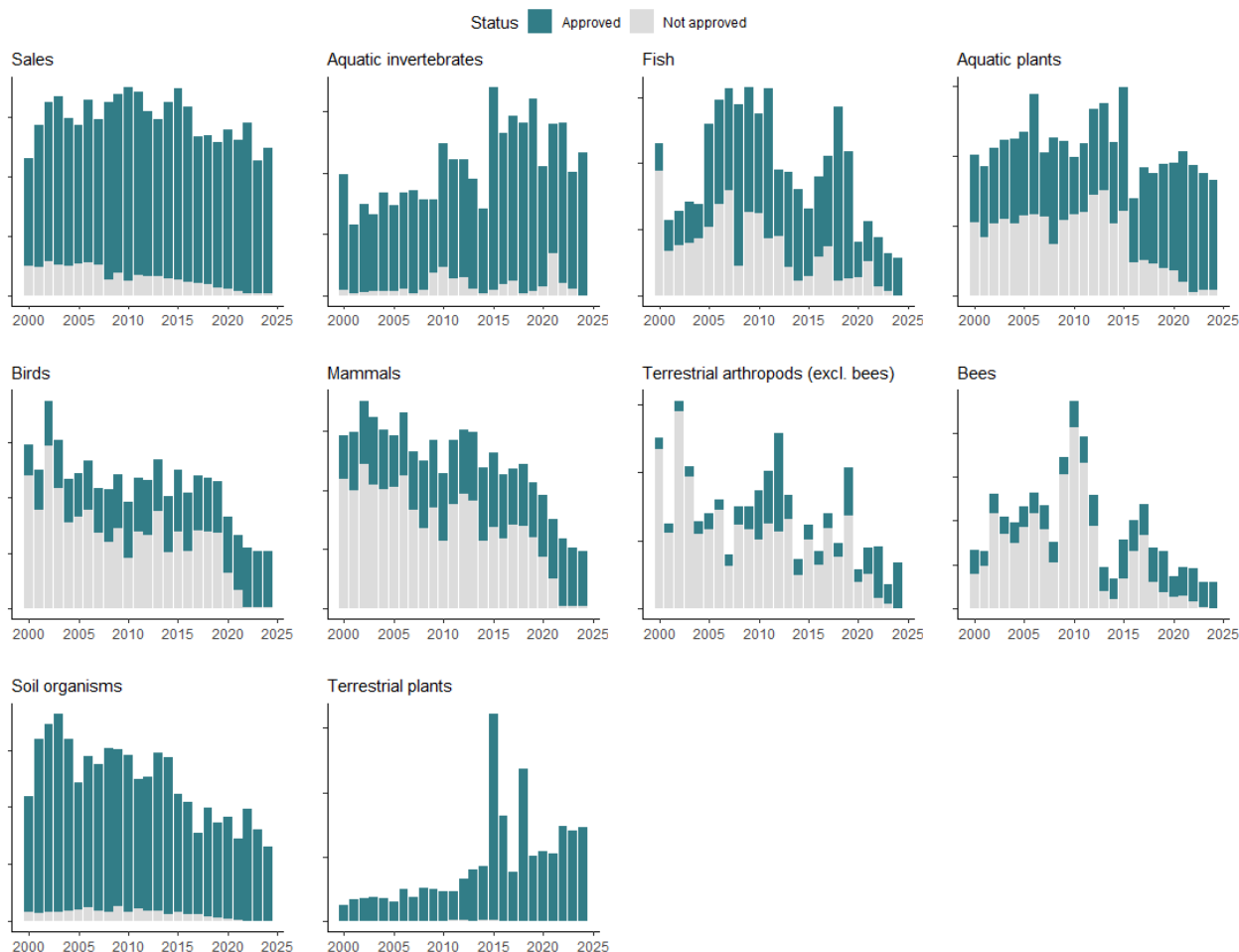


Figure 2: Contribution to sales and different TAT-values, based the current EU-approval status of the substances. The units are not displayed, as they are not comparable across the figures. For birds, mammals and terrestrial arthropods, majority of the past toxic burden is contributed to substances that are no longer authorised.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2012	Index	-5.2431	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1986	Index	-2.1775	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total catchment area included is 162 219 km ² equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland's total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

EN

SDG 14.1.1

Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

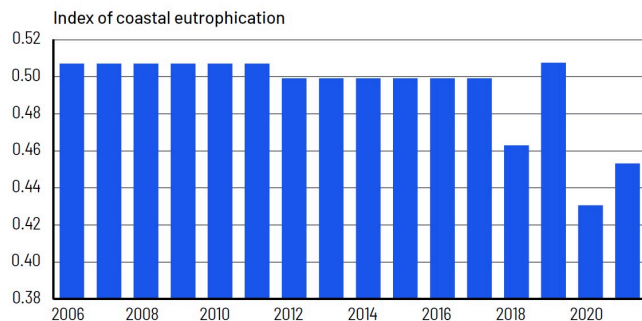


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

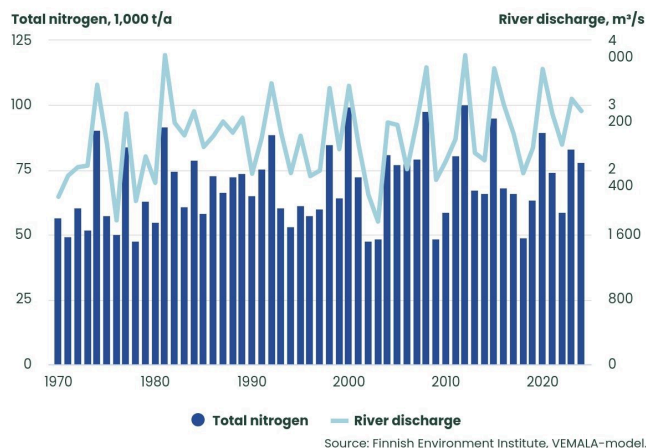


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

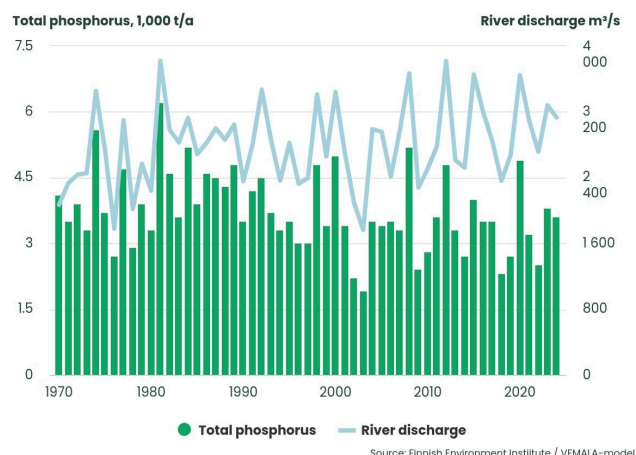


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) ↓

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (<https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en>).

The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland.

Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland's performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland's reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations' SDG Indicators Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Their interpretation is explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf>.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2015	%	0.15	For 2010-2025
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition

Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

EN

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
- **Results:**
 - Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
 - Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
 - Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
 - Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.

- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.
- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline
GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)


Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Forest land				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Wetlands				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Harvested wood products				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-12.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2023	Percentage	49.1	
Yes	Area type	Public terrestrial space	2023	Percentage	39.6	
Yes	Area type	Public inland water space	2023	Percentage	6.5	
Yes	Area type	Public marine water space	2023	Percentage	3	

Comments

Built-up areas have been delineated according to Eurostat's urban centres and clusters (UCC) definition. The target cities include Eurostat's DEGURBA classified cities of which there are presently 56 in Finland. This limits the target cities to approximately those with more than 20 000 inhabitants.

Green and blue areas are based on EU's Copernicus programme's Corine Land Cover Plus Backbone data. These include woody and permanent low vegetation classes, but not seasonally vegetated fields. In other words, cultivated fields are generally not included as public green spaces, but meadow-type areas are.

Public green spaces have been separated from private spaces according to the property register and land cover data provided by the National Land Survey of Finland. Private areas include, for example, golf courses and green spaces up to 20 metres distance from residential buildings.

The relatively high share of public green and blues spaces is partly explained by the strong legislative status Everyone's Rights in Finland. Most green and blue spaces in Finnish cities are in public use.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-A.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List

						of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019.

						Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires			0.65	Calculated

			2018	Index		based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish

						Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and

						Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLie values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No

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Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies			No
	Annual croplands	212 523	
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc	Boreal and temperate high	154 295	Yes

10-30%, rocky soil	montane forests and woodlands		
Transitional woodland/ shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

A.3 Red List Index

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-A.3](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.9078	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

	Global data	European data	National data
Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

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* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Cropland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Settlements				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Harvested wood products		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2019	Index	0.8536	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national</i>	EN

data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	IAS/year	0.929084118	
No	2024	IAS/year	0.92628034	
No	2023	IAS/year	0.923485023	
No	2022	IAS/year	0.920698142	
No	2021	IAS/year	0.917919671	
No	2020	IAS/year	0.915149584	
No	2019	IAS/year	0.912387857	
No	2018	IAS/year	0.909634465	
No	2017	IAS/year	0.906889381	

No	2016	IAS/year	0.904152582	
No	2015	IAS/year	0.901424042	
No	2014	IAS/year	0.898703736	
No	2013	IAS/year	0.895991639	
No	2012	IAS/year	0.893287727	
No	2011	IAS/year	0.890591975	
No	2010	IAS/year	0.887904358	
No	2009	IAS/year	0.885224851	
No	2008	IAS/year	0.882553431	
No	2007	IAS/year	0.879890072	
No	2006	IAS/year	0.877234751	
No	2005	IAS/year	0.874587443	
No	2004	IAS/year	0.871948124	
No	2003	IAS/year	0.86931677	
No	2002	IAS/year	0.866693357	
No	2001	IAS/year	0.864077861	
No	2000	IAS/year	0.861470258	
No	1999	IAS/year	0.858870524	
No	1998	IAS/year	0.856278635	
No	1997	IAS/year	0.853694568	
No	1996	IAS/year	0.8511183	
No	1995	IAS/year	0.848549806	
No	1994	IAS/year	0.845989063	

No	1993	IAS/year	0.843436048	
No	1992	IAS/year	0.840890737	
No	1991	IAS/year	0.838353108	
No	1990	IAS/year	0.835823136	
No	1989	IAS/year	0.8333008	
No	1988	IAS/year	0.830786075	
No	1987	IAS/year	0.82827894	
No	1986	IAS/year	0.82577937	
No	1985	IAS/year	0.823287343	
No	1984	IAS/year	0.820802837	
No	1983	IAS/year	0.818325829	
No	1982	IAS/year	0.815856296	
No	1981	IAS/year	0.813394215	
No	1980	IAS/year	0.810939564	
No	1979	IAS/year	0.808492321	
No	1978	IAS/year	0.806052463	
No	1977	IAS/year	0.803619968	
No	1976	IAS/year	0.801194814	
No	1975	IAS/year	0.798776978	
No	1974	IAS/year	0.796366439	
No	1973	IAS/year	0.793963175	
No	1972	IAS/year	0.791567163	
No	1971	IAS/year	0.789178382	

No	1970	IAS/year	0.786796809	

Comments

EN

The rate of IAS establishment indicator should be calculated based on data from each country's Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS) checklist and Alien Species First Record Database. However, Finland's GRIIS list is incomplete, as it only covers 108 alien species and cannot be used as the sole source of information. For this reason, we compiled the Finnish IAS checklist based on Finnish GRIIS checklist, species listed on our national IAS webpage (Vieraslajit.fi) and expert assessments of mammals, fishes and marine IAS.

We excluded from the checklist, 1) species absent in Finland (e.g., quarantine pests, some species on the EU IAS list), and 2) species occurring only in captivity (e.g. greenhouses, indoors, aquarium) and unable to establish in nature, and 3) bacteria, fungus, and viruses. Species included in the checklist were classified according to their 1) establishment status (i.e. species is known to been established in Finland) 2) invasive status (whether the species is known to threaten biodiversity, i.e., to have negative ecological impacts on native species and/or ecosystems). The final checklist of established IAS comprised 137 species.

For species on the final IAS checklist, we compiled data on introduction dates and/or year of first observation (first record) from IAS First Record Database (Seebens 2023) and various national sources such as FinBIF, Vieraslajit.fi, Lampinen and Lahti (2024), Vappula (1962) and expert assessments. The first record for each taxon was generated as a single year according to guidelines and workflow of Seebens et al. (2020). The timeseries dataset was generated by integrating dataset of established IAS with the first record data. The number of first records per year was calculated separately for each year.

The estimates for IAS establishment rate were calculated by fitting the model described in Solow and Costello (2004) using R (package alien; Buba et al. 2024). Three variants of the Solow and Costello models, full Solow and Costello model and two constrained modifications of it, were fit to the data starting from the year 1850. The cutoff was chosen as there were very few datapoints before that year, and the models had trouble converging if a cutoff was not defined. A proxy for survey effect was not included in the models. The model selection was influenced by the AIC, AICc, BIC and the narrowness of the confidence intervals of the models. The most constrained Solow and Costello model was most suitable for the dataset. A naïve Poisson model also provided almost identical results as Solow and Costello model. However, the guidelines specified the use of Solow and Costello models, so more simple Poisson models were not used.

We report the indicator estimates from 1970 to 2025. The number of observed

established IAS has increased from 88 to 137 species, and the establishment rate of established IAS from 0.79 IAS/year to 0.93 IAS/year in 2025 from 1970 to 2025.

As the dataset used in this evaluation does not cover all IAS established in Finland, the Finnish IAS checklist should be updated before the next reporting.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area

				included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No			-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1995	Index		territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total catchment area included is 162 219 km ² equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland's total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

EN

SDG 14.1.1

Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

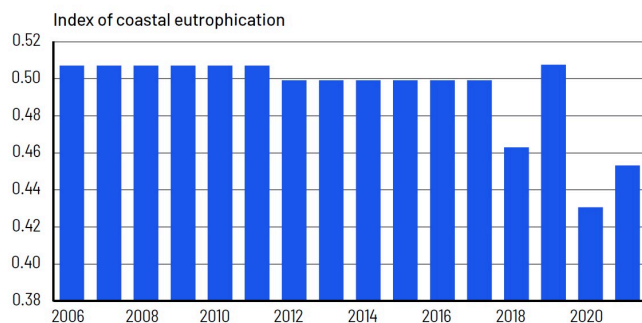


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

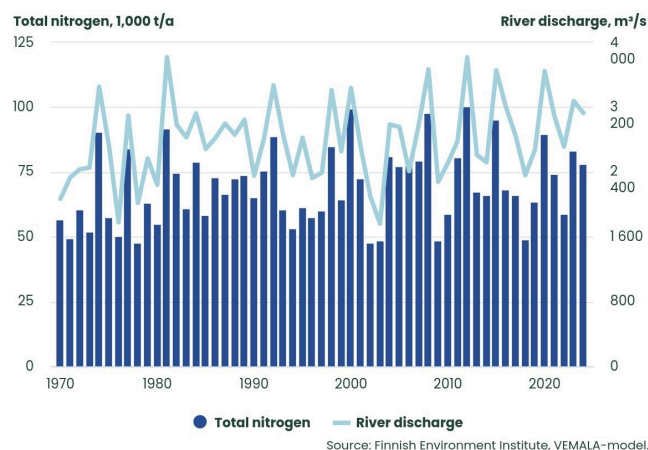


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

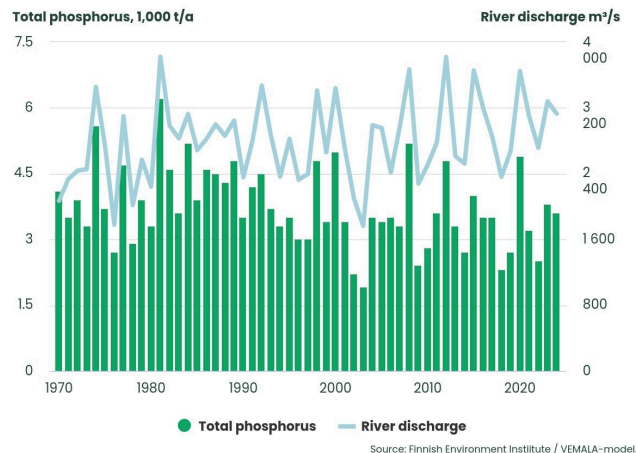


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) ↓

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en). The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland. Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland's performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland's reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations' SDG Indicators Database: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database. Their interpretation is explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf.	EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2015	%	0.15	For 2010-2025
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition

Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

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Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
- **Results:**
 - Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
 - Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
 - Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
 - Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.

- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.
- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Work in progress and there are related data available but not sufficient. Look at the disaggregated data for indicator 5.1. fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services and B.4.

EN

Comments

See for more information: disaggregated data for indicator 5.1 fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services including B.4: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#>

EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2024	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2023	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.096	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi

						(Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2023	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2022	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the

						Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2022	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet

						fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2021	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.097	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2021	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.22	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the

						annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2020	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of

						the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2020	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2019	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi

						Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2019	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding		Percent of		Reindeer

			2018	Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2018	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.21	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on

						fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2017	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.109	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2017	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population

						who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2016	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered

						voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2016	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2015	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.11	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer

						herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2014	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.111	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami

						Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2013	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2012	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer

						herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2011	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami

						Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2010	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2009	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer

						herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2008	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.123	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami

						Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2007	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.131	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2006	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.132	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer

						herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2005	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.133	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami

						Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2004	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.134	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2003	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer

						herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2002	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.161	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami

						Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2001	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2000	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.164	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer

						herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Comments

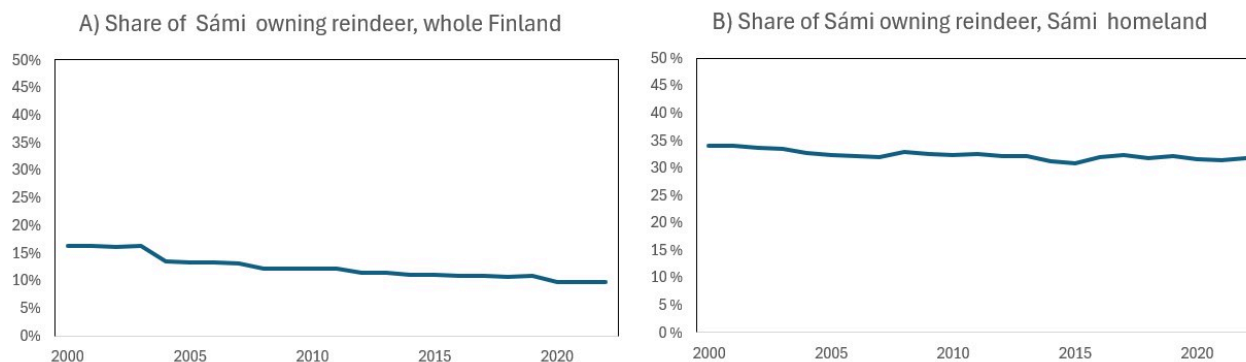
The Sámi people are the only indigenous people in Europe. Their present homeland Sápmi covers the northernmost parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland as well as the Kola Peninsula of Russia. In Finland, the officially recognized Sámi homeland covers the three northernmost municipalities of the country, Enontekiö, Ustjoki and Inari, as well as the Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area of Sodankylä municipality. The Finnish Sámi homeland covers 35 605 km² which is 10.5% of the total land and inland water area of Finland. Approximately 29% of Finnish Sámi live in the Sámi homeland while 65% live elsewhere in Finland and 6% live abroad. The Sámi in Finland acknowledge five traditional occupations: reindeer herding, fishing, hunting, collecting and handicraft. Sometimes small-scale tourism that is based on the former may be included as a traditional occupation. At the present, Finland can report on the share of the Sámi population practicing two traditional occupations: reindeer herding and fishing These indicators are proxies, and some considerations related to them are elucidated below. Finland does not have monitoring data related to the collecting of wild berries and mushrooms or handicraft. These occupations are considered very important by the Sámi. For example, practically all reindeer herders do handicraft related to reindeer herding and collecting berries and mushrooms forms an important source of nutrition for many. Data on hunting could not be reported due to practical issues. In future, data collection for this indicator should be	EN

done through a focused survey to the Sámi in Finland.

The indicators have been created in collaboration with and approved by the Sámi Council of Finland.

Reindeer herding

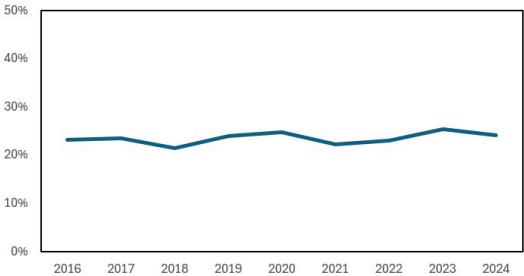
Reindeer herding is the most important traditional source of livelihood of the Sámi in Finland. Nearly all Sámi reindeer herders live and practice their profession in the Sámi homeland where it has been estimated that 90% of all reindeer herders are Sámi. The importance of reindeer herding could be approached in several ways. We have chosen to report on the share of Sámi who own reindeer, which is contrast, for example, to the share of people getting most of their income from reindeer herding. Children and people living outside the Sámi homeland may also own reindeer and therefore benefit directly from reindeer herding. Another choice was made to report on the share of all Sámi people living in Finland who own reindeer in contrast to only those who live in the Sámi homeland. An alternative graph, based on the latter, is shown below (B). There is a slight declining trend especially in graph A.



Fishing

Fishing is another very important traditional source of livelihood for the Finnish Sámi. However, it is difficult to estimate its present significance. We have reported data on the share of those who have paid the annual fisheries management fee of the total population of 18 to 69 years of age in the Sámi Homeland. The fisheries management fee is a mandatory basic fee for fishers who are 18–69 years of age and fish with lures or traps or who catch crayfish anywhere in Finland. At present we are not able to report this indicator for the Sámi alone, i.e. the data covers everyone living in the Sámi Homeland.

Share of fisheries management fee payers



A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment

						Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and

						Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types

						in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. &

						Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

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CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	

Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops	177 986	Yes

	and lava flows		
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.)

						2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species.

						Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

						Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

EN

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species’ red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world’s largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland “share” of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland’s Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country’s Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland’s Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured

against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services:	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	Harvested wood products				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats –

						Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened

						Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on

						Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment

						2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the

						Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land

EN

Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes

Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641	
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	174	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	22 769	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	10 794	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	738 198	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476	
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	894	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	154 295	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	38 426	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	6 406	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	177 986	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	54 167	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	37 363	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	106 625	Yes
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	1 908	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	792	
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	102 620	No
Water bodies	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	30 059	Yes
Sea and ocean		29 222	Yes
		116 852	Yes
		3 229	
		910	Yes
		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a

Total

**33 861
112**

30 378 556

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The definition of the methodology is not ready: No method of computation is available for this headline indicator.

EN

Comments

Finland will closely follow the development of suitable methodology and hopefully will be in a position to report the headline indicator by the 8th National Report.

EN

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	%	75	

No	2023	%	75	
No	2022	%	75	
No	2021	%	83	
No	2020	%	83	

Comments

Monitored fish stocks and areas of monitoring:

EN

ICES SubDivisions (SD) in the Baltic Sea:

- SD 24–29: Baltic main basin
- SD 29: Northernmost part of the Baltic main basin
- SD 30: Bothnian Sea
- SD 31: Bothnian Bay
- SD 30, 31: Gulf of Bothnia
- SD 32: Gulf of Finland

Baltic Sea fish stocks from FAO table:

- Eastern Baltic cod
- Atlantic herring Baltic main basin & Gulf of Finland
- Baltic sprat
- Atlantic salmon Main basin & Both.
- Atl. Salmon Gulf of Finland
- Freshwater bream SD 29, 30, 31
- European perch SD 29, 30
- European perch SD 31, 32
- Roach SD 29, 30, 32
- European smelt SD 29, 30, 32
- Whitefish SD 29, 30, 31
- Pike-perch SD 29, 30
- Pike-perch SD 31, 32
- Atlantic herring SD 30, 31

The basis of fish stock status

Baltic herring (which is smaller than Atlantic herring), sprat and cod data are based on stock assessments conducted in ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea). These fish stocks are monitored with trawl and/or acoustic surveys and sampling of fish from commercial catches. Surveys take place once or twice a year.

Herring in the Bothnian Sea (SD 30) suffered in 2021 and 2022 from starvation to such an extent that largest size groups seem to have died. The essential prey populations have since recovered and the herring population seems to be recovering, too.

Zander (pike-perch, *Sander lucioperca*), European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), and whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*) are freshwater fish species that thrive in the brackish water conditions of the Baltic Sea. In addition, commercial catch statistics are followed. These species are found mainly at the coasts and in archipelago areas. At the Finnish coast, these species are monitored annually by sampling them from the catches of commercial fishery. Zander is a warm water species that is monitored especially in the southern areas, but is increasing in the northern coastal areas, too. Whitefish is suffering from climate warming, eutrophication and the regulation of rivers in the production of electricity. There are both sea spawning and river spawning populations.

The significance of smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*), which traditionally has had low economic value in Finland, increased during the past decade in the commercial fishery of the Finnish coast. The catches are mainly exported. The commercial fishers are obliged to report their catches to the officials. The catches increased first for several years and may now be stabilizing. No biological monitoring takes place on smelt stocks.

Bream (*Abramis brama*) and roach (*Rutilus rutilus*) are freshwater species that benefit from eutrophication. Their numbers increased along with the eutrophication of Finnish coastal areas especially from the 1980s-1990s, and there have been projects to increase their economical utilization. This is a challenge, as their processing is technically demanding, and occasionally an unpleasant side taste has been observed. There is no monitoring of these species, but the present slow individual growth rate of both species at the coast suggests competition for food and abundant populations.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2008	Index	-4.4624	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

EN

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

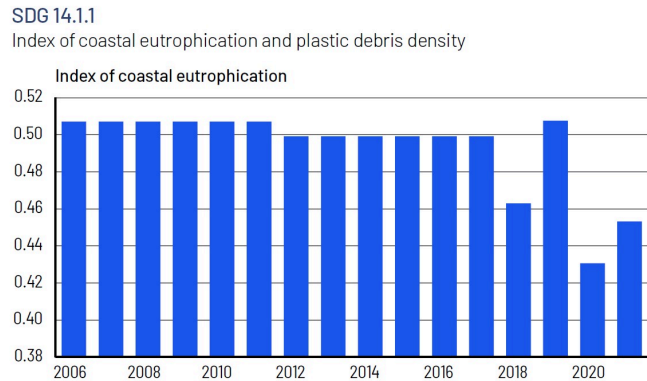


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

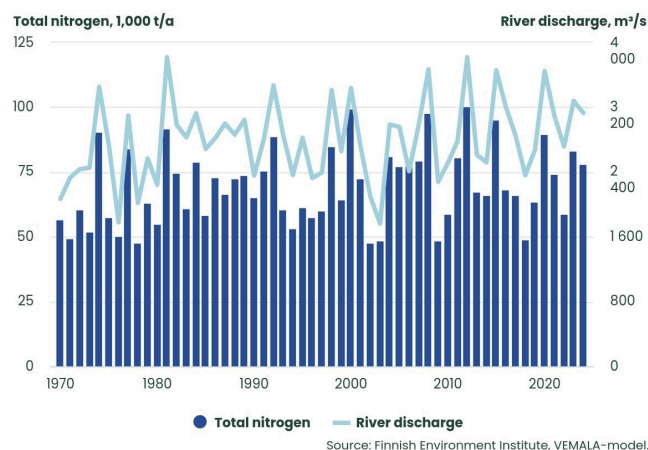


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

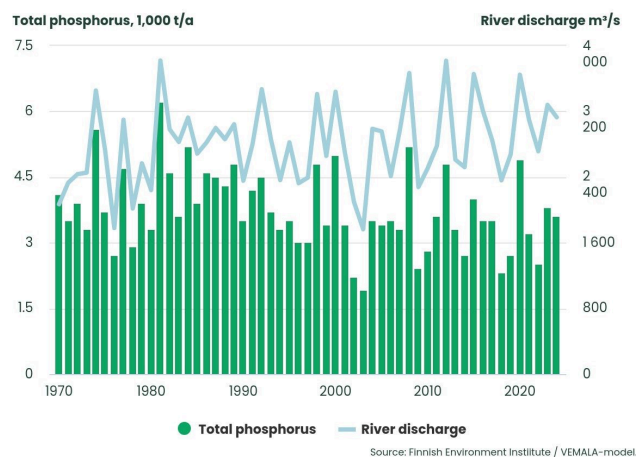


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	46	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 248320878

Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	69	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	76	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	137	Baseline = 248320878

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic		% (of	94	Baseline =

		invertebrates	2024	baseline (2011-2020 average))		248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	86	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 215433

Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	139	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 215433

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	96	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Birds		% (of	130	Baseline =

			2000	baseline (2011-2020 average))		227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	165	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291

Yes	Species group	Birds	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Birds	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	73	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Fish	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish		% (of	58	Baseline =

			2001	baseline (2011-2020 average))		3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	161	Baseline = 3915996

Yes	Species group	Fish	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	108	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	146	Baseline = 3915996

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Fish	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	32	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals		% (of	141	Baseline =

			2002	baseline (2011-2020 average))		626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	132	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081

Yes	Species group	Mammals	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 626081

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	61	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	47	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	38	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	178	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	218	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial		% (of	149	Baseline =

		arthropods (excl. bees)	2003	baseline (2011-2020 average))		2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	56	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	144	Baseline = 2809

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 2809

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	26	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Bees	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees		% (of	112	Baseline =

			2004	baseline (2011-2020 average))		43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	197	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	271	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	224	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	147	Baseline = 43822300854

Yes	Species group	Bees	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	42	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020	53	Baseline = 43822300854

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Bees	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	155	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	163	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-		% (of	109	Baseline =

		organisms	2005	baseline (2011-2020 average))		5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 5567635

Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	78	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 5567635

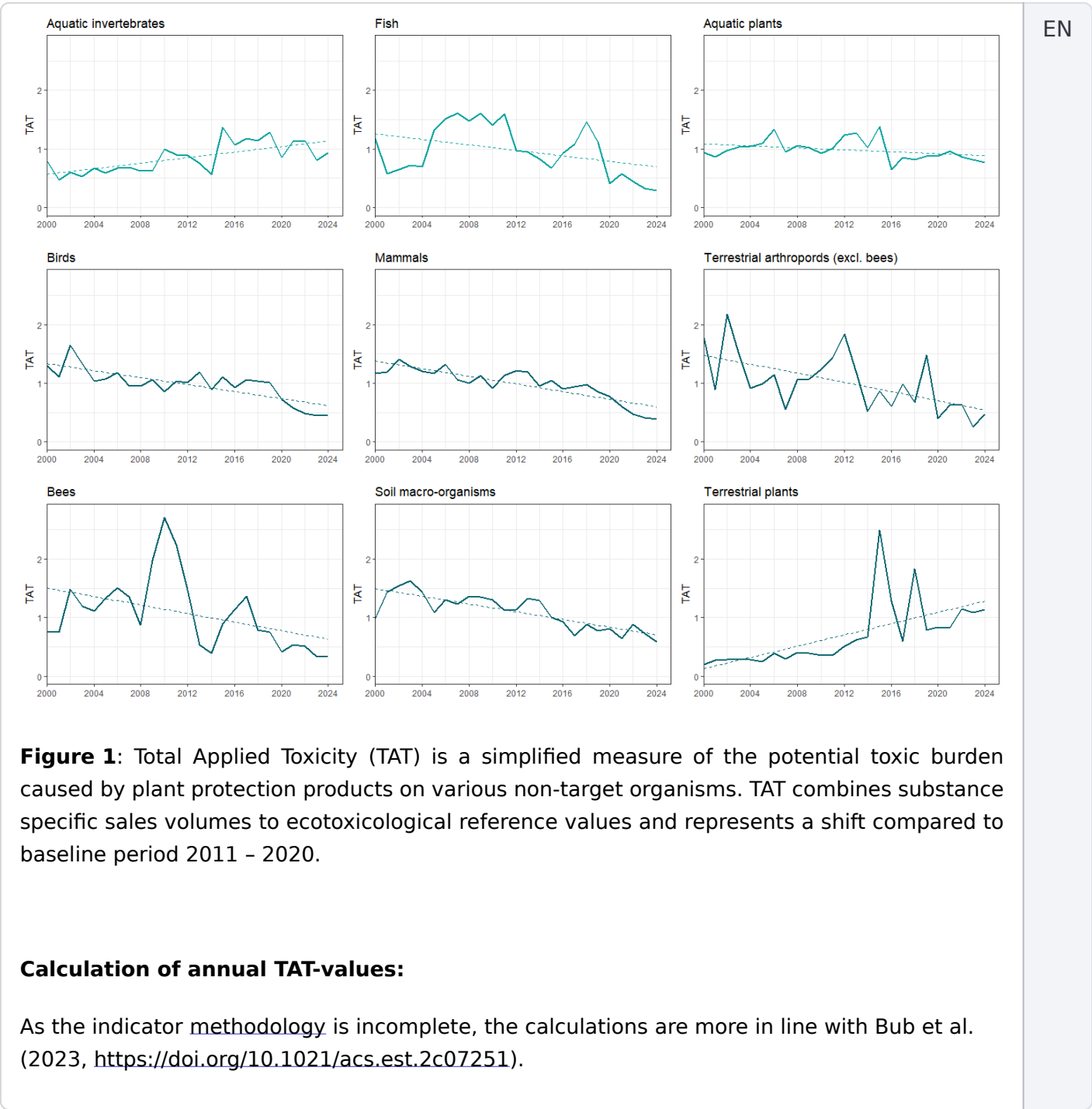
				average))		
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	20	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	27	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	28	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	25	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants		% (of	39	Baseline =

			2006	baseline (2011-2020 average))		1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	51	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	62	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 1290

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	250	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	84	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	115	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 1290

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 1290

Comments



$$TAT_{s,t} = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{m_{p,t}}{\min\left(\frac{E_{p,s}}{AF_s}\right)}$$

TAT_{s,t}: Total Applied Toxicity for a species group **s** during year **t**

p: pesticide

- active substance within a plant protection product (reg. (EU) 1107/2009), excluding microbial active substances and certain 'low risk' active substances (reg. (EU) 540/2011, Annex, Part D) such as urea, COS-OGA, Blood meal, Sheep fat, Ferric phosphate and Gibberellins.
- excluding other pesticide types (e.g. biocides or veterinary drugs).

n: Total number of pesticides placed on the market during the year

s: Species group

- Aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, fish
- Birds, mammals, terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees), bees, terrestrial plants

m_{p,t}: mass of *pesticide* placed on the market during year **t**

E_{p,s} = Ecotoxicological endpoint of *pesticide* on *species group*. No harmonised set of values were available, so endpoints were gathered from various sources:

- EU assessments (EFSA OpenFoodTox, EFSA Conclusions, (draft) Assessment Reports): 66 %;
- Pesticide Properties Database (v. 23-11-22): 19 %;
- [Bub et al. 2023](#) (no endpoints or references to sources, only pre-derived RTLs): < 2 %
- EPA ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase: < 1 %;
- Missing data: 13 % (Substitution was not carried out, as the protocol is not clear. Based on a brief assessment, using substance group (fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator) 25th perc. RTLs or higher had little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TATs).

AF_s: *Species group* and *test* specific assessment (and adjustment) factor from [Bub et al. 2023](#).

E_{p,s}/AF_s = RTL: Endpoint divided by an assessment factor represents the so-called 'Regulatory Threshold Level' (RTL).

min(E_{p,s}/AF_s): Lowest RTL derived from acute and chronic data (if available) was selected.

- Chronic data was used for aquatic invertebrates, fish, birds and mammals and soil organisms.
- For soil organisms, acute legacy studies (no longer a data requirement in the EU) were available, but were not used as the assessment factor was unclear.

Normalisation by area of application was not carried out. Based on a brief assessment with Utilised Agricultural Area from Eurostat (apro_cpsh1), this additional factor has little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TAT.

Aggregation of TAT across the species groups to ATAT (Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity) was not carried out, as the methodology is incomplete, and the values may not be conceptually compatible.

Species prominence factor was not applied, as its definition is incomplete.

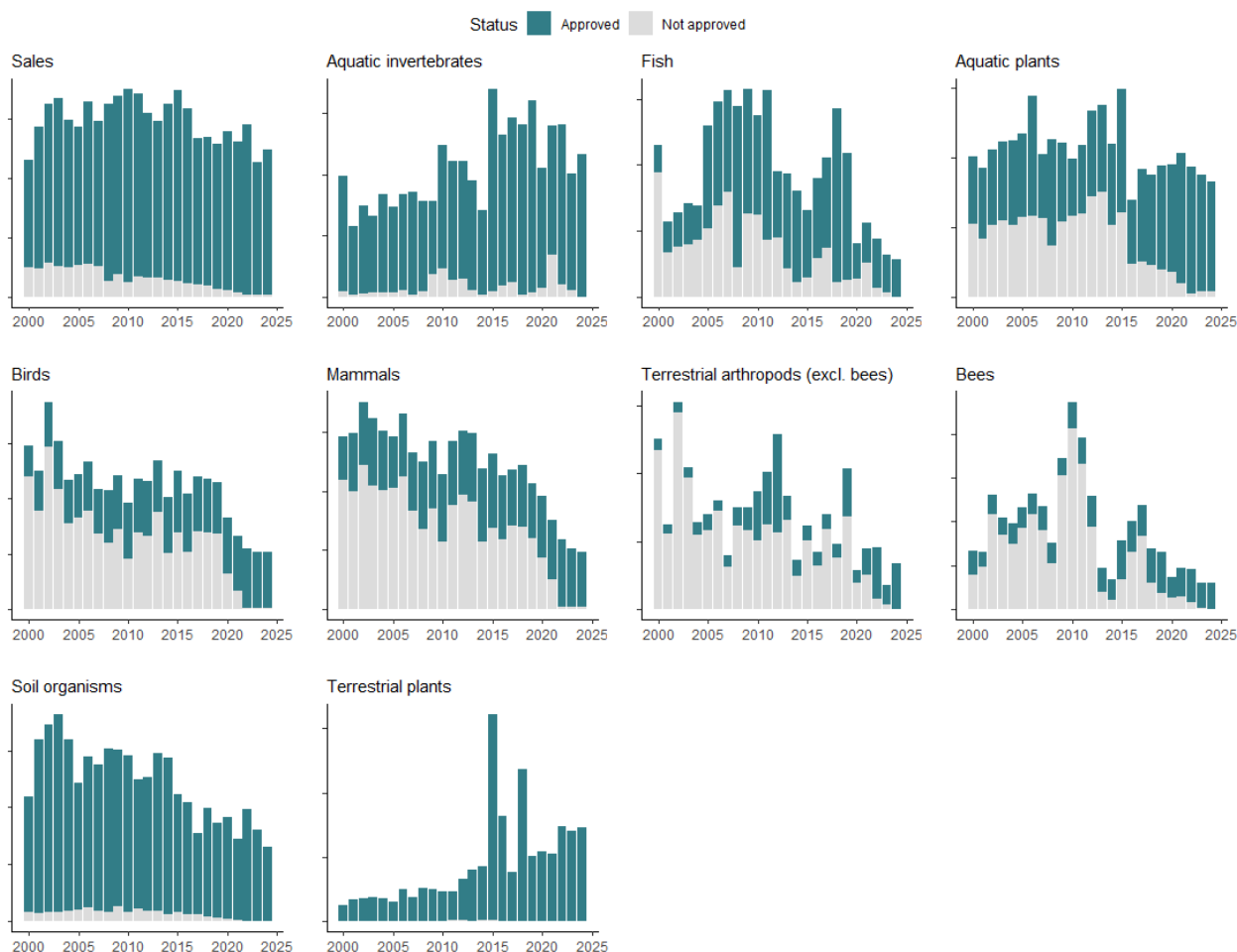


Figure 2: Contribution to sales and different TAT-values, based the current EU-approval status of the substances. The units are not displayed, as they are not comparable across the figures. For birds, mammals and terrestrial arthropods, majority of the past toxic burden is contributed to substances that are no longer authorised.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2012	Index	-5.2431	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1986	Index	-2.1775	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total catchment area included is 162 219 km ² equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland's total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

EN

SDG 14.1.1

Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

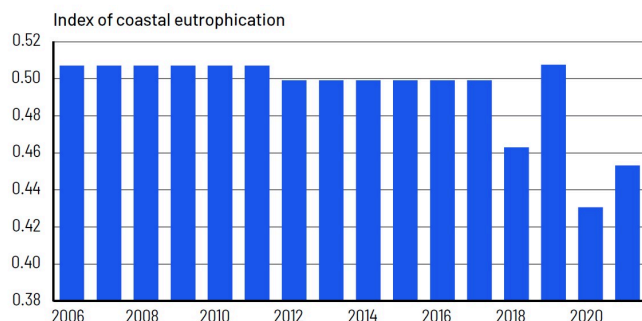


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

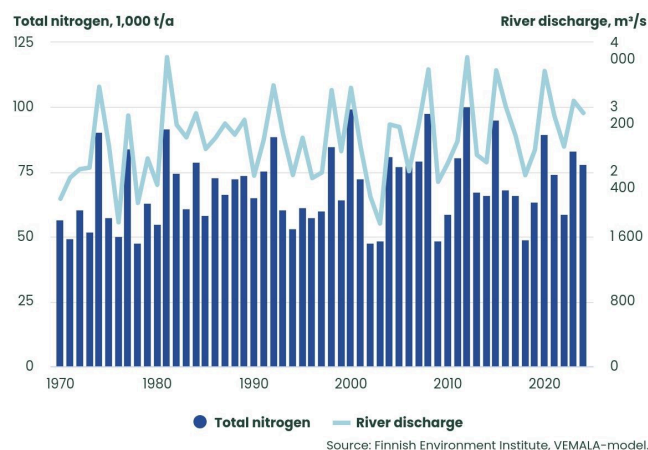


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

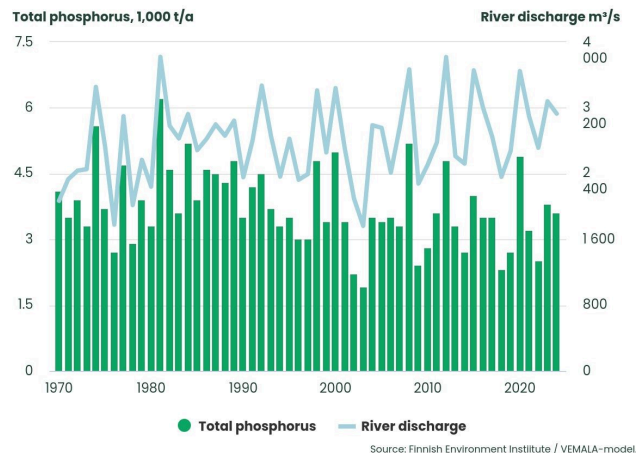


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Work in progress and there are related data available but not sufficient. Look at the disaggregated data for indicator 5.1. fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services and B.4.

EN

Comments

See for more information: disaggregated data for indicator 5.1 fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services including B.4: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#>

EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2024	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2023	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.096	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption

						that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2023	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from

						Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2022	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2022	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi

						Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2021	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.097	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2021	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.22	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2020	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of

						Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2020	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2019	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders'

						Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2019	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on

						population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2018	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2018	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.21	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management

						fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2017	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.109	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

						years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2017	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2016	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga

						2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2016	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2015	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.11	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2014	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.111	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2013	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2012	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2011	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2010	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2009	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2008	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.123	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2007	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.131	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2006	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.132	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2005	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.133	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2004	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.134	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2003	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2002	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.161	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2001	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2000	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.164	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Comments

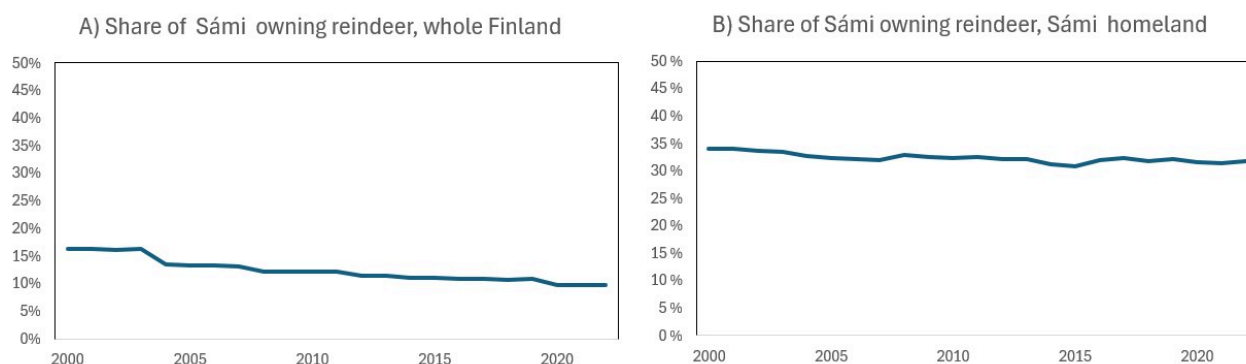
The Sámi people are the only indigenous people in Europe. Their present homeland Sápmi covers the northernmost parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland as well as the Kola Peninsula of Russia. In Finland, the officially recognized Sámi homeland covers the three northernmost municipalities of the country, Enontekiö, Ustjoki and Inari, as well as the Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area of Sodankylä municipality. The Finnish Sámi homeland covers 35 605 km² which is 10.5% of the total land and inland water area of Finland. Approximately 29% of Finnish Sámi live in the Sámi homeland while 65% live elsewhere in Finland and 6% live abroad. The Sámi in Finland acknowledge five traditional occupations: reindeer herding, fishing, hunting, collecting and handicraft. Sometimes small-scale tourism that is based on the former may be included as a traditional occupation. At the present, Finland can report on the share of the Sámi population practicing two traditional occupations: reindeer herding and fishing These indicators are proxies, and	EN

some considerations related to them are elucidated below. Finland does not have monitoring data related to the collecting of wild berries and mushrooms or handicraft. These occupations are considered very important by the Sámi. For example, practically all reindeer herders do handicraft related to reindeer herding and collecting berries and mushrooms forms an important source of nutrition for many. Data on hunting could not be reported due to practical issues. In future, data collection for this indicator should be done through a focused survey to the Sámi in Finland.

The indicators have been created in collaboration with and approved by the Sámi Council of Finland.

Reindeer herding

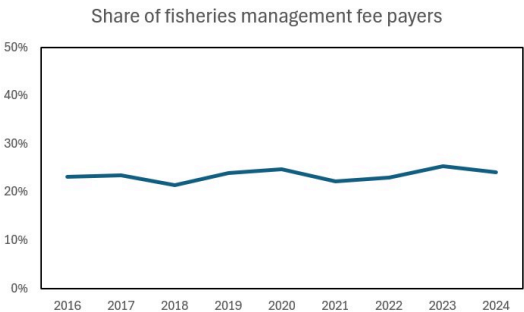
Reindeer herding is the most important traditional source of livelihood of the Sámi in Finland. Nearly all Sámi reindeer herders live and practice their profession in the Sámi homeland where it has been estimated that 90% of all reindeer herders are Sámi. The importance of reindeer herding could be approached in several ways. We have chosen to report on the share of Sámi who own reindeer, which is contrast, for example, to the share of people getting most of their income from reindeer herding. Children and people living outside the Sámi homeland may also own reindeer and therefore benefit directly from reindeer herding. Another choice was made to report on the share of all Sámi people living in Finland who own reindeer in contrast to only those who live in the Sámi homeland. An alternative graph, based on the latter, is shown below (B). There is a slight declining trend especially in graph A.



Fishing

Fishing is another very important traditional source of livelihood for the Finnish Sámi. However, it is difficult to estimate its present significance. We have reported data on the share of those who have paid the annual fisheries management fee of the total population of 18 to 69 years of age in the Sámi Homeland. The fisheries management fee is a mandatory basic fee for fishers who are 18–69 years of age and fish with lures or traps or who catch crayfish anywhere in Finland. At present we are not able to report this

indicator for the Sámi alone, i.e. the data covers everyone living in the Sámi Homeland.



10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (<https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en>).

The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland.

Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland's performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland's reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations' SDG Indicators Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Their interpretation is explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf>.

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10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual		%	0.15	For 2010-2025

	forest area change rate	2015			
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

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- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
- **Results:**
 - Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
 - Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
 - Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
 - Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.
- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.

- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Amount	88	Entities subject to CSRD reporting

Comments

European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) has been used as the basis for finding companies that are subject to reporting. CSRD has not been in effect before 2025.

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A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and

						Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for

						Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A.

						(eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

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CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem

Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes

Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Bare rock	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	792	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	102 620	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Water courses	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water bodies	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	3 229	Yes
Sea and ocean		910	Yes
		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2019	Index	0.8536	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish

						Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national</i>	EN

data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Forest land		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2023	million tons of	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Grassland		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Wetlands		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2023	million tons of	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Harvested wood products		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	total				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-D.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	MEUR	11.2	10,7 MEUR ODA and 0,5 MEUR OOF
No	2023	MEUR	10.4	ODA only
No	2022	MEUR	6.6	ODA only
No	2021	MEUR	5.3	ODA only
No	2020	MEUR	5.6	ODA only
No	2019	MEUR	4.2	ODA only

No	2018	MEUR	6.1	ODA only
No	2017	MEUR	8.1	ODA only
No	2016	MEUR	12.3	ODA only
No	2015	MEUR	23.5	ODA only
No	2014	MEUR	15.5	ODA only
No	2013	MEUR	18.1	ODA only
No	2012	MEUR	22.6	ODA only
No	2011	MEUR	26.9	ODA only
No	2010	MEUR	21.7	ODA only

Comments

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA), for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

EN

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland administers the exclusive ODA budget item, i.e. the development cooperation appropriations under the State budget. Biodiversity finance is part of the ODA (official development assistance).

Finland has also started to report biodiversity finance that was channelled as other official flows (OOF). According to the [definition by the OECD DAC](#), other official flows (OOF) are official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. OOF include grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes: official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

Finland uses the “Rio markers” developed for the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s Creditor Reporting System (OECD DAC CRS) to track biodiversity finance based on the data provided in the CRS. As the markers give qualitative rather than quantitative information, there is a need for follow-up work to obtain quantitative results. Depending on whether biodiversity-related activities are the principal or a significant objective of a project, the share usually varies between 10 and 100 per cent.

Based on the project document or other relevant documentation from the implementing

organisations (e.g. budget information or agreed strategies), the desk officer responsible for the respective project gives a value for the markers. The shares of biodiversity finance of the core support for multilateral organisations are based on data provided by the organisation on exact thematic budget allocations, e.g. for each replenishment. To avoid double-counting, an important element of this phase is to ensure that the total sum of all Rio markers does not exceed 100 per cent. It is worth noting that all four Rio markers are considered, thus Finland does not for example double-count biodiversity and climate finance.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	MEUR	241.8	
No	2022	MEUR	224.1	
No	2021	MEUR	214.1	
No	2020	MEUR	149.8	

Comments

Finland reports D2 values through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). The reported values include contributions from both government and non-profit institutions.

Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities

EN

(CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

Finland has also assessed the biodiversity expenditures for year 2023 from government using BIOFIN approach. While the BIOFIN approach to assessing expenditures has similarities to the compilation of Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts under SEEA, including potential for using SEEA-based data for inputs to the BIOFIN assessments, there are also some key differences. For example, whereas SEEA-based approaches document expenditures only based on their primary purpose, BIOFIN approach aims to account for biodiversity expenditures that have biodiversity as their “primary purpose” as well as “secondary” expenditures where biodiversity is also clearly an objective (although not the primary one). For each expenditure item, their contribution to biodiversity is assessed using the following attribution rates: 100% (Primary), 75 % (Quite significant), 50% (Significant), 25% (Moderate), 5% (Low) and 1 % (Miniscule).

To better track Target 19 and mobilize funding for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, future national reporting should account for both direct expenditures—those with biodiversity as their primary purpose (causa finalis)—and indirect expenditures, where biodiversity is a secondary or shared objective. Currently, the BIOFIN approach is better suited for this purpose than the CEP approach.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2024	€	29940857.53	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2023	€	23741582.23	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2023	€	14100000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2022	€	22958383.2	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2022	€	31900000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2021	€	22904742.83	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2021	€	9700000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2020	€	16506153.85	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2020	€	13800000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

Comments

Finland reports D3 values in two different disaggregates.

EN

In subcategory e) "Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs", Finland reports through a survey conducted by the Ministry of the Environment, where key private foundations and NGOs in the field reported their domestic private foundations between 2020-2024. These are approximations as foundations and NGOs differ greatly in how they operate.

In subcategory g) “Other instruments” Finland reports through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types

						in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. &

						Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment

						Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No

EN

Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies			No
	Annual croplands	212 523	
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc	Boreal and temperate high	154 295	Yes

10-30%, rocky soil	montane forests and woodlands		
Transitional woodland/ shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The definition of the methodology is not ready: No method of computation is available for this headline indicator.

EN

Comments

Finland will closely follow the development of suitable methodology and hopefully will be in a position to report the headline indicator by the 8th National Report.

EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2025	hectare	5161	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2025	km	68	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2024	hectare	5095	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2024	km	75	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2023	hectare	7317	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2023	km	45	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2022	hectare	9401	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2022	km	29	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2021	hectare	8188	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2021	km	27	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Land area	2020	hectare	2539	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset
Yes	Restoration type / Stream length	2020	km	16	https://ym.fi/helmi/tulokset

Comments

The results for Indicator 2.1 (Area under restoration) have been compiled from the outcomes of the Helmi Habitats Programme for the period 2020–2025. The Helmi Programme has established multiple restoration targets for various habitats extending to year 2030, amounting to more than 100,000 hectares and 600 kilometers. These targets, and the corresponding reported results, vary by habitat and may be expressed in terms of area, number of restoration sites, or length in kilometers. The reported figures include only completed restoration sites and exclude those currently under implementation. The area indicator encompasses restoration measures for which area data was available in the outcome reports. The target metric for stream restoration is expressed in kilometers and is presented on a separate reporting line.

EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

[Headline](#)

[GBF-INDICATOR-3.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No						Protected

			2025	Percentage (%)	13.21	areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	Protected areas	2025	Percentage (%)	13.02	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of	OECMs			0.19	Protected

	protection		2025	Percentage (%)		areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Terrestrial	2025	Percentage (%)	13.69	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Marine				Protected

			2025	Percentage (%)	12.56	areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Boreal	2025	Percentage (%)	10.55	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical	Alpine				Protected

	region		2025	Percentage (%)	74.68	areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Comments

The first areas that were protected under a present-like Nature Conservation Act were established in 1938. At present, the network of protected areas covers 13.02% of terrestrial (including inland waters) and 12.56% marine areas. These areas consist of IUCN category 1 areas. In Finland, these areas exclude human settlements and can be considered quite strictly protected in an international comparison. However, some direct human use such as hunting and reindeer herding may be allowed. The first OECM areas were designated in 2025. These consist of special habitats protected by the Forest Act and a few landscape management areas. The area of OECMs is expected to grow rapidly as the process of identifying and designating these continues.	EN

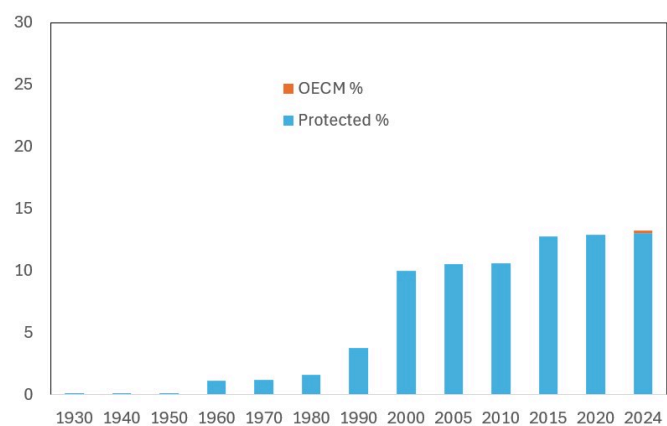


Figure. Percentage of the total land and sea area of Finland covered by protected areas and OECSs 1940–2025

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment

						& Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704

						p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A.,

						Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.)

						2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species.

						Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

						Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the

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assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species’ red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world’s largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland “share” of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland’s Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country’s Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland’s Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

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5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

[Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-5.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No	2024	%	75	
No	2023	%	75	
No	2022	%	75	
No	2021	%	83	
No	2020	%	83	

Comments

Monitored fish stocks and areas of monitoring:

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ICES SubDivisions (SD) in the Baltic Sea:

- SD 24–29: Baltic main basin
- SD 29: Northernmost part of the Baltic main basin
- SD 30: Bothnian Sea
- SD 31: Bothnian Bay
- SD 30, 31: Gulf of Bothnia
- SD 32: Gulf of Finland

Baltic Sea fish stocks from FAO table:

- Eastern Baltic cod
- Atlantic herring Baltic main basin & Gulf of Finland
- Baltic sprat
- Atlantic salmon Main basin & Both.
- Atl. Salmon Gulf of Finland
- Freshwater bream SD 29, 30, 31
- European perch SD 29, 30
- European perch SD 31, 32
- Roach SD 29, 30, 32
- European smelt SD 29, 30, 32
- Whitefish SD 29, 30, 31
- Pike-perch SD 29, 30
- Pike-perch SD 31, 32
- Atlantic herring SD 30, 31

The basis of fish stock status

Baltic herring (which is smaller than Atlantic herring), sprat and cod data are based on stock assessments conducted in ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the

Sea). These fish stocks are monitored with trawl and/or acoustic surveys and sampling of fish from commercial catches. Surveys take place once or twice a year.

Herring in the Bothnian Sea (SD 30) suffered in 2021 and 2022 from starvation to such an extent that largest size groups seem to have died. The essential prey populations have since recovered and the herring population seems to be recovering, too.

Zander (pike-perch, *Sander lucioperca*), European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), and whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*) are freshwater fish species that thrive in the brackish water conditions of the Baltic Sea. In addition, commercial catch statistics are followed. These species are found mainly at the coasts and in archipelago areas. At the Finnish coast, these species are monitored annually by sampling them from the catches of commercial fishery. Zander is a warm water species that is monitored especially in the southern areas, but is increasing in the northern coastal areas, too. Whitefish is suffering from climate warming, eutrophication and the regulation of rivers in the production of electricity. There are both sea spawning and river spawning populations.

The significance of smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*), which traditionally has had low economic value in Finland, increased during the past decade in the commercial fishery of the Finnish coast. The catches are mainly exported. The commercial fishers are obliged to report their catches to the officials. The catches increased first for several years and may now be stabilizing. No biological monitoring takes place on smelt stocks.

Bream (*Abramis brama*) and roach (*Rutilus rutilus*) are freshwater species that benefit from eutrophication. Their numbers increased along with the eutrophication of Finnish coastal areas especially from the 1980s–1990s, and there have been projects to increase their economical utilization. This is a challenge, as their processing is technically demanding, and occasionally an unpleasant side taste has been observed. There is no monitoring of these species, but the present slow individual growth rate of both species at the coast suggests competition for food and abundant populations.

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	IAS/year	0.929084118	
No	2024	IAS/year	0.92628034	
No	2023	IAS/year	0.923485023	
No	2022	IAS/year	0.920698142	
No	2021	IAS/year	0.917919671	
No	2020	IAS/year	0.915149584	
No	2019	IAS/year	0.912387857	
No	2018	IAS/year	0.909634465	
No	2017	IAS/year	0.906889381	
No	2016	IAS/year	0.904152582	
No	2015	IAS/year	0.901424042	
No	2014	IAS/year	0.898703736	
No	2013	IAS/year	0.895991639	
No	2012	IAS/year	0.893287727	
No	2011	IAS/year	0.890591975	
No	2010	IAS/year	0.887904358	
No	2009	IAS/year	0.885224851	
No	2008	IAS/year	0.882553431	
No	2007	IAS/year	0.879890072	
No	2006	IAS/year	0.877234751	
No	2005	IAS/year	0.874587443	
No	2004	IAS/year	0.871948124	

No	2003	IAS/year	0.86931677	
No	2002	IAS/year	0.866693357	
No	2001	IAS/year	0.864077861	
No	2000	IAS/year	0.861470258	
No	1999	IAS/year	0.858870524	
No	1998	IAS/year	0.856278635	
No	1997	IAS/year	0.853694568	
No	1996	IAS/year	0.8511183	
No	1995	IAS/year	0.848549806	
No	1994	IAS/year	0.845989063	
No	1993	IAS/year	0.843436048	
No	1992	IAS/year	0.840890737	
No	1991	IAS/year	0.838353108	
No	1990	IAS/year	0.835823136	
No	1989	IAS/year	0.8333008	
No	1988	IAS/year	0.830786075	
No	1987	IAS/year	0.82827894	
No	1986	IAS/year	0.82577937	
No	1985	IAS/year	0.823287343	
No	1984	IAS/year	0.820802837	
No	1983	IAS/year	0.818325829	
No	1982	IAS/year	0.815856296	
No	1981	IAS/year	0.813394215	

No	1980	IAS/year	0.810939564	
No	1979	IAS/year	0.808492321	
No	1978	IAS/year	0.806052463	
No	1977	IAS/year	0.803619968	
No	1976	IAS/year	0.801194814	
No	1975	IAS/year	0.798776978	
No	1974	IAS/year	0.796366439	
No	1973	IAS/year	0.793963175	
No	1972	IAS/year	0.791567163	
No	1971	IAS/year	0.789178382	
No	1970	IAS/year	0.786796809	

Comments

The rate of IAS establishment indicator should be calculated based on data from each country's Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS) checklist and Alien Species First Record Database. However, Finland's GRIIS list is incomplete, as it only covers 108 alien species and cannot be used as the sole source of information. For this reason, we compiled the Finnish IAS checklist based on Finnish GRIIS checklist, species listed on our national IAS webpage (Vieraslaikit.fi) and expert assessments of mammals, fishes and marine IAS.

We excluded from the checklist, 1) species absent in Finland (e.g., quarantine pests, some species on the EU IAS list), and 2) species occurring only in captivity (e.g. greenhouses, indoors, aquarium) and unable to establish in nature, and 3) bacteria, fungus, and viruses. Species included in the checklist were classified according to their 1) establishment status (i.e. species is known to been established in Finland) 2) invasive status (whether the species is known to threaten biodiversity, i.e., to have negative ecological impacts on native species and/or ecosystems). The final checklist of established IAS comprised 137 species.

For species on the final IAS checklist, we compiled data on introduction dates and/or year of first observation (first record) from IAS First Record Database (Seebens 2023) and

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various national sources such as FinBIF, Vieraslajit.fi, Lampinen and Lahti (2024), Vappula (1962) and expert assessments. The first record for each taxon was generated as a single year according to guidelines and workflow of Seebens et al. (2020). The timeseries dataset was generated by integrating dataset of established IAS with the first record data. The number of first records per year was calculated separately for each year.

The estimates for IAS establishment rate were calculated by fitting the model described in Solow and Costello (2004) using R (package alien; Buba et al. 2024). Three variants of the Solow and Costello models, full Solow and Costello model and two constrained modifications of it, were fit to the data starting from the year 1850. The cutoff was chosen as there were very few datapoints before that year, and the models had trouble converging if a cutoff was not defined. A proxy for survey effect was not included in the models. The model selection was influenced by the AIC, AICc, BIC and the narrowness of the confidence intervals of the models. The most constrained Solow and Costello model was most suitable for the dataset. A naïve Poisson model also provided almost identical results as Solow and Costello model. However, the guidelines specified the use of Solow and Costello models, so more simple Poisson models were not used.

We report the indicator estimates from 1970 to 2025. The number of observed established IAS has increased from 88 to 137 species, and the establishment rate of established IAS from 0.79 IAS/year to 0.93 IAS/year in 2025 from 1970 to 2025.

As the dataset used in this evaluation does not cover all IAS established in Finland, the Finnish IAS checklist should be updated before the next reporting.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2016	Index	-5.3646	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2012	Index	-5.2431	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1990	Index	-2.4137	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1986	Index	-2.1775	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing

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trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland’s total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

SDG 14.1.1
Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

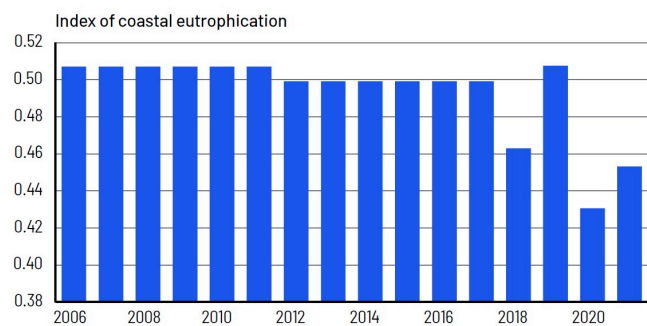


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

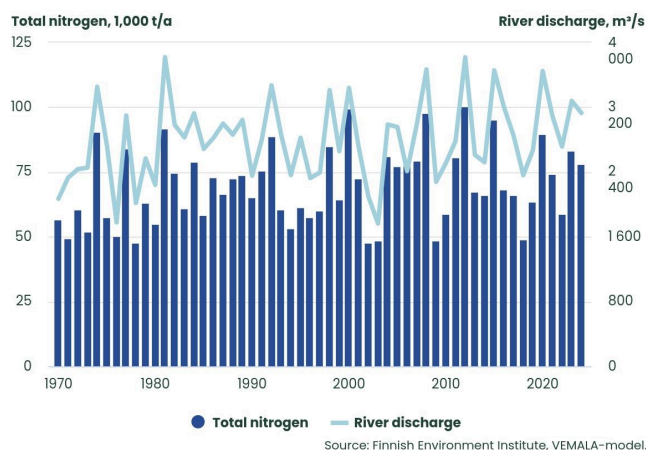


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

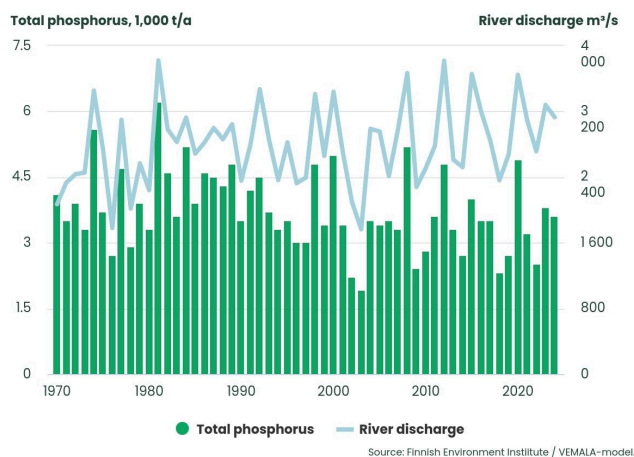


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	46	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 248320878

Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	69	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	76	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	137	Baseline = 248320878

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic invertebrates	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic		% (of	94	Baseline =

		invertebrates	2024	baseline (2011-2020 average))		248320878
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	86	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 215433

Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	139	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 215433

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	81	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	96	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Aquatic plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 215433
Yes	Species group	Birds		% (of	130	Baseline =

			2000	baseline (2011-2020 average))		227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	165	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	134	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	103	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 227291

Yes	Species group	Birds	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	102	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	90	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	110	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 227291

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Birds	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	104	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	101	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	73	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	58	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Birds	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 227291
Yes	Species group	Fish	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish		% (of	58	Baseline =

			2001	baseline (2011-2020 average))		3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	161	Baseline = 3915996

Yes	Species group	Fish	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	141	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	160	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	92	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	108	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	146	Baseline = 3915996

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Fish	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	57	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	45	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	32	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Fish	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 3915996
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	119	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals		% (of	141	Baseline =

			2002	baseline (2011-2020 average))		626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	117	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	132	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081

Yes	Species group	Mammals	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	121	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	105	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	95	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	97	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	85	Baseline = 626081

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	77	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	61	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	47	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Mammals	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	38	Baseline = 626081
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	178	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	218	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial		% (of	149	Baseline =

		arthropods (excl. bees)	2003	baseline (2011-2020 average))		2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	91	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	56	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	106	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	107	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	144	Baseline = 2809

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	118	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	99	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	68	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	148	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 2809

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	63	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	26	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees)	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	48	Baseline = 2809
Yes	Species group	Bees	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	149	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	120	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees		% (of	112	Baseline =

			2004	baseline (2011-2020 average))		43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	151	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	87	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	197	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	271	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	224	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	147	Baseline = 43822300854

Yes	Species group	Bees	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	39	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	75	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	42	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	53	Baseline = 43822300854

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Yes	Species group	Bees	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	52	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Bees	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	34	Baseline = 43822300854
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	98	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	155	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	163	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro- organisms	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	143	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-		% (of	109	Baseline =

		organisms	2005	baseline (2011-2020 average))		5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2006	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	124	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	136	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	135	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	130	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	112	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	114	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	133	Baseline = 5567635

Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	129	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	100	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	94	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	70	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	89	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	78	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	65	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	88	Baseline = 5567635

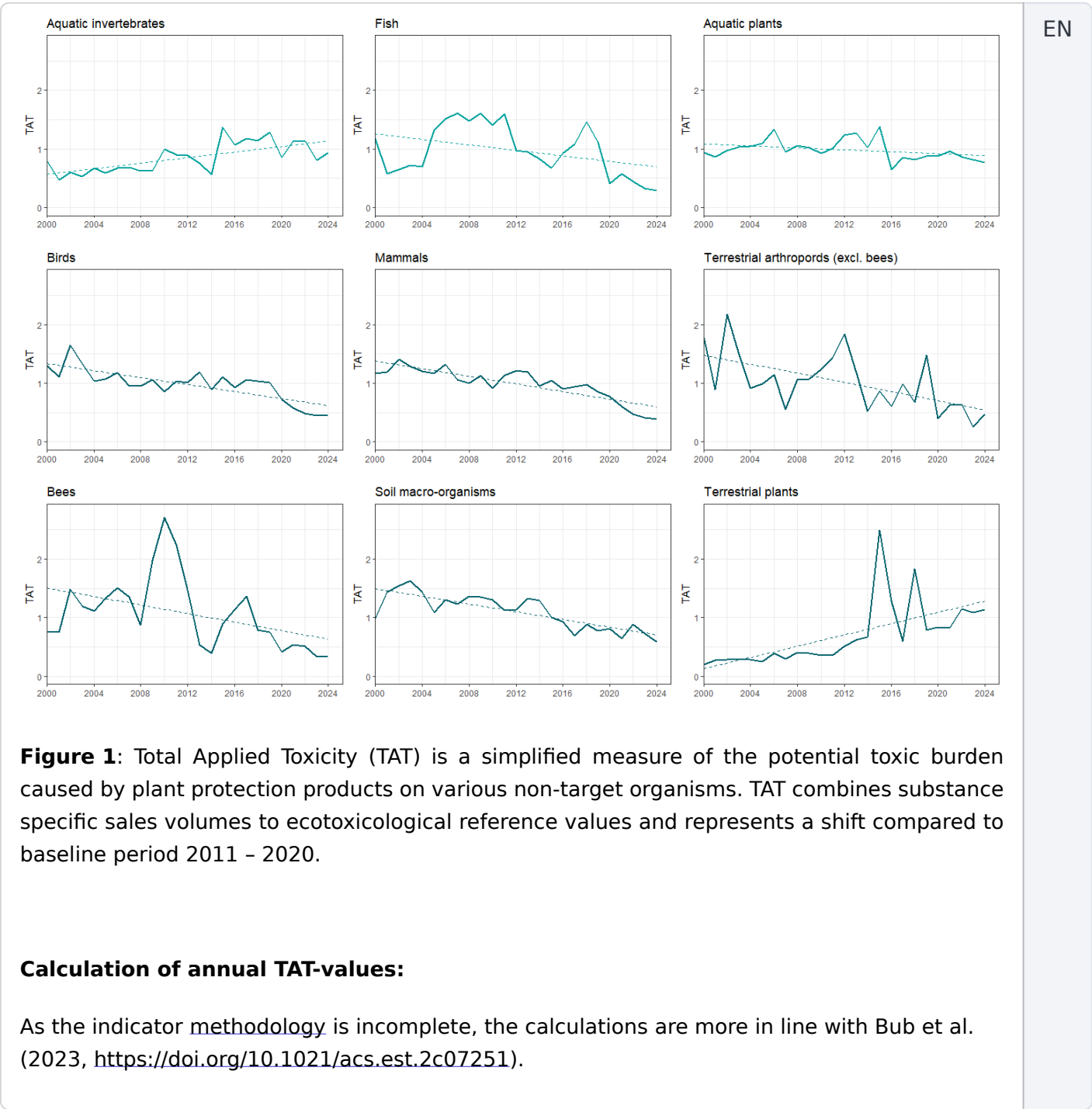
				average))		
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	72	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Soil macro-organisms	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	59	Baseline = 5567635
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2000	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	20	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2001	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	27	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2002	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	28	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2003	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2004	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	29	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2005	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	25	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants		% (of	39	Baseline =

			2006	baseline (2011-2020 average))		1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2007	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	30	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2008	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	41	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2009	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	40	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2010	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2011	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	36	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2012	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	51	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2013	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	62	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2014	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	67	Baseline = 1290

Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2015	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	250	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2016	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	128	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2017	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	60	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2018	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	184	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2019	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	79	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2020	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	84	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2021	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	82	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2022	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	115	Baseline = 1290
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2023	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	109	Baseline = 1290

				average))		
Yes	Species group	Terrestrial plants	2024	% (of baseline (2011-2020 average))	113	Baseline = 1290

Comments



$$TAT_{s,t} = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{m_{p,t}}{\min\left(\frac{E_{p,s}}{AF_s}\right)}$$

TAT_{s,t}: Total Applied Toxicity for a species group **s** during year **t**

p: pesticide

- active substance within a plant protection product (reg. (EU) 1107/2009), excluding microbial active substances and certain 'low risk' active substances (reg. (EU) 540/2011, Annex, Part D) such as urea, COS-OGA, Blood meal, Sheep fat, Ferric phosphate and Gibberellins.
- excluding other pesticide types (e.g. biocides or veterinary drugs).

n: Total number of pesticides placed on the market during the year

s: Species group

- Aquatic invertebrates, aquatic plants, fish
- Birds, mammals, terrestrial arthropods (excl. bees), bees, terrestrial plants

m_{p,t}: mass of *pesticide* placed on the market during year **t**

E_{p,s} = Ecotoxicological endpoint of *pesticide* on *species group*. No harmonised set of values were available, so endpoints were gathered from various sources:

- EU assessments (EFSA OpenFoodTox, EFSA Conclusions, (draft) Assessment Reports): 66 %;
- Pesticide Properties Database (v. 23-11-22): 19 %;
- [Bub et al. 2023](#) (no endpoints or references to sources, only pre-derived RTLs): < 2 %
- EPA ECOTOXicology Knowledgebase: < 1 %;
- Missing data: 13 % (Substitution was not carried out, as the protocol is not clear. Based on a brief assessment, using substance group (fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, plant growth regulator) 25th perc. RTLs or higher had little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TATs).

AF_s: *Species group* and *test* specific assessment (and adjustment) factor from [Bub et al. 2023](#).

E_{p,s}/AF_s = RTL: Endpoint divided by an assessment factor represents the so-called 'Regulatory Threshold Level' (RTL).

min(E_{p,s}/AF_s): Lowest RTL derived from acute and chronic data (if available) was selected.

- Chronic data was used for aquatic invertebrates, fish, birds and mammals and soil organisms.
- For soil organisms, acute legacy studies (no longer a data requirement in the EU) were available, but were not used as the assessment factor was unclear.

Normalisation by area of application was not carried out. Based on a brief assessment with Utilised Agricultural Area from Eurostat (apro_cpsh1), this additional factor has little to no effect on the final baseline normalised TAT.

Aggregation of TAT across the species groups to ATAT (Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity) was not carried out, as the methodology is incomplete, and the values may not be conceptually compatible.

Species prominence factor was not applied, as its definition is incomplete.

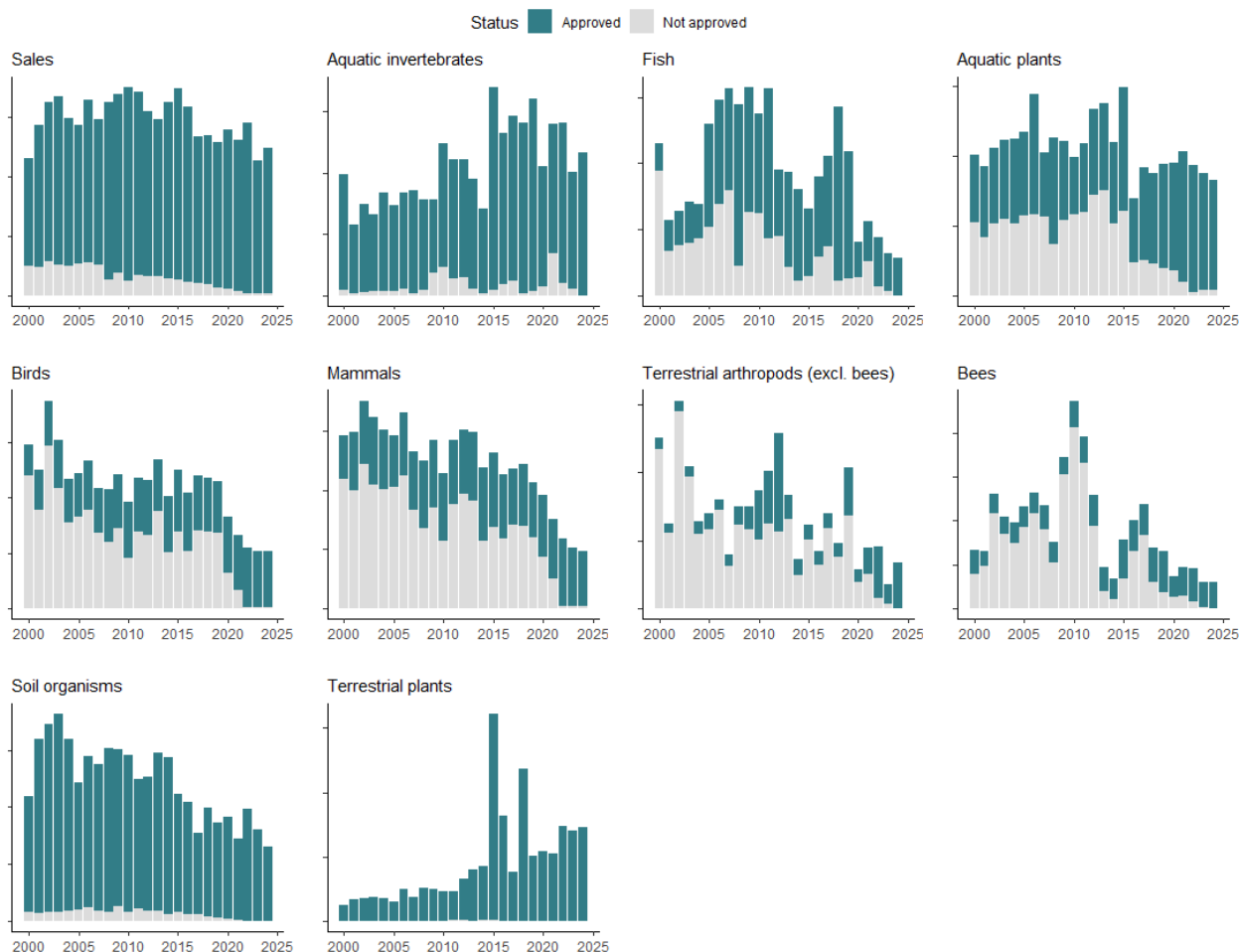


Figure 2: Contribution to sales and different TAT-values, based the current EU-approval status of the substances. The units are not displayed, as they are not comparable across the figures. For birds, mammals and terrestrial arthropods, majority of the past toxic burden is contributed to substances that are no longer authorised.

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Index	-5.2706	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2024	Index	-5.3786	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2023	Index	-4.3878	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2022	Index	-4.8799	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2021	Index	-5.5227	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2020	Index	-5.4787	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2019	Index	-3.149	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2018	Index	-4.4617	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2017	Index	-3.9174	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2016	Index	-5.3646	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2015	Index	-4.9807	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2014	Index	-4.2834	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2013	Index	-4.4336	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	2012	Index	-5.2431	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2011	Index	-3.062	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2010	Index	-2.7979	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2009	Index	-3.7183	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2008	Index	-4.4624	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2007	Index	-3.6298	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2006	Index	-3.0467	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2005	Index	-3.8531	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2004	Index	-2.534	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

No	2003	Index	-1.7366	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2002	Index	-2.673	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2001	Index	-3.6293	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	2000	Index	-3.1142	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1999	Index	-3.4138	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1998	Index	-2.5399	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1997	Index	-2.7618	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1996	Index	-2.2294	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1995	Index	-2.608	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's

				terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1994	Index	-2.14	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1993	Index	-3.5481	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1992	Index	-3.4738	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1991	Index	-1.9388	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1990	Index	-2.4137	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1989	Index	-2.6939	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1988	Index	-2.3397	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No	1987	Index	-2.6721	Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish territory into the Baltic Sea. The total cathment area included is 162 219 km2 equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.
No				Calculated based on 24 rivers flowing from Finnish

	1986	Index	-2.1775	territory into the Baltic Sea. The total catchment area included is 162 219 km ² equalling 48% of Finland's terrestrial and inland water area.

Comments

The indicator was calculated following the ICEP methodology outlined in Garnier et al. (2010) which focuses on the ratio between silica and nitrogen or phosphorus, according to the limiting nutrient of the river. This approach has not been used in Finland before and it is in contrast with the previously reported indicators, especially that reported to the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) and the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 14.1.1 (figures 1 to 3 below).

The indicator shows a negative value throughout the 40-year long time series which can be interpreted as no eutrophication potential. This interpretation is questionable since the negative values are largely due to the relatively high concentration of silica in Finnish rivers. According to the shared view of Finnish experts, the runoff from Finnish land areas into the Baltic Sea continues to cause eutrophication of coastal waters, especially in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

There is a slight declining trend of both nitrogen and phosphorus in waters of Finnish rivers. However, the declining trend of the ICEP indicator is amplified by the increasing trend of silica in river waters, which is quite likely due to increased winter-time runoff due to mild and snow-free winters.

Another important water quality issue, the brownification of waters due to loading of humic substances, is not covered by this indicator.

The monitoring data used in calculating the indicator is comprehensive. Data from monitoring stations located at the mouths of 24 rivers discharging into the Baltic Sea were included. The total catchment area of these rivers is 162 914 square kilometres which is 48% of Finland's total land and inland water area.

Other indicators used previously in reporting on coastal eutrophication and nutrients carried by Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea:

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SDG 14.1.1

Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density

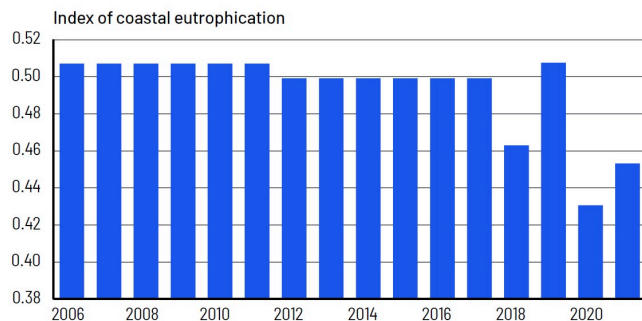


Figure 1. SDG indicator on coastal eutrophication reported by Finland in 2025 as a part of Finland's voluntary report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (<https://otos.stat.fi/items/7f70f13c-3f80-4998-9e1b-ae5ebfb80534>)

Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts.

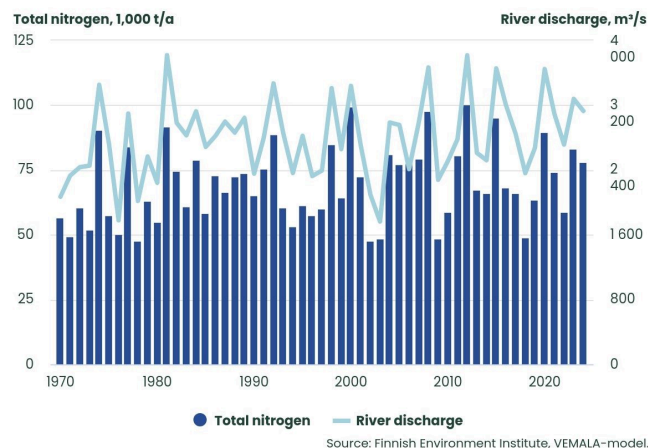


Figure 2. Nitrogen loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea

River discharge variations affect the substance amounts, but the overall trend is mildly decreasing regarding phosphorus.

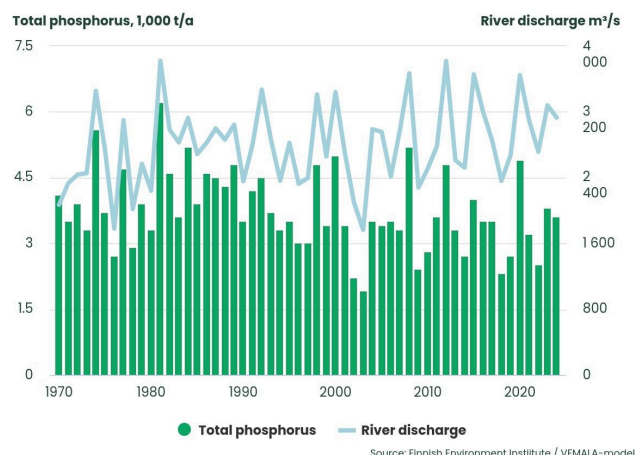


Figure 3. Phosphorus loading of Finnish rivers into the Baltic Sea.

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Work in progress and there are related data available but not sufficient. Look at the disaggregated data for indicator 5.1. fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services and B.4.

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Comments

See for more information: disaggregated data for indicator 5.1 fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services including B.4: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#>

EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2024	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2023	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.096	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption

						that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2023	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from

						Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2022	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2022	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi

						Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2021	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.097	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2021	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.22	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2020	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of

						Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2020	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2019	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders'

						Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2019	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on

						population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2018	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2018	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.21	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management

						fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2017	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.109	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

						years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2017	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2016	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga

						2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2016	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2015	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.11	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2014	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.111	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2013	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2012	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2011	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2010	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2009	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2008	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.123	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2007	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.131	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2006	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.132	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2005	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.133	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2004	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.134	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2003	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2002	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.161	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2001	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2000	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.164	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Comments

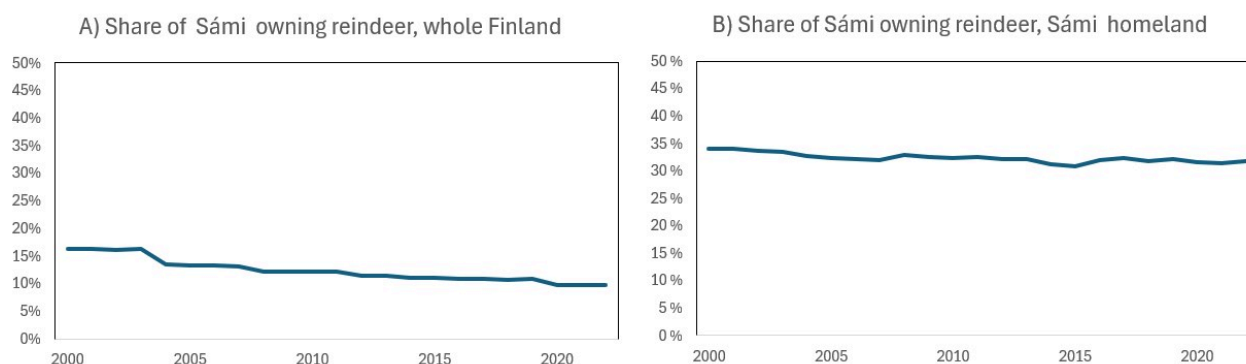
The Sámi people are the only indigenous people in Europe. Their present homeland Sápmi covers the northernmost parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland as well as the Kola Peninsula of Russia. In Finland, the officially recognized Sámi homeland covers the three northernmost municipalities of the country, Enontekiö, Ustjoki and Inari, as well as the Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area of Sodankylä municipality. The Finnish Sámi homeland covers 35 605 km² which is 10.5% of the total land and inland water area of Finland. Approximately 29% of Finnish Sámi live in the Sámi homeland while 65% live elsewhere in Finland and 6% live abroad. The Sámi in Finland acknowledge five traditional occupations: reindeer herding, fishing, hunting, collecting and handicraft. Sometimes small-scale tourism that is based on the former may be included as a traditional occupation. At the present, Finland can report on the share of the Sámi population practicing two traditional occupations: reindeer herding and fishing These indicators are proxies, and	EN

some considerations related to them are elucidated below. Finland does not have monitoring data related to the collecting of wild berries and mushrooms or handicraft. These occupations are considered very important by the Sámi. For example, practically all reindeer herders do handicraft related to reindeer herding and collecting berries and mushrooms forms an important source of nutrition for many. Data on hunting could not be reported due to practical issues. In future, data collection for this indicator should be done through a focused survey to the Sámi in Finland.

The indicators have been created in collaboration with and approved by the Sámi Council of Finland.

Reindeer herding

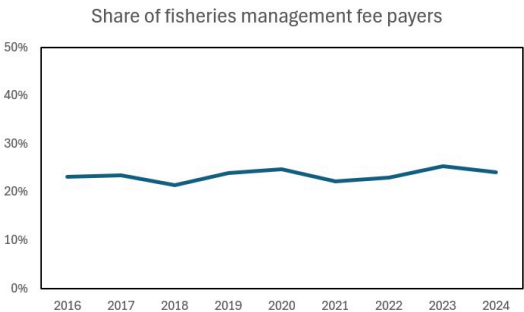
Reindeer herding is the most important traditional source of livelihood of the Sámi in Finland. Nearly all Sámi reindeer herders live and practice their profession in the Sámi homeland where it has been estimated that 90% of all reindeer herders are Sámi. The importance of reindeer herding could be approached in several ways. We have chosen to report on the share of Sámi who own reindeer, which is contrast, for example, to the share of people getting most of their income from reindeer herding. Children and people living outside the Sámi homeland may also own reindeer and therefore benefit directly from reindeer herding. Another choice was made to report on the share of all Sámi people living in Finland who own reindeer in contrast to only those who live in the Sámi homeland. An alternative graph, based on the latter, is shown below (B). There is a slight declining trend especially in graph A.



Fishing

Fishing is another very important traditional source of livelihood for the Finnish Sámi. However, it is difficult to estimate its present significance. We have reported data on the share of those who have paid the annual fisheries management fee of the total population of 18 to 69 years of age in the Sámi Homeland. The fisheries management fee is a mandatory basic fee for fishers who are 18–69 years of age and fish with lures or traps or who catch crayfish anywhere in Finland. At present we are not able to report this

indicator for the Sámi alone, i.e. the data covers everyone living in the Sámi Homeland.



10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2022	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2021	Score (proxy)	3.57	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"
No	2020	Score (proxy)	3.71	Respective current status: "Close to achieving productive and sustainable agriculture"

Comments

Indicator 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Indicator 10.1 corresponds to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 2.4.1, that has the same name as the indicator 10.1. (<https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/Indicator2.4.1-proportion-of-agricultural-area-under-productive-and-sustainable-agriculture/en>).

The calculation of the indicator requires a wide and versatile range of data, that cover the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. In Finland, sources of the data have been monitored, but only part of them are ready to use. Extra collection and processing of the data would be needed to produce the numerical values of the indicator for Finland.

Finland has reported the available data of the indicator to the FAO annually. Based on the delivered data, the FAO has calculated an estimate (proxy) of Finland's performance in achieving the corresponding sustainable development goal up to year 2023. The results of this evaluation are used here as Finland's reporting on the CBD indicator 10.1. The proxy values produced by the FAO are available at the United Nations' SDG Indicators Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>. Their interpretation is explained in the SDG Indicator Metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01proxy.pdf>.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2020	%	0.12	For 2015-2020
Yes	10.2.1 Annual		%	0.15	For 2010-2025

	forest area change rate	2015			
Yes	10.2.1 Annual forest area change rate	2010	%	-0.09	For 2000-2010
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2020	tonnes/ha	61.09	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2015	tonnes/ha	59.77	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2010	tonnes/ha	53.64	
Yes	10.2.2 Above ground biomass stock in forest	2000	tonnes/ha	49.14	
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2022	%	12.9	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2019	%	12.6	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.3. % of forest area within legally established protected areas	2016	%	12	Productive and poorly productive forest according to FI national definition
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2020	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2015	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2010	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting
Yes	10.2.4. % of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	2000	%	100	Regional forest management plans regarded as equivalent to management plans in the Global FRA reporting

Comments

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) which includes the following elements:

- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.

How it Connects to the FAO Report:

- **Data Input:** Finland's VMI system contributes data for the global FRA 2025, which analyzes changes in forest extent, biomass, carbon, management, and policy worldwide.

Finland's response to **FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 questionnaire** [Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 Finland - Report](#) includes the following elements:

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- Forest area and its change (National Forest Inventory, NFI incl. monitoring system (VMI))
- Forest biomass (FMI)
- Forest protected area (database on protected forests by Luke)
- Forest plans (regional forest programmes)
- Proportion of certified forests; PEFC and FSC reported directly to FAO and data used from the FAO report.
- **Policy Focus:** The report underscores the need for improved forest management in Finland to reward ecosystem services and align with climate goals, a key theme in the FRA's policy analysis.
- **Results:**
 - Annual change in forest area +0.12% (2015–2020)
 - Above-ground biomass 61.09 tonnes/ha (2020, change +1.3 tonnes/ha in 5 years)
 - Proportion of protected forests 12.9 %, Proportion of protected forests is according to national forest classification: protected productive forest and poorly productive forest / productive and poorly productive forest total x 100..
 - Coverage of forest plans 100% (regional forest programmes).

[Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025](#) (FRA 2025) includes Finland's detailed country report, highlighting its status as Europe's most forested nation but noting a shift from a carbon sink to a net emitter due to increased harvesting and soil emissions, challenging its 2035 climate goals. Finland's robust national monitoring system (VMI), using [remote sensing](#) and [field data](#), feeds into the FAO's global assessment, providing comprehensive data on its vast forest resources, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics, with an emphasis on balancing economic output with sustainability.

Key Findings from Finland's Forest Sector:

- **Forest Cover & Importance:** Finland is the most forested country in Europe, with forests covering over 75% of its land, vital for wood production and welfare.
- **Climate Challenge:** Despite abundant forests, Finland faces difficulties meeting its net-zero target, as forests are becoming carbon emitters when soil emissions (from peatlands) are included, alongside higher harvesting rates.

- **National Strategy:** The updated National Forest Strategy 2025 aims for overall sustainability, balancing economic growth with climate and biodiversity goals, leveraging diverse forest benefits.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Finland's National Forest Inventory (VMI) provides a world-class, transparent dataset for FAO, combining satellite data with detailed field plots.

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Sum total				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

[Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-12.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2023	Percentage	49.1	
Yes	Area type	Public terrestrial space	2023	Percentage	39.6	
Yes	Area type	Public inland water space	2023	Percentage	6.5	
Yes	Area type	Public marine water space	2023	Percentage	3	

Comments

Built-up areas have been delineated according to Eurostat's urban centres and clusters (UCC) definition. The target cities include Eurostat's DEGURBA classified cities of which there are presently 56 in Finland. This limits the target cities to approximately those with

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more than 20 000 inhabitants.

Green and blue areas are based on EU's Copernicus programme's Corine Land Cover Plus Backbone data. These include woody and permanent low vegetation classes, but not seasonally vegetated fields. In other words, cultivated fields are generally not included as public green spaces, but meadow-type areas are.

Public green spaces have been separated from private spaces according to the property register and land cover data provided by the National Land Survey of Finland. Private areas include, for example, golf courses and green spaces up to 20 metres distance from residential buildings.

The relatively high share of public green and blues spaces is partly explained by the strong legislative status Everyone's Rights in Finland. Most green and blue spaces in Finnish cities are in public use.

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Amount	88	Entities subject to CSRD reporting

Comments

European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) has been used as the basis for finding companies that are subject to reporting. CSRD has not been in effect before 2025.

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18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-18.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Amount	38	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2024	Amount	38	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2023	Amount	36	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2022	Amount	32	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2021	Amount	31	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later
No	2020	Amount	29	Data from Pine and from experts. Data missing from Pine to be updated to Pine later

Comments

The reported data is extracted from the Pine database. Some data is currently missing from Pine and will be updated during the next scheduled updates in 2026. The missing data has been taken into account in the reported figures.

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18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

[Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-18.2](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2025	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2025	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2025	EUR	21000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2025	EUR	5300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2024	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2024	EUR	369000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2024	EUR	16000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2024	EUR	6300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2023	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies

Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2023	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2023	EUR	18000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2023	EUR	6300000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Traffic tax expenditures	2022	EUR	52000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Energy production tax expenditures	2022	EUR	372000000	Effective Carbon Rate (ECR) method. Disaggregation: Value of fossil fuel subsidies
Yes	Purchases of air transport services with public funds	2022	EUR	18000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity
Yes	Regional transport subsidy	2022	EUR	6000000	Budget figure. Disaggregation: Value of transportation subsidies harmful to biodiversity

Comments

Restrictions to indicator

- Subsidies directly impacting biodiversity (such as lack of biodiversity loss pricing) have been studied nationally ([Pihlainen et al. 2024](#)), but are not reported here, because there is a lack of methodologies to determine the monetary value of biodiversity harmful subsidies

Harmful subsidies through the ECR method

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- Value of subsidies for fossil fuels in energy use is determined by finding the monetary value of underpricing of energy use of fossil fuels
- The method to estimate the monetary values of underpricing of energy use of fossil fuels is called *effective carbon rates* (ECR), applying the approach of [OECD](#)
- The effective carbon rates count together all the carbon pricing (EU ETS plus taxes) that affects fossil fuel use (e.g. diesel in transport use)
- To identify environmentally harmful subsidies (EHS), these effective carbon rates are compared to a reference carbon pricing level
- In our analysis, we use a reference carbon pricing of 100€ / ton of CO₂. This is in line with the social cost of carbon for 2025 in the Base scenario with 3% discount rate (103€) in [Barrage and Nordhaus \(2023\)](#). Our reference carbon pricing can be seen as a lower bound since there are also higher estimates in the literature ([Rennert et al. 2022](#), [Hänsel et al. 2020](#), [Moore et al. 2024](#)).
- For example, if a certain use of fossil fuel has effective carbon pricing of 60€, it is 40€ lower than the reference carbon price of 100€, and there is thus an underpricing of 40€ per ton of CO₂.
- The price for the carbon credits in EU ETS is taken to be 80€ per ton of CO₂, which is roughly the [average price over the time series period \(2022-2025\)](#). The same price is used for each year.
- Comparing the average EU ETS price of recent years (80€ per ton of CO₂) and the reference carbon pricing of 100€ per ton of CO₂ effectively means that EU ETS price is not at the level that it should be at in order to alone correctly reflect the climate externality caused by the CO₂ emissions.
- To calculate the total amount of subsidy, the underpricing per ton of CO₂ is multiplied with the amount of CO₂ emissions in the respective fossil fuel use category.
- The total national CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel energy use from the year 2023 are the most recent data and are used for the whole time series as the yearly emissions. This total figure is allocated into different uses using percentages from the year 2022, which is the most recent data for this purpose.
- Most of the reported underpricing is caused by energy use that is generally exempted according to the EU Energy Taxation Directive. For example, the Directive does not apply to fossil fuels used for purposes other than as motor fuels or as heating fuels, such as dual use. Also as a general rule the Member States shall exempt the energy products used in electricity

production and air navigation and navigation within Community waters in other than private use.

- Lack of pricing of biobased emissions constitute also an environmentally harmful subsidy but this is not reported here.

Harmful subsidies through budget figures

- In addition to this “underpricing”-methodology, another valid approach for estimating subsidies for fossil fuels is to compare total taxation and pricing of fossil fuel use to the taxation and pricing of non-fossil energy in each specific energy use case (for example transport use). In Finland, taxation of fossil fuels (€/GJ) is higher or the same as for non-fossil energy in each specific energy use. Thus, according to the “relative pricing”-methodology there would not be fossil fuel subsidies in Finland.
- In addition to the underpricing estimates described above, purchases of air transport services with public funds and regional transport subsidy are harmful to biodiversity particularly via their climate impact. These subsidies were identified as environmentally harmful subsidies in [Pihlainen et al. \(2023\)](#). The values of these subsidies are obtained from the national budget of the respective years.
- We have interpreted that the purchases of air transport services with public funds and regional transport subsidy focus on transportation services and thus do not overlap with fossil fuel subsidies estimated with ECR above.
- Regional transport subsidy´ means a subsidy intended to reduce the transport costs of small and medium- sized enterprises located in sparsely populated areas. For more information see: [Regional transport subsidy - Economic Development Centre - Suomi.fi](#)

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	MEUR	11.2	10,7 MEUR ODA and 0,5 MEUR OOF
No	2023	MEUR	10.4	ODA only
No	2022	MEUR	6.6	ODA only
No	2021	MEUR	5.3	ODA only
No	2020	MEUR	5.6	ODA only
No	2019	MEUR	4.2	ODA only
No	2018	MEUR	6.1	ODA only
No	2017	MEUR	8.1	ODA only
No	2016	MEUR	12.3	ODA only
No	2015	MEUR	23.5	ODA only
No	2014	MEUR	15.5	ODA only
No	2013	MEUR	18.1	ODA only
No	2012	MEUR	22.6	ODA only
No	2011	MEUR	26.9	ODA only
No	2010	MEUR	21.7	ODA only

Comments

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA), for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

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The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland administers the exclusive ODA budget item, i.e. the development cooperation appropriations under the State budget. Biodiversity finance is part of the ODA (official development assistance).

Finland has also started to report biodiversity finance that was channelled as other official flows (OOF). According to the [definition by the OECD DAC](#), other official flows (OOF) are

official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. OOF include grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes: official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

Finland uses the “Rio markers” developed for the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s Creditor Reporting System (OECD DAC CRS) to track biodiversity finance based on the data provided in the CRS. As the markers give qualitative rather than quantitative information, there is a need for follow-up work to obtain quantitative results. Depending on whether biodiversity-related activities are the principal or a significant objective of a project, the share usually varies between 10 and 100 per cent.

Based on the project document or other relevant documentation from the implementing organisations (e.g. budget information or agreed strategies), the desk officer responsible for the respective project gives a value for the markers. The shares of biodiversity finance of the core support for multilateral organisations are based on data provided by the organisation on exact thematic budget allocations, e.g. for each replenishment. To avoid double-counting, an important element of this phase is to ensure that the total sum of all Rio markers does not exceed 100 per cent. It is worth noting that all four Rio markers are considered, thus Finland does not for example double-count biodiversity and climate finance.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

[Headline](#)[GBF-INDICATOR-D.2](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	MEUR	241.8	
No	2022	MEUR	224.1	

No	2021	MEUR	214.1	
No	2020	MEUR	149.8	

Comments

Finland reports D2 values through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). The reported values include contributions from both government and non-profit institutions.

Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

Finland has also assessed the biodiversity expenditures for year 2023 from government using BIOFIN approach. While the BIOFIN approach to assessing expenditures has similarities to the compilation of Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts under SEEA, including potential for using SEEA-based data for inputs to the BIOFIN assessments, there are also some key differences. For example, whereas SEEA-based approaches document expenditures only based on their primary purpose, BIOFIN approach aims to account for biodiversity expenditures that have biodiversity as their “primary purpose” as well as “secondary” expenditures where biodiversity is also clearly an objective (although not the primary one). For each expenditure item, their contribution to biodiversity is assessed using the following attribution rates: 100% (Primary), 75 % (Quite significant), 50% (Significant), 25% (Moderate), 5% (Low) and 1 % (Miniscule).

To better track Target 19 and mobilize funding for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, future national reporting should account for both direct expenditures—those with biodiversity as their primary purpose (causa finalis)—and indirect expenditures, where biodiversity is a secondary or shared objective. Currently, the BIOFIN approach is better suited for this purpose than the CEP approach.

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The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2024	€	29940857.53	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2023	€	23741582.23	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2023	€	14100000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations:	2022	€	22958383.2	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and

	private foundations and NGOs				NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2022	€	31900000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2021	€	22904742.83	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2021	€	9700000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2020	€	16506153.85	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on	2020	€	13800000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data

	"Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"				from Statistics Finland.

Comments

Finland reports D3 values in two different disaggregates. In subcategory e) "Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs", Finland reports through a survey conducted by the Ministry of the Environment, where key private foundations and NGOs in the field reported their domestic private foundations between 2020-2024. These are approximations as foundations and NGOs differ greatly in how they operate. In subcategory g) "Other instruments" Finland reports through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 "Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes", expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 "Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest". The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 "Protection of biodiversity and landscape" and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources. The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.	EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species records	Occurence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2026	Number of records	4389373	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2026	Number of records	49947951	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for effective population size greater than 500	2026	Number of species	65	Indicator A.4
Yes	Species records	Occurence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2025	Number of records	3723140	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2025	Number of records	45558578	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Population monitoring	Species covered by systematic abundance surveys	2025	Number of species	2900	Sirkiä, P. & A monitoring c
Yes	Species records	Occurence records	2024	Number of records	2965540	https://dash-occurrence-

		accessible through FinBIF: annual				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2024	Number of records	41835438	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2023	Number of records	3461956	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2023	Number of records	38869898	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2022	Number of records	2329728	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2022	Number of records	35407942	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2021	Number of records	4187391	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible	2021	Number of records	33078214	https://dash-occurrence-

		through FinBIF: cumulative				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2020	Number of records	5569550	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2020	Number of records	28890823	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2019	Number of records	3473907	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2019	Number of records	23321273	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for their red list status	2019	Number of species or lower taxa	22418	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke
Yes	Species assessed	Proportion of species assessed for their red list status of all known species	2019	Percentage assessed	47	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke

Comments

At this point, Finland is able to provide data on three species-related dimensions of biodiversity: assessments **genetic diversity** ($N_e > 500$), **population abundance**

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monitoring and red list assessment as well as **species occurrence** records.

The Finnish GBIF facility (FinBIF / Laji.fi) was opened in its present form in 2015. At the moment, the service contains approximately 49 million species occurrence records of over 130 000 species. Two to six million new observations are recorded annually.

The genetic viability of Finnish species was assessed for the first time in 2026. The assessment of species with effective population size greater than 500 covered 65 species.

The coverage of Finnish species monitoring schemes was evaluated in 2025. Approximately 2 900 species are covered by such systematic population monitoring schemes that yield abundance data, representing 6% of all known species in Finland.

The latest red list assessment of Finnish species published in 2019 included 22 418, equalling approximately 47% of all known species in Finland.

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated for the Sámi homeland in Finland which

covers 35 605 km2 in the northernmost part of the country.

Comments

Only the recent (2018) extent of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland of Finland can be reported. New land cover data allowing an analysis of change will become available in 2026.

EN

The Sámi homeland consist of the three northernmost municipalities in Finland, Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, and the northernmost part of Sodankylä (Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area). The area is protected by the Finnish constitution (17 § and 121 §) to be autonomous on issues relating to the Sámi culture and language. The share of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland was calculated based on Corine Land Cover data for 2018 in the same way as was calculated for the whole country in indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Other studies have indicated similar results for the Sámi homeland (see table below).

Table. The coverage of infrastructure and its estimated disturbance zone in the 13 reindeer herding districts that make up the Sámi homeland (Kumpula et al. 2019).

Reindeer herding district	Infrastructure %	Disturbance zone for reindeer herding % (summer & autumn)		
		Slight	Strong	Total
Paistunturi	0.4	4.2	1.4	5.9
Kaldoaivi	0.2	3.5	1.0	4.7
Näätämö	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.3
Muddusjärvi	0.4	7.2	2.2	9.7
Vätsäri	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7

Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammasstunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

[Headline](#)
[GBF-INDICATOR-D.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	MEUR	11.2	10,7 MEUR ODA and 0,5 MEUR OOF
No	2023	MEUR	10.4	ODA only
No	2022	MEUR	6.6	ODA only
No	2021	MEUR	5.3	ODA only
No	2020	MEUR	5.6	ODA only
No	2019	MEUR	4.2	ODA only
No	2018	MEUR	6.1	ODA only

No	2017	MEUR	8.1	ODA only
No	2016	MEUR	12.3	ODA only
No	2015	MEUR	23.5	ODA only
No	2014	MEUR	15.5	ODA only
No	2013	MEUR	18.1	ODA only
No	2012	MEUR	22.6	ODA only
No	2011	MEUR	26.9	ODA only
No	2010	MEUR	21.7	ODA only

Comments

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA), for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

EN

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland administers the exclusive ODA budget item, i.e. the development cooperation appropriations under the State budget. Biodiversity finance is part of the ODA (official development assistance).

Finland has also started to report biodiversity finance that was channelled as other official flows (OOF). According to the [definition by the OECD DAC](#), other official flows (OOF) are official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. OOF include grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes: official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

Finland uses the “Rio markers” developed for the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s Creditor Reporting System (OECD DAC CRS) to track biodiversity finance based on the data provided in the CRS. As the markers give qualitative rather than quantitative information, there is a need for follow-up work to obtain quantitative results. Depending on whether biodiversity-related activities are the principal or a significant objective of a project, the share usually varies between 10 and 100 per cent.

Based on the project document or other relevant documentation from the implementing organisations (e.g. budget information or agreed strategies), the desk officer responsible for the respective project gives a value for the markers. The shares of biodiversity finance

of the core support for multilateral organisations are based on data provided by the organisation on exact thematic budget allocations, e.g. for each replenishment. To avoid double-counting, an important element of this phase is to ensure that the total sum of all Rio markers does not exceed 100 per cent. It is worth noting that all four Rio markers are considered, thus Finland does not for example double-count biodiversity and climate finance.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	MEUR	241.8	
No	2022	MEUR	224.1	
No	2021	MEUR	214.1	
No	2020	MEUR	149.8	

Comments

Finland reports D2 values through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). The reported values include contributions from both government and non-profit institutions.

Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental

EN

protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

Finland has also assessed the biodiversity expenditures for year 2023 from government using BIOFIN approach. While the BIOFIN approach to assessing expenditures has similarities to the compilation of Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts under SEEA, including potential for using SEEA-based data for inputs to the BIOFIN assessments, there are also some key differences. For example, whereas SEEA-based approaches document expenditures only based on their primary purpose, BIOFIN approach aims to account for biodiversity expenditures that have biodiversity as their “primary purpose” as well as “secondary” expenditures where biodiversity is also clearly an objective (although not the primary one). For each expenditure item, their contribution to biodiversity is assessed using the following attribution rates: 100% (Primary), 75 % (Quite significant), 50% (Significant), 25% (Moderate), 5% (Low) and 1 % (Miniscule).

To better track Target 19 and mobilize funding for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, future national reporting should account for both direct expenditures—those with biodiversity as their primary purpose (causa finalis)—and indirect expenditures, where biodiversity is a secondary or shared objective. Currently, the BIOFIN approach is better suited for this purpose than the CEP approach.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2024	€	29940857.53	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2023	€	23741582.23	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2023	€	14100000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2022	€	22958383.2	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2022	€	31900000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic		€		Source: MoEFI inquiry

	private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2021		22904742.83	from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2021	€	9700000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2020	€	16506153.85	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2020	€	13800000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

Comments

Finland reports D3 values in two different disaggregates.

In subcategory e) "Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs", Finland reports through a survey conducted by the Ministry of the Environment, where key private foundations and NGOs in the field reported their domestic private foundations between 2020-2024. These are approximations as foundations and NGOs differ greatly in how they operate.

In subcategory g) "Other instruments" Finland reports through the SEEA Central

EN

Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Amount	88	Entities subject to CSRD reporting

Comments

European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) has been used as the basis for finding companies that are subject to reporting. CSRD has not been in effect before 2025.

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Cropland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Settlements				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global	2021	million tons of	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	climate regulation services: Harvested wood products		CO2 equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The reply is NO. Finland has no access legislation on genetic resources, but it regulates the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. However, no permits have been issued yet. No monetary benefits received from other benefit sharing instruments either.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The reply is NO. Information has not been systematically collected at the national level. However, for example, access to genetic resources under the ITPGRFA may be understood as constituting a monetary benefit.

EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No					0.65	Calculated

			2018	Index		based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish

						Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and

						Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for

						Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The

EN

results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) ↓

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

EN

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No

fabric			
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes

Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Bare rock	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	792	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	102 620	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Water courses	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water bodies	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	3 229	Yes
Sea and ocean		910	Yes
		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

						Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.8576	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.</i>	EN

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2021	million tons of CO2	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Forest land		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2023	million tons of CO2	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Grassland		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2021	million tons of CO2	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Wetlands		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2023	million tons of CO2	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Harvested wood products		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2026	Number of records	4389373	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2026	Number of records	49947951	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species	Species		Number of	65	Indicator A.4

	assessed	assessed for effective population size greater than 500	2026	species		
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2025	Number of records	3723140	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2025	Number of records	45558578	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Population monitoring	Species covered by systematic abundance surveys	2025	Number of species	2900	Sirkiä, P. & A monitoring (
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2024	Number of records	2965540	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2024	Number of records	41835438	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2023	Number of records	3461956	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible	2023	Number of records	38869898	https://dash-occurrence-

		through FinBIF: cumulative				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2022	Number of records	2329728	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2022	Number of records	35407942	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2021	Number of records	4187391	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2021	Number of records	33078214	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2020	Number of records	5569550	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2020	Number of records	28890823	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF:	2019	Number of records	3473907	https://dash-occurrence-

		annual				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2019	Number of records	23321273	https://dash.occurrence-
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for their red list status	2019	Number of species or lower taxa	22418	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke
Yes	Species assessed	Proportion of species assessed for their red list status of all known species	2019	Percentage assessed	47	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke

Comments

At this point, Finland is able to provide data on three species-related dimensions of biodiversity: assessments **genetic diversity** ($N_e > 500$), **population abundance** monitoring and red list assessment as well as **species occurrence** records.

The Finnish GBIF facility (FinBIF / Laji.fi) was opened in its present form in 2015. At the moment, the service contains approximately 49 million species occurrence records of over 130 000 species. Two to six million new observations are recorded annually.

The genetic viability of Finnish species was assessed for the first time in 2026. The assessment of species with effective population size greater than 500 covered 65 species.

The coverage of Finnish species monitoring schemes was evaluated in 2025. Approximately 2 900 species are covered by such systematic population monitoring schemes that yield abundance data, representing 6% of all known species in Finland.

The latest red list assessment of Finnish species published in 2019 included 22 418, equalling approximately 47% of all known species in Finland.

EN

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

						Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.8576	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.</i>	EN

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated for the Sámi homeland in Finland which covers 35 605 km2 in the northernmost part of the country.

Comments

EN

Only the recent (2018) extent of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland of Finland can be reported. New land cover data allowing an analysis of change will become available in 2026.

The Sámi homeland consist of the three northernmost municipalities in Finland, Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, and the northernmost part of Sodankylä (Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area). The area is protected by the Finnish constitution (17 § and 121 §) to be autonomous on issues relating to the Sámi culture and language. The share of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland was calculated based on Corine Land Cover data for 2018 in the same way as was calculated for the whole country in indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Other studies have indicated similar results for the Sámi homeland (see table below).

Table. The coverage of infrastructure and its estimated disturbance zone in the 13 reindeer herding districts that make up the Sámi homeland (Kumpula et al. 2019).

Reindeer herding district	Infrastructure %	Disturbance zone for reindeer herding % (summer & autumn)		
		Slight	Strong	Total
Paistunturi	0.4	4.2	1.4	5.9
Kaldoaivi	0.2	3.5	1.0	4.7
Näätämö	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.3
Muddusjärvi	0.4	7.2	2.2	9.7
Vätsäri	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1

Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2026	Number of records	4389373	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2026	Number of records	49947951	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for effective population size greater than 500	2026	Number of species	65	Indicator A.4
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF:	2025	Number of records	3723140	https://dash-occurrence-

		annual				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2025	Number of records	45558578	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Population monitoring	Species covered by systematic abundance surveys	2025	Number of species	2900	Sirkiä, P. & A monitoring (
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2024	Number of records	2965540	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2024	Number of records	41835438	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2023	Number of records	3461956	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2023	Number of records	38869898	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2022	Number of records	2329728	https://dash-occurrence-

Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2022	Number of records	35407942	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2021	Number of records	4187391	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2021	Number of records	33078214	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2020	Number of records	5569550	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2020	Number of records	28890823	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2019	Number of records	3473907	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2019	Number of records	23321273	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species	Species		Number of	22418	Hyvärinen, I

	assessed	assessed for their red list status	2019	species or lower taxa		2019 Red Li ympäristöke
Yes	Species assessed	Proportion of species assessed for their red list status of all known species	2019	Percentage assessed	47	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke

Comments

At this point, Finland is able to provide data on three species-related dimensions of biodiversity: assessments **genetic diversity** ($N_e > 500$), **population abundance** monitoring and red list assessment as well as **species occurrence** records.

The Finnish GBIF facility (FinBIF / Laji.fi) was opened in its present form in 2015. At the moment, the service contains approximately 49 million species occurrence records of over 130 000 species. Two to six million new observations are recorded annually.

The genetic viability of Finnish species was assessed for the first time in 2026. The assessment of species with effective population size greater than 500 covered 65 species.

The coverage of Finnish species monitoring schemes was evaluated in 2025. Approximately 2 900 species are covered by such systematic population monitoring schemes that yield abundance data, representing 6% of all known species in Finland.

The latest red list assessment of Finnish species published in 2019 included 22 418, equalling approximately 47% of all known species in Finland.

EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated for the Sámi homeland in Finland which covers 35 605 km2 in the northernmost part of the country.

Comments

Only the recent (2018) extent of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland of Finland can be reported. New land cover data allowing an analysis of change will become available in 2026.

The Sámi homeland consist of the three northernmost municipalities in Finland, Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, and the northernmost part of Sodankylä (Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area). The area is protected by the Finnish constitution (17 § and 121 §) to be autonomous on issues relating to the Sámi culture and language. The share of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland was calculated based on Corine Land Cover data for 2018 in the same way as was calculated for the whole country in indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Other studies have indicated similar results for the Sámi homeland (see table below).

Table. The coverage of infrastructure and its estimated disturbance zone in the 13 reindeer herding districts that make up the Sámi homeland (Kumpula et al. 2019).

Reindeer herding district	Infrastructure %	Disturbance zone for reindeer herding % (summer & autumn)

EN

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Paistunturi	0.4	4.2	1.4	5.9
Kaldoaivi	0.2	3.5	1.0	4.7
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Muddusjärvi	0.4	7.2	2.2	9.7
Vätsäri	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

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Comments

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Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

[Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-22.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2

						Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated for the Sámi homeland in Finland which covers 35 605 km ² in the northernmost part of the country.

Comments

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Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating		million	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/

	service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	tons of CO2 equivalents		raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating		million	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/

	service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	tons of CO2 equivalents		raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating		million	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/

	service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	tons of CO2 equivalents		raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating		million	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/

	service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	tons of CO2 equivalents		raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Sum total				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[Headline](#) [GBF-INDICATOR-21.1](#)

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible	2026	Number of records	4389373	https://dash.occurrence-

		through FinBIF: annual				
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Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for effective population size greater than 500	2026	Number of species	65	Indicator A.4
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Yes	Species	Occurrence		Number of		https://dash

	records	records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2020	records	28890823	occurrence-
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22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
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Comments

Only the recent (2018) extent of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland of Finland can be reported. New land cover data allowing an analysis of change will become available in 2026.

The Sámi homeland consist of the three northernmost municipalities in Finland, Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, and the northernmost part of Sodankylä (Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area). The area is protected by the Finnish constitution (17 § and 121 §) to be autonomous on issues relating to the Sámi culture and language. The share of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland was calculated based on Corine Land Cover data for 2018 in the same way as was calculated for the whole country in indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Other studies have indicated similar results for the Sámi homeland (see table below).

Table. The coverage of infrastructure and its estimated disturbance zone in the 13 reindeer herding districts that make up the Sámi homeland (Kumpula et al. 2019).

Reindeer herding district	Infrastructure %	Disturbance zone for reindeer herding % (summer & autumn)		
		Slight	Strong	Total
Paistunturi	0.4	4.2	1.4	5.9
Kaldoaivi	0.2	3.5	1.0	4.7
Näätämö	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.3
Muddusjärvi	0.4	7.2	2.2	9.7
Vätsäri	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5

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A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea			0.79	Calculated

			2018	Index		based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish

						Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and

						Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for

						Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

						2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLIE values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No				Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover

	2018	Percent	89.72	data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

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The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No

Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane	1 908	Yes

	peat bogs	792	
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of

						the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment

						Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.8003	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47%

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of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species’ red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world’s largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland “share” of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland’s Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country’s Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland’s Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species’ population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species’ dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

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Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Cropland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Grassland				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratieto.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	services: Settlements				
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating		million		https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/

	service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish

						Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats –

						Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened

						Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on

		grazed woodlands				Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published in Finland prior to this. The RLie values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

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CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No
Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies	Annual croplands	212 523	No
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes

Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and shrublands	738 198	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476	
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Transitional woodland/shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Bare rock	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908	
		792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The definition of the methodology is not ready: No method of computation is available for this headline indicator.

EN

Comments

Finland will closely follow the development of suitable methodology and hopefully will be in a position to report the headline indicator by the 8th National Report.

EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2025	Percentage (%)	13.21	Protected areas based on World Database on

						Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	Protected areas	2025	Percentage (%)	13.02	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Type of protection	OECMs	2025	Percentage (%)	0.19	Protected areas based on World Database on

						Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Terrestrial	2025	Percentage (%)	13.69	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Habitat	Marine	2025	Percentage (%)	12.56	Protected areas based on World Database on

						Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Boreal	2025	Percentage (%)	10.55	Protected areas based on World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).
Yes	Biogeographical region	Alpine	2025	Percentage (%)	74.68	Protected areas based on World Database on

						Protected Areas (WDPA) and OECMs based European Union's database on Nationally designated areas (NatDA).

Comments

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The first areas that were protected under a present-like Nature Conservation Act were established in 1938. At present, the network of protected areas covers 13.02% of terrestrial (including inland waters) and 12.56% marine areas. These areas consist of IUCN category 1 areas. In Finland, these areas exclude human settlements and can be considered quite strictly protected in an international comparison. However, some direct human use such as hunting and reindeer herding may be allowed.

The first OECM areas were designated in 2025. These consist of special habitats protected by the Forest Act and a few landscape management areas. The area of OECMs is expected to grow rapidly as the process of identifying and designating these continues.

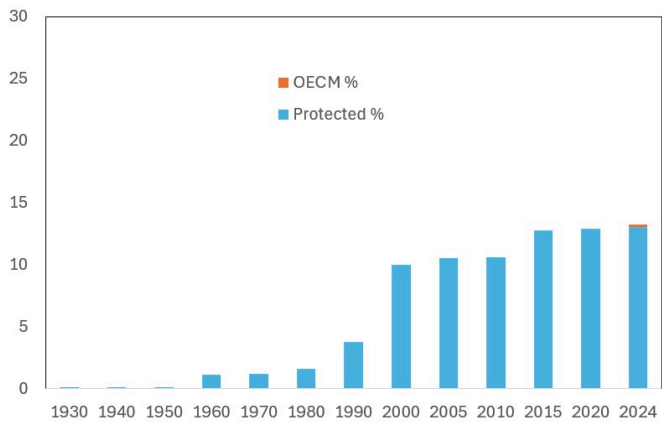


Figure. Percentage of the total land and sea area of Finland covered by protected areas

and OECMs 1940–2025

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.)

						2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species.

						Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish

						Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2010	Index	0.8576	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland ([Hyvärinen et al. 2019](#)). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status.

Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (*Pusa saimensis*). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (<https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4>), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019).

If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried

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out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country’s Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed.

Table 1. Three versions of Finland’s Red List Index based on global, European or national data.

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No				Based on 65 species representing mammals

	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	(10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

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9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Work in progress and there are related data available but not sufficient. Look at the disaggregated data for indicator 5.1. fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services and B.4.

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Comments

See for more information: disaggregated data for indicator 5.1 fish stocks: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#> and data on B.1 ecosystem services including B.4: <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/my-country/edit/indicator-data#>

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9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2024	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2023	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.096	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption

						that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2023	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from

						Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2022	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2022	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi

						Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2021	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.097	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2021	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.22	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2020	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.098	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of

						Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2020	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.25	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2019	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders'

						Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2019	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on

						population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2018	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2018	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.21	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management

						fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2017	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.109	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reideer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reideer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four

						years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2017	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.24	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries management fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2016	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.108	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga

						2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Fishing	2016	Share fisheries management fee payers	0.23	Share of 18 to 69 year old population who have paid the annual fisheries management fee in the Sámi Homeland (irrespective of ethnicity). Data on fisheries managemnet fee from Metsähallitus and on population from Statistics Finland.
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2015	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.11	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2014	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.111	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2013	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2012	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.115	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2011	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2010	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2009	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.121	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2008	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.123	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2007	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.131	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2006	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.132	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2005	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.133	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2004	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.134	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2003	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2002	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.161	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based

						on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2001	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.163	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).
Yes	Occupation	Reindeer herding	2000	Percent of Sámi owning reindeer	0.164	Reindeer owner data from the Finnish

						Reindeer Herders' Association. Assumption that 90% of the reindeer herders in the Sámi Homeland are Sámi (Magga 2024). The number of Sámi based on the data on the registered voters in the election of the Sami Council (every four years).

Comments

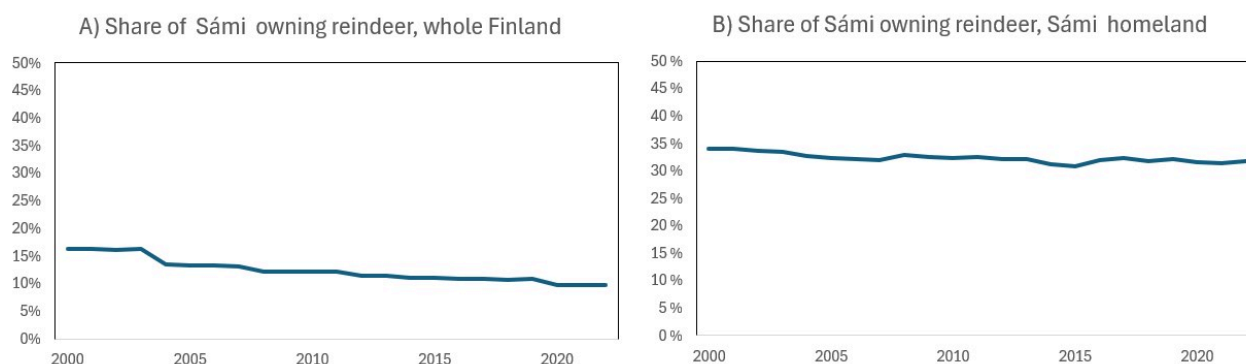
The Sámi people are the only indigenous people in Europe. Their present homeland Sápmi covers the northernmost parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland as well as the Kola Peninsula of Russia. In Finland, the officially recognized Sámi homeland covers the three northernmost municipalities of the country, Enontekiö, Ustjoki and Inari, as well as the Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area of Sodankylä municipality. The Finnish Sámi homeland covers 35 605 km² which is 10.5% of the total land and inland water area of Finland. Approximately 29% of Finnish Sámi live in the Sámi homeland while 65% live elsewhere in Finland and 6% live abroad. The Sámi in Finland acknowledge five traditional occupations: reindeer herding, fishing, hunting, collecting and handicraft. Sometimes small-scale tourism that is based on the former may be included as a traditional occupation. At the present, Finland can report on the share of the Sámi population practicing two traditional occupations: reindeer herding and fishing These indicators are proxies, and	EN

some considerations related to them are elucidated below. Finland does not have monitoring data related to the collecting of wild berries and mushrooms or handicraft. These occupations are considered very important by the Sámi. For example, practically all reindeer herders do handicraft related to reindeer herding and collecting berries and mushrooms forms an important source of nutrition for many. Data on hunting could not be reported due to practical issues. In future, data collection for this indicator should be done through a focused survey to the Sámi in Finland.

The indicators have been created in collaboration with and approved by the Sámi Council of Finland.

Reindeer herding

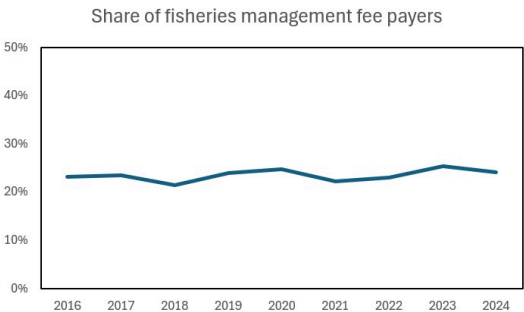
Reindeer herding is the most important traditional source of livelihood of the Sámi in Finland. Nearly all Sámi reindeer herders live and practice their profession in the Sámi homeland where it has been estimated that 90% of all reindeer herders are Sámi. The importance of reindeer herding could be approached in several ways. We have chosen to report on the share of Sámi who own reindeer, which is contrast, for example, to the share of people getting most of their income from reindeer herding. Children and people living outside the Sámi homeland may also own reindeer and therefore benefit directly from reindeer herding. Another choice was made to report on the share of all Sámi people living in Finland who own reindeer in contrast to only those who live in the Sámi homeland. An alternative graph, based on the latter, is shown below (B). There is a slight declining trend especially in graph A.



Fishing

Fishing is another very important traditional source of livelihood for the Finnish Sámi. However, it is difficult to estimate its present significance. We have reported data on the share of those who have paid the annual fisheries management fee of the total population of 18 to 69 years of age in the Sámi Homeland. The fisheries management fee is a mandatory basic fee for fishers who are 18–69 years of age and fish with lures or traps or who catch crayfish anywhere in Finland. At present we are not able to report this

indicator for the Sámi alone, i.e. the data covers everyone living in the Sámi Homeland.



21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species records	Occurence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2026	Number of records	4389373	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2026	Number of records	49947951	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species	Species		Number of	65	Indicator A.4

	assessed	assessed for effective population size greater than 500	2026	species		
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2025	Number of records	3723140	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2025	Number of records	45558578	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Population monitoring	Species covered by systematic abundance surveys	2025	Number of species	2900	Sirkiä, P. & A monitoring (
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2024	Number of records	2965540	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2024	Number of records	41835438	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2023	Number of records	3461956	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible	2023	Number of records	38869898	https://dash-occurrence-

		through FinBIF: cumulative				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2022	Number of records	2329728	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2022	Number of records	35407942	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2021	Number of records	4187391	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2021	Number of records	33078214	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2020	Number of records	5569550	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2020	Number of records	28890823	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF:	2019	Number of records	3473907	https://dash-occurrence-

		annual				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2019	Number of records	23321273	https://dash.occurrence-
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for their red list status	2019	Number of species or lower taxa	22418	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke
Yes	Species assessed	Proportion of species assessed for their red list status of all known species	2019	Percentage assessed	47	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke

Comments

At this point, Finland is able to provide data on three species-related dimensions of biodiversity: assessments **genetic diversity** ($N_e > 500$), **population abundance** monitoring and red list assessment as well as **species occurrence** records.

The Finnish GBIF facility (FinBIF / Laji.fi) was opened in its present form in 2015. At the moment, the service contains approximately 49 million species occurrence records of over 130 000 species. Two to six million new observations are recorded annually.

The genetic viability of Finnish species was assessed for the first time in 2026. The assessment of species with effective population size greater than 500 covered 65 species.

The coverage of Finnish species monitoring schemes was evaluated in 2025. Approximately 2 900 species are covered by such systematic population monitoring schemes that yield abundance data, representing 6% of all known species in Finland.

The latest red list assessment of Finnish species published in 2019 included 22 418, equalling approximately 47% of all known species in Finland.

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Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated for the Sámi homeland in Finland which covers 35 605 km2 in the northernmost part of the country.

Comments

Only the recent (2018) extent of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland of Finland can be reported. New land cover data allowing an analysis of change will become available in 2026. The Sámi homeland consist of the three northernmost municipalities in Finland, Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, and the northernmost part of Sodankylä (Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area). The area is protected by the Finnish constitution (17 § and 121 §) to be autonomous on issues relating to the Sámi culture and language. The share of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland was calculated based on Corine Land Cover data for 2018 in the same way as was calculated for the whole country in indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Other studies have indicated similar results for the Sámi homeland (see table below). <i>Table. The coverage of infrastructure and its estimated disturbance zone in the 13</i>	EN

reindeer herding districts that make up the Sámi homeland (Kumpula et al. 2019).

Reindeer herding district	Infrastructure %	Disturbance zone for reindeer herding % (summer & autumn)		
		Slight	Strong	Total
Paistunturi	0.4	4.2	1.4	5.9
Kaldoaivi	0.2	3.5	1.0	4.7
Näätämö	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.3
Muddusjärvi	0.4	7.2	2.2	9.7
Vätsäri	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The reply is NO. Finland has no access legislation on genetic resources, but it regulates the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. However, no permits have been issued yet. No monetary benefits received from other benefit sharing instruments either.

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C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The reply is NO. Information has not been systematically collected at the national level. However, for example, access to genetic resources under the ITPGRFA may be understood as constituting a monetary benefit.

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D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2024	MEUR	11.2	10,7 MEUR ODA and 0,5 MEUR OOF
No	2023	MEUR	10.4	ODA only
No	2022	MEUR	6.6	ODA only
No	2021	MEUR	5.3	ODA only

No	2020	MEUR	5.6	ODA only
No	2019	MEUR	4.2	ODA only
No	2018	MEUR	6.1	ODA only
No	2017	MEUR	8.1	ODA only
No	2016	MEUR	12.3	ODA only
No	2015	MEUR	23.5	ODA only
No	2014	MEUR	15.5	ODA only
No	2013	MEUR	18.1	ODA only
No	2012	MEUR	22.6	ODA only
No	2011	MEUR	26.9	ODA only
No	2010	MEUR	21.7	ODA only

Comments

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA), for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

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The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland administers the exclusive ODA budget item, i.e. the development cooperation appropriations under the State budget. Biodiversity finance is part of the ODA (official development assistance).

Finland has also started to report biodiversity finance that was channelled as other official flows (OOF). According to the [definition by the OECD DAC](#), other official flows (OOF) are official sector transactions that do not meet official development assistance (ODA) criteria. OOF include grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes: official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

Finland uses the “Rio markers” developed for the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s Creditor Reporting System (OECD DAC CRS) to track biodiversity finance based on the data provided in the CRS. As the markers give qualitative rather than quantitative information, there is a need for follow-up work to obtain quantitative results. Depending on whether biodiversity-related activities are the principal or a significant

objective of a project, the share usually varies between 10 and 100 per cent.

Based on the project document or other relevant documentation from the implementing organisations (e.g. budget information or agreed strategies), the desk officer responsible for the respective project gives a value for the markers. The shares of biodiversity finance of the core support for multilateral organisations are based on data provided by the organisation on exact thematic budget allocations, e.g. for each replenishment. To avoid double-counting, an important element of this phase is to ensure that the total sum of all Rio markers does not exceed 100 per cent. It is worth noting that all four Rio markers are considered, thus Finland does not for example double-count biodiversity and climate finance.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2023	MEUR	241.8	
No	2022	MEUR	224.1	
No	2021	MEUR	214.1	
No	2020	MEUR	149.8	

Comments

Finland reports D2 values through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). The

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reported values include contributions from both government and non-profit institutions.

Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

Finland has also assessed the biodiversity expenditures for year 2023 from government using BIOFIN approach. While the BIOFIN approach to assessing expenditures has similarities to the compilation of Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts under SEEA, including potential for using SEEA-based data for inputs to the BIOFIN assessments, there are also some key differences. For example, whereas SEEA-based approaches document expenditures only based on their primary purpose, BIOFIN approach aims to account for biodiversity expenditures that have biodiversity as their “primary purpose” as well as “secondary” expenditures where biodiversity is also clearly an objective (although not the primary one). For each expenditure item, their contribution to biodiversity is assessed using the following attribution rates: 100% (Primary), 75 % (Quite significant), 50% (Significant), 25% (Moderate), 5% (Low) and 1 % (Miniscule).

To better track Target 19 and mobilize funding for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, future national reporting should account for both direct expenditures—those with biodiversity as their primary purpose (causa finalis)—and indirect expenditures, where biodiversity is a secondary or shared objective. Currently, the BIOFIN approach is better suited for this purpose than the CEP approach.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2024	€	29940857.53	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2023	€	23741582.23	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2023	€	14100000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2022	€	22958383.2	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of	2022	€	31900000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

	Biodiversity and Landscapes"				
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2021	€	22904742.83	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2021	€	9700000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.
No	e) Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs	2020	€	16506153.85	Source: MoEFI inquiry from key foundations and NGOs in Finland
No	g) Other instruments: Corporate financial and non-financial expenditures on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes"	2020	€	13800000	Source: National Environmental Protection Expenditures Finland on "Protection of Biodiversity and Landscapes" (CEPA 6). Compiled using data from Statistics Finland.

Comments

Finland reports D3 values in two different disaggregates.

In subcategory e) "Domestic private donations: private foundations and NGOs", Finland reports through a survey conducted by the Ministry of the Environment, where key private foundations and NGOs in the field reported their domestic private foundations

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between 2020-2024. These are approximations as foundations and NGOs differ greatly in how they operate.

In subcategory g) “Other instruments” Finland reports through the SEEA Central Framework, implemented by Statistics Finland. The agency systematically collects data on environmental protection expenditures from multiple sources and publishes the results annually. These expenditures cover a wide range of environmental objectives. Data are available up to 2023, classified under the new Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP). Until 2024, they were classified as Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) and category 6 “Protection (conservation) of biodiversity and landscapes”, expenditures are classified based on their primary purpose. Starting 2024, environmental protection activities are subject to a new classification called CEP. It is described as level 1 classification for 05 “Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest”. The new classification involves greater specificity, including level 2 class 0502 “Protection of biodiversity and landscape” and four of its level 3 sub-classes, including Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats; Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes; Monitoring and measurement for protection of biodiversity and landscape; and Others for protection of biodiversity and landscape. Other level 2 classes include soil, surface and groundwater, and management of forest resources.

The data is not available directly via Statistics Finland but was gathered within a EU Technical Support Project by an external consultant.

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A.

						(eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Baltic Sea	2018	Index	0.79	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Yes	Habitat type	Coastal habitats	2018	Index	0.67	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Inland waters and shores	2018	Index	0.75	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The

						Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Mires	2018	Index	0.65	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Forests	2018	Index	0.59	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment

						Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Rocky habitats	2018	Index	0.83	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Semi-natural grasslands and grazed woodlands	2018	Index	0.21	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and

						Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.
Yes	Habitat type	Fell habitats	2018	Index	0.73	Calculated based on Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. (eds). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.

Comments

Finland has carried out two red list assessments of habitats, in 2008 and 2018. The results of these cannot be compared due to changes in methodology. The latest assessment was carried out by applying the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria that were adopted for global use in 2014. No Red List Index of Ecosystems has been published

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in Finland prior to this. The RLie values reported here are based on Table 5.2 on page 189 of [Kontula, T. & Raunio, A. \(eds\). 2019. Threatened Habitat Types in Finland 2018. Red List of Habitats – Results and Basis for Assessment. Finnish Environment Institute and Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki. The Finnish Environment 2/2019. 254 p.](#)

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2018	Percent	89.72	Excludes marine areas. Based CORINE Land Cover data from 2018. CORINE to IUCN GET transformation was done nationally based on Eurostat ES typology's transformation key and GET habitat descriptions.

Comments

The indicator was calculated based on nationally produced harmonised Corine Land Cover data from 2018 which has a 20 x 20 metres resolution. The CORINE to IUCN GET transformation can be seen in the table below. This transformation was done nationally since a European transformation key is not yet available. The CORINE land Cover data for 2024 is currently being produced in Finland, but not yet available at this point.

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CORINE level 4 class	IUCN GET functional group	Hectares	Natural ecosystem
Continuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	17 095	No
Discontinuous urban fabric	Urban and industrial ecosystems	317 612	No
Industrial or commercial units	Urban and industrial ecosystems	158 051	No

Road and rail networks and associated land	Urban and industrial ecosystems	237 812	No
Port areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 989	No
Airports	Urban and industrial ecosystems	7 701	No
Mineral extraction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	45 086	No
Dump sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 400	No
Construction sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	2 746	No
Green urban areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	3 381	No
Summer cottages	Urban and industrial ecosystems	136 723	No
Sport and leisure areas	Urban and industrial ecosystems	13 489	No
Golf courses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	8 705	No
Racecourses	Urban and industrial ecosystems	991	No
Non-irrigated arable land		2 177	No
	Annual croplands	474	
Fruit trees and berry plantations	Plantations	6 263	No
Pastures	Sown pastures and fields	13 361	No
Arable land outside farming subsidies			No
	Annual croplands	212 523	
Agro-forestry areas	Annual croplands	3 533	No
Broad-leaved forest on mineral soil	Deciduous temperate forests	979 545	Yes
Broad-leaved forest on peatland	Deciduous temperate forests	56 267	Yes
Coniferous forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	11 410 013	Yes
Coniferous forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 264 319	Yes
Coniferous forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	306 021	Yes
Mixed forest on mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	3 641 174	Yes
Mixed forest on peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	872 322	Yes
Mixed forest on rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	22 769	Yes
Natural grassland	Derived semi-natural pastures and old fields	10 794	Yes
Moors and heathland	Temperate alpine grasslands and	738 198	Yes

	shrublands		
Transitional woodland/ shrub, cc <10%	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	847 786	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, mineral soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	1 476 894	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, peatland	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	862 352	Yes
Trans. woodland/shrub, cc 10-30%, rocky soil	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	154 295	Yes
Transitional woodland/ shrub under power lines	Boreal and temperate high montane forests and woodlands	38 426	Yes
Beaches, dunes, and sand plains	Sandy Shorelines	6 406	Yes
Bare rock	Polar/alpine cliffs, screes, outcrops and lava flows	177 986	Yes
Sparsely vegetated areas	Polar tundra and deserts	54 167	Yes
Inland marshes, terrestrial	Permanent marshes	37 363	Yes
Inland marshes, aquatic	Permanent marshes	106 625	Yes
Peatbogs	Boreal, temperate and montane peat bogs	1 908 792	Yes
Peat production sites	Urban and industrial ecosystems	102 620	No
Salt marshes, terrestrial	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	30 059	Yes
Salt marshes, aquatic	Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	29 222	Yes
Water courses	Freeze-thaw rivers and streams	116 852	Yes
Water bodies		3 229	
	Freeze-thaw freshwater lakes	910	Yes
Sea and ocean		5 219	
	n/a	741	n/a
Total		33 861 112	30 378 556

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No			2019	Index	0.868	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2019	Index	0.902	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment

						Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2019	Index	0.8941	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2019	Index	0.8737	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2019	Index	0.9091	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2019	Index	0.7024	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores	2019	Index	0.8536	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström,

						A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2019	Index	0.7945	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2019	Index	0.8592	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List

						of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
No			2010	Index	0.8727	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Forest	2010	Index	0.9043	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the

						Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Mires	2010	Index	0.9078	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Baltic Sea	2010	Index	0.8947	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute.

						Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Inland waters	2010	Index	0.917	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Alpine habitats	2010	Index	0.7329	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Shores				Hyvärinen, E.,

			2010	Index	0.8576	Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rocky habitats	2010	Index	0.8003	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko, U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.
Yes	Habitat	Rural and cultural habitats	2010	Index	0.8596	Hyvärinen, E., Juslén, A., Kemppainen, E., Uddström, A. & Liukko,

						U.-M. (eds.) 2019. The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute. Helsinki. 704 p.

Comments

To date, five assessments of national extinction risk have been made in Finland in 1985, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019. The latest assessment covered 22 418 species, which is 47% of the approximately 48 000 species estimated to occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). A Red List Index has been calculated based on the results of two latest assessments. Prior to the assessment of 2010 there were too many changes in the assessment criteria to allow for an analysis of genuine changes in species' red list status. Finland lies mostly within the boreal biome, which is the world's largest terrestrial biome. Nearly all species occurring in Finland have large or relatively large ranges. There are very few endemic species or other taxa. Within the best-known vertebrate species groups, for example, there is only one endemic species, the Saimaa ringed seal (<i>Pusa saimensis</i>). Therefore, it is not surprising that Finland "share" of global species extinction risk is small. According to the data provided by the UNEP-WCMC through the Target Tracker (https://target-tracker.org/en/country/FIN/goalTarget/4), Finland's Red List Index, disaggregated from global IUCN data, is 0.99 (Table 1). There are only 85 globally red-listed species that occur in Finland (Hyvärinen et al. 2019). If Finland was to use the European red-list assessments of different species groups carried out by the IUCN between 2010 and 2024 and disaggregate this to national level, the country's Red List Index would be 0.95. Out of the 3 093 species assessed for their status in Europe that occur in Finland 784 are red-listed. <i>Table 1. Three versions of Finland's Red List Index based on global, European or national data.</i>	EN

		Global data	European data	National data
Finland	Number of species* assessed that occur in Finland	4 419	3 093	22 418
	Number of red-listed species* that occur in Finland	85	784	6 683
	Red List Index (RLI)	0.99	0.95	0.87

* Including some subspecies and varieties

From a national policy perspective Finland will primarily use the national Red List Index since it best reflects the status of species within the country and is most sensitive to change. The achievement of national targets related to threatened species are measured against the national red list and the related Red List Index.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Proportion (%)	0.3584	Based on 65 species representing mammals (10), birds (7), reptiles (1), fish (1), invertebrates (12), angiosperms (5), gymnosperms (1), pteridophytes (3), bryophytes (13), fungi (5) and others (7)

Comments

The indicator has been calculated based on the methodology described in Mastretta-Yanes et al. (2024) and following the instructions of the coalition of Conservation Genetics. This Country Report marks the first occasion this indicator has been produced nationally, and it includes 64 species at this point. The species included in the indicator were chosen to represent a wide spectrum of species and their primary habitats. The assessment of the 19 species was based on studies focusing on the genetic structure of species' population while the rest have been evaluated based on the distances between subpopulations and species' dispersal potential. The data used in the analysis are from 2000 to 2025.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.22003	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.77063	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2021	million tons of CO2	2.7071	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Forest land		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Forest land	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-9.60741	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.65189	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.60796	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.20793	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Cropland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	8.51961	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2023	million tons of CO2	0.70434	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Grassland		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.73463	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.7418	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Grassland	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.77206	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.20114	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.29089	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2021	million tons of CO2	2.4692	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Wetlands		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Wetlands	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	2.3509	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.81739	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94809	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	0.94996	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Settlements	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.08296	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate	2023	million tons of CO2	-1.59637	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

	regulation services: Harvested wood products		equivalents		
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.28579	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-3.71768	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Harvested wood products	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	-1.30562	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2023	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.99842	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2022	million tons of CO2 equivalents	12.06641	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2021	million tons of CO2 equivalents	11.35831	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas
Yes	2.1 Regulating service: Global climate regulation services: Sum total	2020	million tons of CO2 equivalents	1.8125	https://luonnonvaratiето.luke.fi/raportit?panel=kasvihuonekaas

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2026	Number of records	4389373	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2026	Number of records	49947951	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species	Species		Number of	65	Indicator A.4

	assessed	assessed for effective population size greater than 500	2026	species		
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2025	Number of records	3723140	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2025	Number of records	45558578	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Population monitoring	Species covered by systematic abundance surveys	2025	Number of species	2900	Sirkiä, P. & A monitoring (
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2024	Number of records	2965540	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2024	Number of records	41835438	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2023	Number of records	3461956	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible	2023	Number of records	38869898	https://dash-occurrence-

		through FinBIF: cumulative				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2022	Number of records	2329728	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2022	Number of records	35407942	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2021	Number of records	4187391	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2021	Number of records	33078214	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: annual	2020	Number of records	5569550	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2020	Number of records	28890823	https://dash-occurrence-
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF:	2019	Number of records	3473907	https://dash-occurrence-

		annual				
Yes	Species records	Occurrence records accessible through FinBIF: cumulative	2019	Number of records	23321273	https://dash.occurrence-
Yes	Species assessed	Species assessed for their red list status	2019	Number of species or lower taxa	22418	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke
Yes	Species assessed	Proportion of species assessed for their red list status of all known species	2019	Percentage assessed	47	Hyvärinen, I 2019 Red Li ympäristöke

Comments

At this point, Finland is able to provide data on three species-related dimensions of biodiversity: assessments **genetic diversity** ($N_e > 500$), **population abundance** monitoring and red list assessment as well as **species occurrence** records.

The Finnish GBIF facility (FinBIF / Laji.fi) was opened in its present form in 2015. At the moment, the service contains approximately 49 million species occurrence records of over 130 000 species. Two to six million new observations are recorded annually.

The genetic viability of Finnish species was assessed for the first time in 2026. The assessment of species with effective population size greater than 500 covered 65 species.

The coverage of Finnish species monitoring schemes was evaluated in 2025. Approximately 2 900 species are covered by such systematic population monitoring schemes that yield abundance data, representing 6% of all known species in Finland.

The latest red list assessment of Finnish species published in 2019 included 22 418, equalling approximately 47% of all known species in Finland.

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Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation type	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Land use category	Natural habitat	2018	Percentage (%)	99.7	Calculated similar to indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Calculated for the Sámi homeland in Finland which covers 35 605 km2 in the northernmost part of the country.

Comments

Only the recent (2018) extent of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland of Finland can be reported. New land cover data allowing an analysis of change will become available in 2026. The Sámi homeland consist of the three northernmost municipalities in Finland, Enontekiö, Utsjoki and Inari, and the northernmost part of Sodankylä (Lappi reindeer herding cooperative's area). The area is protected by the Finnish constitution (17 § and 121 §) to be autonomous on issues relating to the Sámi culture and language. The share of natural habitats in the Sámi homeland was calculated based on Corine Land Cover data for 2018 in the same way as was calculated for the whole country in indicator A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems. Other studies have indicated similar results for the Sámi homeland (see table below). <i>Table. The coverage of infrastructure and its estimated disturbance zone in the 13</i>	EN

reindeer herding districts that make up the Sámi homeland (Kumpula et al. 2019).

Reindeer herding district	Infrastructure %	Disturbance zone for reindeer herding % (summer & autumn)		
		Slight	Strong	Total
Paistunturi	0.4	4.2	1.4	5.9
Kaldoaivi	0.2	3.5	1.0	4.7
Näätämö	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.3
Muddusjärvi	0.4	7.2	2.2	9.7
Vätsäri	0.1	3.0	0.8	4.0
Paatsjoki	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.7
Ivalo	1.3	14.5	4.8	20.7
Hammastunturi	0.8	10.4	3.2	14.4
Sallivaara	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.5
Muotkatunturi	0.2	3.6	0.7	4.6
Näkkälä	0.4	5.1	1.6	7.1
Käsivarsi	0.2	4.2	2.1	6.5
Lappi	0.2	4.4	1.4	6.0

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed

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information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services,

habitats, and species.

- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning
For inland water planning

Comments

Finland's land use planning system provides a statutory framework for guiding land development and use in a sustainable manner through a hierarchical planning structure consisting of national land use guidelines, regional land use plans, municipal master plans, and local detailed plans. Coordinated under the Land Use and Building Act and overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the system integrates environmental considerations (e.g. valuable habitats, ecological connectivity, and green infrastructure) into planning and decision-making thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Complementing this, Finland's maritime spatial planning system applies an ecosystem-based approach to the use of marine areas, aiming to balance economic activities such as shipping, energy production, and fisheries with the protection of marine ecosystems and the achievement of good environmental status.

Finland's land use planning system and maritime spatial planning system cover all land areas, inland water areas and coastal and marine areas. However, neither is primarily a conservation planning system designed to safeguard biodiversity. Hence, all answers above are “Partially”.

Land use planning in Finland is based on a participatory and transparent process. Authorities, landowners, stakeholders, and the general public have statutory rights to be informed and to participate at different stages of plan preparation. Plans are developed through open consultation, including public notices, access to planning documents, opportunities to submit opinions and objections, and formal hearings. This participatory approach enhances the quality and legitimacy of planning outcomes and supports biodiversity objectives by enabling local ecological knowledge, stakeholder perspectives,

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and environmental concerns to be considered in land use and development decisions.

The aim of the protection of waters and marine areas is that the status of the Baltic Sea and the rivers, lakes and groundwater is at least good. With the programme to improve the state of waters and marine areas (Ahti Programme 2023–2027), Finland continues intensified actions to achieve a good ecological status of the Baltic Sea and waters. The programme continues the actions under the Programme on More Efficient Water Protection (2019–2023), the Programme for Nutrient Recycling (2012–2023) and the Archipelago Sea Programme (2021–) See also research VELMU programme <https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/nature-waters-and-seas/natural-diversity/conservation-and-research-programmes/velmu-programme>

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation

Adaptation

Disaster risk reduction

Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches

Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is “None of the above.” The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

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12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?

Partially

Comments

In Finland green/blue spaces are recognized in urban areas, in urban planning processes and policies, legislative and citizens science actions. Many cities (e.g. Helsinki, Lahti, Tampere, among others) have focused targets and actions to develop, add and manage green/blue spaces for future generations in a holistic and whole of society manner. However, in some cities biodiversity is still not comprehensively considered in all aspects of urban planning. See chapter III, target 8, target 16 and target 18.

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14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

14.1/14.3 The principle of sectoral responsibility has been adopted in the conservation of biodiversity, meaning that each sector takes responsibility for reducing its harmful impacts on the natural environment. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into sector

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policies and the incorporation of these issues into strategic sectoral planning is key. Progress have been made within Finland's national administration and the implementation of this is largely a matter of continuing to promote these trends towards greater sectoral responsibility in a holistic manner. For instance NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the work have as well promoted the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Please see the [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation](#).

14.5 Despite progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains a challenge, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, biodiversity and environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, including gaps in data availability and interoperability, limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts need attention.

Finland is as well part of the International Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group.

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service

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indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.

- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning
For inland water planning

Comments

Finland's land use planning system provides a statutory framework for guiding land development and use in a sustainable manner through a hierarchical planning structure consisting of national land use guidelines, regional land use plans, municipal master plans, and local detailed plans. Coordinated under the Land Use and Building Act and overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the system integrates environmental considerations (e.g. valuable habitats, ecological connectivity, and green infrastructure) into planning and decision-making thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Complementing this, Finland's maritime spatial planning system applies an ecosystem-based approach to the use of marine areas, aiming to balance economic activities such as shipping, energy production, and fisheries with the protection of marine ecosystems and the achievement of good environmental status.

Finland's land use planning system and maritime spatial planning system cover all land areas, inland water areas and coastal and marine areas. However, neither is primarily a conservation planning system designed to safeguard biodiversity. Hence, all answers above are “Partially”.

Land use planning in Finland is based on a participatory and transparent process. Authorities, landowners, stakeholders, and the general public have statutory rights to be informed and to participate at different stages of plan preparation. Plans are developed through open consultation, including public notices, access to planning documents,

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opportunities to submit opinions and objections, and formal hearings. This participatory approach enhances the quality and legitimacy of planning outcomes and supports biodiversity objectives by enabling local ecological knowledge, stakeholder perspectives, and environmental concerns to be considered in land use and development decisions.

The aim of the protection of waters and marine areas is that the status of the Baltic Sea and the rivers, lakes and groundwater is at least good. With the programme to improve the state of waters and marine areas (Ahti Programme 2023–2027), Finland continues intensified actions to achieve a good ecological status of the Baltic Sea and waters. The programme continues the actions under the Programme on More Efficient Water Protection (2019–2023), the Programme for Nutrient Recycling (2012–2023) and the Archipelago Sea Programme (2021–) See also research VELMU programme <https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/nature-waters-and-seas/natural-diversity/conservation-and-research-programmes/velmu-programme>

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Fully

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Partially

Comments

EN

The binary indicator of IAS (6.b) is considered fully implemented with respect to sub-question a) 6.1 (regulations and processes). However, although several comprehensive measures are in place to prevent the introduction and establishment of IAS in Finland, insufficient resources (financial and/or human) compel us to select the answer “Partially” for sub-questions b) 6.2 and c) 6.3.

Regulations and processes:

Since 2015, Finland, as an EU Member State, has applied Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of invasive alien species (IAS) [Regulation - 1143/2014 - EN - EUR-Lex](#). This Regulation is fully binding and directly applicable across all Member States. The Union list of IAS came into force on August 3, 2016, and has been updated on August 2, 2017; August 15, 2019; May 20, 2022; and June 20, 2025. Species on this list are classified as invasive throughout the EU, and their import, cultivation, sale, possession, or release into the environment is prohibited.

Finland's national legislation on invasive alien species (IAS), the **Act on managing the risks caused by alien species** (adopted in 2016), provides additional provisions for the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014. The Act defines the national responsibilities, designates the competent authorities, and sets out the measures for IAS management and control in Finland. In addition, since June 1, 2019, the **Government Decree on the Management of Risks from Alien Species** has been in force. It includes Finland's **national list of alien species**, as well as the criteria for its compilation. This list covers species that are not included in the EU list but are considered harmful under Finnish conditions. These species have also been brought under national legislation. Furthermore, a large number of other harmful alien species have been identified that require monitoring and measures to prevent their spread.

Measures in place:

Responsibilities related to invasive alien species (IAS) management in Finland have been assigned to various authorities. However, the resources allocated for this work remain insufficient. Efforts have primarily focused on implementing EU legislation. In addition, citizens and non-governmental organisations contribute to IAS control through voluntary work, often with limited resources.

Several **management plans to prevent IAS** have been developed in Finland to support IAS legislation and guide necessary preventive measures. The selection of management actions is based on the risk posed by each species, considering the

costs and benefits of prevention. Risk assessments evaluate species' characteristics, harmful impacts, potential to spread and establish in Finland's climate, current distribution and stage of invasion, and available control methods. Each management plan outlines measures to prevent the introduction and spread of alien species, identifies responsible authorities and cooperation partners, and includes an implementation timeline.

Communication and awareness-raising play a crucial role in IAS management. In Finland, the national IAS web portal (<https://vieraslajit.fi/>) consolidates all available information on the management of invasive alien species. The website supports identification, control efforts, and the collection of species sightings for monitoring and research purposes. It also provides information on relevant legislation and management plans related to IAS prevention.

The prevention of invasive alien species is most effective when conducted through cooperation among authorities, stakeholders, and private individuals. Since 2013, the Finnish Advisory Board for Invasive Alien Species, comprising 30 different IAS actors, has served as the national expert body. Its role is to promote, monitor, and develop the implementation of EU and national IAS legislation, as well as to coordinate communication targeting diverse audiences on IAS issues.

Finland has actively participated in various international, regional, and Nordic projects related to invasive alien species. For example, the [Barents Invasive Alien Species](#) project aimed to strengthen IAS management and expertise in the Barents region, focusing on invasive alien plants and pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. This work is partly continued through the ongoing [BB Alien](#) project (Interreg Aurora-funded). In addition, several other projects addressing IAS fully or partially are currently underway, including [INSPIRE](#) (Interreg Aurora-funded), [SOTKA](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Helmi](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Priodiversity LIFE](#) (EU LIFE), [ROSE](#) (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment), and [OneSTOP](#) (EU Commission). The projects develop methods for detecting and controlling IAS, implement control measures, and promote cooperation between different stakeholders.

Regional Arctic cooperation on invasive alien species has also played an important role in Finland. The [Arctic Invasive Alien Species Strategy](#), adopted at the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in 2017, laid the foundation for several key projects that have since been implemented. Finland maintains close collaboration with neighbouring EU and Nordic countries to prevent the spread of IAS. These partnerships include regular meetings, experience and information exchange, and

informal contacts when needed for specific cases. The [Nordic Council of Ministers](#) is also actively involved in IAS prevention and management through joint projects and strategies that promote cooperation, knowledge sharing, and policy development across the Nordic region. See, for example, the earlier work and report [Invasive Alien Species](#).

Private sector involvement has proven beneficial in implementing IAS measures in Finland. A notable best practice is the innovative mobile game Crowdsorsa (<https://www.crowdsorsa.com/invasive-species/>), which engages citizens in detecting and eradicating invasive alien species in their neighborhoods and beyond. In addition, several companies offer services to control IAS and/or develop methods for detecting and eradicating IAS (e.g. hot water treatment for plants).

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is “None of the above.” The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

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12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?

Partially

Comments

In Finland green/blue spaces are recognized in urban areas, in urban planning processes and policies, legislative and citizens science actions. Many cities (e.g. Helsinki, Lahti, Tampere, among others) have focused targets and actions to develop, add and manage green/blue spaces for future generations in a holistic and whole of society manner. However, in some cities biodiversity is still not comprehensively considered in all aspects of urban planning. See chapter III, target 8, target 16 and target 18.

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14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations,

planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

14.1/14.3 The principle of sectoral responsibility has been adopted in the conservation of biodiversity, meaning that each sector takes responsibility for reducing its harmful impacts on the natural environment. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into sector policies and the incorporation of these issues into strategic sectoral planning is key. Progress have been made within Finland's national administration and the implementation of this is largely a matter of continuing to promote these trends towards greater sectoral responsibility in a holistic manner. For instance NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the work have as well promoted the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Please see the [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation](#).

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14.5 Despite progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains a challenge, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, biodiversity and environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, including gaps in data availability and interoperability, limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts need attention.

Finland is as well part of the International Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group.

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices

Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

Children and youth

Persons with disabilities

Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

Children and youth

Persons with disabilities

Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people,

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available

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workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural

areas.

- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Partially

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Fully

Comments

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

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The European Union is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since **2014. Regulation (EU) No 511/2014** ("EU ABS Regulation") sets out rules for compliance with user obligations under the Nagoya Protocol within the EU. It establishes obligations for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. **Commission Implementing**

Regulation (EU) 2015/1866 defines the format of due diligence declarations and functioning of the EU register of collections.

Finland ratified the Protocol in **2016** and adopted the **Act on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (394/2016)**. Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge.

Finland is also a party to **other benefit-sharing agreements (including the ITPGRFA)**.

Additionally, Finland is also a **Party to the BBNJ Agreement**. In addition, as a Member State of the **WHO, Finland participates in the PIP Framework**.

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Information on capacity-building activities undertaken by individual actors is not readily available in a consolidated form.

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2

No operationalization of the multilateral mechanism has been done yet. Finland is also a party to other benefit-sharing agreements (including the ITPGRFA). Implementation is under preparation. For example, press releases and information have been shared.

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in question[s] 13.1 [and 13.2] include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Finland does not currently require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Also, Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 establishes obligations for users of associated traditional knowledge.

13.5 Does your country monitor [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the] [benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?

Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Information on the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

is available from the Sami Parliament. To date, however, no agreements (PIC, MAT) have yet been concluded regarding the use of such traditional knowledge.

13.6 Does your country monitor non-monetary [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?

Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Information on the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is available from the Sami Parliament. To date, however, no agreements (PIC, MAT) have yet been concluded regarding the use of such traditional knowledge.

13.7 Has your country established measures to ensure compliance with domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation of the country of origin of the genetic resources?

The **regulation (EU) No 511/2014** ("EU ABS Regulation") sets out rules for compliance with user obligations under the Nagoya Protocol within the EU. It establishes obligations for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1866** defines the format of due diligence declarations and functioning of the EU register of collections.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning
For inland water planning

Comments

Finland's land use planning system provides a statutory framework for guiding land development and use in a sustainable manner through a hierarchical planning structure consisting of national land use guidelines, regional land use plans, municipal master plans, and local detailed plans. Coordinated under the Land Use and Building Act and overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the system integrates environmental considerations (e.g. valuable habitats, ecological connectivity, and green infrastructure) into planning and decision-making thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Complementing this, Finland's maritime spatial planning system applies an ecosystem-based approach to the use of marine areas, aiming to balance

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economic activities such as shipping, energy production, and fisheries with the protection of marine ecosystems and the achievement of good environmental status.

Finland's land use planning system and maritime spatial planning system cover all land areas, inland water areas and coastal and marine areas. However, neither is primarily a conservation planning system designed to safeguard biodiversity. Hence, all answers above are "Partially".

Land use planning in Finland is based on a participatory and transparent process. Authorities, landowners, stakeholders, and the general public have statutory rights to be informed and to participate at different stages of plan preparation. Plans are developed through open consultation, including public notices, access to planning documents, opportunities to submit opinions and objections, and formal hearings. This participatory approach enhances the quality and legitimacy of planning outcomes and supports biodiversity objectives by enabling local ecological knowledge, stakeholder perspectives, and environmental concerns to be considered in land use and development decisions.

The aim of the protection of waters and marine areas is that the status of the Baltic Sea and the rivers, lakes and groundwater is at least good. With the programme to improve the state of waters and marine areas (Ahti Programme 2023–2027), Finland continues intensified actions to achieve a good ecological status of the Baltic Sea and waters. The programme continues the actions under the Programme on More Efficient Water Protection (2019–2023), the Programme for Nutrient Recycling (2012–2023) and the Archipelago Sea Programme (2021–) See also research VELMU programme <https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/nature-waters-and-seas/natural-diversity/conservation-and-research-programmes/velmu-programme>

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)

- For terrestrial species
- For freshwater species
- For marine species
- For international trade

Comments

EN

The most important national acts governing hunting and game management are the Hunting Act, the Wildlife and Game Administration Act, the Game Animal Damages Act and the Act on Game Management Fee and Hunting Licence Fee. Finnish hunting legislation and hunting activities are based on the principle of sustainable use. [Hunting restrictions - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

In addition to national legislation, game husbandry and hunting are also governed by EU legislation. The European Union can make international agreements that bind its Member States. EU legislation binding all Member States includes regulations, directives and decisions. The key legal instruments concerning game husbandry and hunting are the so-called Habitats Directive, Birds Directive and the Regulation on trade in seal products.

EU Regulation (EC No 1007/2009) on trade in seal products establishes harmonized rules concerning the placing on the market of seal products. The hunting of seals has led to expressions of serious concerns by members of the public and governments sensitive to animal welfare considerations.

[L_2009286EN.01003601.xml](#)

The Finnish Fishing Act requires Finland to ensure the good status of fish stocks. The objective of managing fish stocks should be to use fish resources in an ecologically, economically and socially sustainable manner. Multiannual plans help maintain the viability of fish stocks and ensure their natural life cycle. Fish stock management measures should also preserve the biodiversity of other aquatic flora and fauna. [Fisheries - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#) [Fishing restrictions and management of fish resources - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

EU Member States have the obligation to ensure that the provisions of the Common Fisheries Policy are implemented and compliance is efficiently monitored. The objectives of the provisions include the conservation of marine biodiversity and the sustainable exploitation of fish stocks. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry steers, finances and coordinates the control of commercial fisheries and prepares the related national legislation. [Fisheries industry - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

Commercial fishing at sea is controlled by the Southwest Finland Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centre), the Provincial Government of Åland and the Finnish Border Guard. The ELY Centre and the Provincial Government of Åland also control landings and the first-hand trade of fish. The Finnish Border Guard operates the Fisheries Monitoring Centre. Control measures and inspections concern fishing vessels and their fishing activities at sea, the landings of catches and the activities of first-hand buyers of fish. The traceability of fishery and aquaculture products and consumer information concerning the products are controlled by the Finnish Food

Safety Authority Evira and municipal food authorities.

The key objectives of the Finnish programme of the European Maritime, Fisheries and aquaculture Fund are to support sustainable growth in the fisheries sector, secure the preconditions for primary production, accelerate renewal and innovation, and take environmental issues better into account. The Fund will finance development and investment projects in the fisheries sector, which may relate to sustainable fishing, aquaculture, fish processing and trade, and environmental measures in the fisheries sector. The package also includes innovation programmes for fisheries. In addition, the Fund finances the local development of fisheries, maritime policy, fisheries control and the data collection.

[Forest legislation in Finland - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

An extensive package of new forest acts and related decrees has entered into force in the beginning of 2014, as an outcome of the most comprehensive reform process for decades. The package comprises amendments to the Forest Act and Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and parts of the Timber Measurement Act concerning the measuring of energy wood.

The amendments to the Forest Act increase the freedom of choice of forest owners in managing their own forest property, improve the profitability of forestry and operating conditions of wood-producing industry, and enhance the biodiversity of forests. One important objective in the reform was to have less detailed regulation on the treatment of forests and to clarify the legislation. The most important changes include allowing uneven-aged forest stands, abolition of age and diameter limits in regeneration, more diverse range of tree species, and increase in habitats of special importance (section 10). Notification of the establishment of seedling stands is no longer required and supervision is targeted to the results of regeneration, for which new minimum limits have been specified.

The amendments to the Forest Management Associations Act allow forest owners more freedom of choice in supervising their interests and purchasing forest services, as well as improve the competitiveness and profitability of forestry and related industries. At present, forest management associations finance their activities through membership fees collected from forest owners and returns from their commercial operations. The restrictions on these business operations have been abolished, allowing forest management associations to provide forestry and timber trade services to their members..

The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure good forest health in

particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The new act is similar to the previous one, entitled the Act on Preventing Insect and Fungi Damages. The most significant changes are those concerning the earlier removal of spruce timber in southern Finland, provisions on energy wood, the time limit for taking stumps away from the forest, and definition of damaged wood to be removed from forest. The act simplifies the administration by replacing most of the control in the field by operators' self-supervision. The Forest Damages Prevention Act has been updated in recent years, latest at the beginning of 2023.

The Timber Measurement Act entered into force on 1 July 2013, but the new provisions concerning the measurement of energy wood included a transitional period until the end of the year. In the same way as for other timber assortments, the new provisions ensure the reliability of different kinds of measurement methods.

The Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products implements the EU Timber Regulation No 995/2010 in Finland. The purpose of the act is to prevent the entry of illegally produced timber on the Finnish market. The Finnish Agency for Rural Affairs, as the competent authority, supervises the deliveries of imported timber together with the Finnish Customs and the legality of timber produced in Finland together with the Finnish Forest Centre.

Additionally, the EU Nature and Bird Directives and regulations including EUWTR (Wildlife Trade Regulation, CITES) are important frameworks for regulating trade in wild species.

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Fully

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Partially

Comments

The binary indicator of IAS (6.b) is considered fully implemented with respect to sub-question a) 6.1 (regulations and processes). However, although several comprehensive measures are in place to prevent the introduction and establishment of IAS in Finland, insufficient resources (financial and/or human) compel us to select the answer “Partially” for sub-questions b) 6.2 and c) 6.3.

EN

Regulations and processes:

Since 2015, Finland, as an EU Member State, has applied Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of invasive alien species (IAS) [Regulation - 1143/2014 - EN - EUR-Lex](#). This Regulation is fully binding and directly applicable across all Member States. The Union list of IAS came into force on August 3, 2016, and has been updated on August 2, 2017; August 15, 2019; May 20, 2022; and June 20, 2025. Species on this list are classified as invasive throughout the EU, and their import, cultivation, sale, possession, or release into the environment is prohibited.

Finland's national legislation on invasive alien species (IAS), the **Act on managing the risks caused by alien species** (adopted in 2016), provides additional provisions for the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014. The Act defines the national responsibilities, designates the competent authorities, and sets out the measures for IAS management and control in Finland. In addition, since June 1, 2019, the **Government Decree on the Management of Risks from Alien Species** has been in force. It includes Finland's **national list of alien species**, as well as the criteria for its compilation. This list covers species that are not included in the EU list but are considered harmful under Finnish conditions. These species have also been brought under national legislation. Furthermore, a large number of other harmful alien species have been identified that require monitoring and measures to prevent their spread.

Measures in place:

Responsibilities related to invasive alien species (IAS) management in Finland have been assigned to various authorities. However, the resources allocated for this work remain insufficient. Efforts have primarily focused on implementing EU legislation. In addition, citizens and non-governmental organisations contribute to IAS control through voluntary work, often with limited resources.

Several **management plans to prevent IAS** have been developed in Finland to support IAS legislation and guide necessary preventive measures. The selection of management actions is based on the risk posed by each species, considering the costs and benefits of prevention. Risk assessments evaluate species' characteristics, harmful impacts, potential to spread and establish in Finland's climate, current distribution and stage of invasion, and available control methods. Each management plan outlines measures to prevent the introduction and spread of alien species, identifies responsible authorities and cooperation partners, and includes an implementation timeline.

Communication and awareness-raising play a crucial role in IAS management. In Finland, the national IAS web portal (<https://vieraslajit.fi/>) consolidates all available information on the management of invasive alien species. The website supports identification, control efforts, and the collection of species sightings for monitoring and research purposes. It also provides information on relevant legislation and management plans related to IAS prevention.

The prevention of invasive alien species is most effective when conducted through cooperation among authorities, stakeholders, and private individuals. Since 2013, the Finnish Advisory Board for Invasive Alien Species, comprising 30 different IAS actors, has served as the national expert body. Its role is to promote, monitor, and develop the implementation of EU and national IAS legislation, as well as to coordinate communication targeting diverse audiences on IAS issues.

Finland has actively participated in various international, regional, and Nordic projects related to invasive alien species. For example, the [Barents Invasive Alien Species](#) project aimed to strengthen IAS management and expertise in the Barents region, focusing on invasive alien plants and pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. This work is partly continued through the ongoing [BB Alien](#) project (Interreg Aurora-funded). In addition, several other projects addressing IAS fully or partially are currently underway, including [INSPIRE](#) (Interreg Aurora-funded), [SOTKA](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Helmi](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Priodiversity LIFE](#) (EU LIFE), [ROSE](#)

(Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment), and [OneSTOP](#) (EU Commission). The projects develop methods for detecting and controlling IAS, implement control measures, and promote cooperation between different stakeholders.

Regional Arctic cooperation on invasive alien species has also played an important role in Finland. The [Arctic Invasive Alien Species Strategy](#), adopted at the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in 2017, laid the foundation for several key projects that have since been implemented. Finland maintains close collaboration with neighbouring EU and Nordic countries to prevent the spread of IAS. These partnerships include regular meetings, experience and information exchange, and informal contacts when needed for specific cases. The [Nordic Council of Ministers](#) is also actively involved in IAS prevention and management through joint projects and strategies that promote cooperation, knowledge sharing, and policy development across the Nordic region. See, for example, the earlier work and report [Invasive Alien Species](#).

Private sector involvement has proven beneficial in implementing IAS measures in Finland. A notable best practice is the innovative mobile game Crowdsorsa (<https://www.crowdsorsa.com/invasive-species/>), which engages citizens in detecting and eradicating invasive alien species in their neighborhoods and beyond. In addition, several companies offer services to control IAS and/or develop methods for detecting and eradicating IAS (e.g. hot water treatment for plants).

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation

Adaptation

Disaster risk reduction

Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches

Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is "None of the above." The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

EN

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Partially

9.3.1 If the answer is “fully” or “partially”, disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:

Indigenous peoples and local communities

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Partially

Comments

See responses to question Binary indicator **5b) above including comments, as well as Chapter III National Target 7.**

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Partially

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Fully

Comments

EN

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

The European Union is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since **2014. Regulation (EU) No 511/2014** ("EU ABS Regulation") sets out rules for compliance with user obligations under the Nagoya Protocol within the EU. It establishes obligations for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1866** defines the format of due diligence declarations and functioning of the EU register of collections.

Finland ratified the Protocol in **2016** and adopted the **Act on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (394/2016)**. Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge.

Finland is also a party to **other benefit-sharing agreements (including the ITPGRFA)**.

Additionally, Finland is also a **Party to the BBNJ Agreement**. In addition, as a Member State of the **WHO, Finland participates in the PIP Framework**.

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Information on capacity-building activities undertaken by individual actors is not readily available in a consolidated form.

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2

No operationalization of the multilateral mechanism has been done yet. Finland is also a party to other benefit-sharing agreements (including the ITPGRFA). Implementation is under preparation. For example, press releases and information have been shared.

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in question[s] 13.1 [and 13.2] include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Finland does not currently require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Also, Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 establishes obligations for users of associated traditional knowledge.

13.5 Does your country monitor [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the] [benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?

Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Information on the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is available from the Sami Parliament. To date, however, no agreements (PIC, MAT) have yet been concluded regarding the use of such traditional knowledge.

13.6 Does your country monitor non-monetary [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?

Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Information on the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is available from the Sami Parliament. To date, however, no agreements (PIC, MAT) have yet been concluded regarding the use of such traditional knowledge.

13.7 Has your country established measures to ensure compliance with domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation of the country of origin of the genetic resources?

The **regulation (EU) No 511/2014** ("EU ABS Regulation") sets out rules for compliance with user obligations under the Nagoya Protocol within the EU. It establishes obligations for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1866** defines the format of due diligence declarations and functioning of the EU register of collections.

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Fully

17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Fully

17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Partially

17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Partially

17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?

Fully

17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?

Fully

Comments

17.1 Finland is Party to the Cartagena Protocol since 1 October 2004 (National Decree 130/2004 on 1 October 2004) and to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress since 11 April 2014 (National Decree 142/2018 on 5 March 2018). Our Gene Technology Act (National Regulation 377/1995) has been amended accordingly to include the provisions of the Protocol and the Supplementary Protocol. Finland is part of the European Union and has implemented into its legislation all EU directives and regulations on genetically modified organisms, related to this indicator, in particular, directives 2001/18/EC on deliberate release of genetically modified organisms into the environment and (EU)2018/350 on risk assessment genetically modified organisms.

17.2 See reply in 17.1. The Finnish Environment Institute, the Natural Resources Institute Finland and the Finnish Food Agency have been nominated as expert authorities and institutions and carry out the environmental risk assessment of living modified organisms (LMOs). Further, they also act as supervisory authorities and carry out inspections on field trials. There is no commercial LM plant cultivation in Finland. All use of LMOs must obtain a permit from the Board for Gene Technology (more information www.geenitekniikanlautakunta.fi).

17.3 Neither specific measures have been set up nor systematic collection of data have taken place. This data could be collected from those research groups that actively use genetic resources. For instance, collecting information on international research collaboration, projects and international students and researchers.

17.4 See reply 17.3.

17.5 Guidance on environmental risk assessment is available in national legislation, based on directive (EU)2018/350 and specific European Food Safety Authority guidelines, and in the Cartagena Protocol and especially its specific risk assessment guidance from 2024.

17.6 Information is provided on the webpages of the national expert authorities and institutions and the Board for Gene Technology.

EN

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natrual factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of

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live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.

- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is “None of the above.” The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

EN

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?

Partially

Comments

In Finland green/blue spaces are recognized in urban areas, in urban planning processes and policies, legislative and citizens science actions. Many cities (e.g. Helsinki, Lahti, Tampere, among others) have focused targets and actions to develop, add and manage green/blue spaces for future generations in a holistic and whole of society manner. However, in some cities biodiversity is still not comprehensively considered in all aspects of urban planning. See chapter III, target 8, target 16 and target 18.

EN

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations,

planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

14.1/14.3 The principle of sectoral responsibility has been adopted in the conservation of biodiversity, meaning that each sector takes responsibility for reducing its harmful impacts on the natural environment. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into sector policies and the incorporation of these issues into strategic sectoral planning is key. Progress have been made within Finland's national administration and the implementation of this is largely a matter of continuing to promote these trends towards greater sectoral responsibility in a holistic manner. For instance NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the work have as well promoted the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Please see the [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation](#).

14.5 Despite progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains a challenge, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, biodiversity and environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, including gaps in data availability and interoperability, limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts need attention.

Finland is as well part of the International Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more

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[Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

Comments

Finland's land use planning system provides a statutory framework for guiding land development and use in a sustainable manner through a hierarchical planning structure consisting of national land use guidelines, regional land use plans, municipal master plans, and local detailed plans. Coordinated under the Land Use and Building Act and overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the system integrates environmental considerations (e.g. valuable habitats, ecological connectivity, and green infrastructure) into planning and decision-making thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Complementing this, Finland's maritime spatial planning system applies an ecosystem-based approach to the use of marine areas, aiming to balance economic activities such as shipping, energy production, and fisheries with the protection of marine ecosystems and the achievement of good environmental status.

Finland's land use planning system and maritime spatial planning system cover all land areas, inland water areas and coastal and marine areas. However, neither is primarily a conservation planning system designed to safeguard biodiversity. Hence, all answers above are "Partially".

Land use planning in Finland is based on a participatory and transparent process. Authorities, landowners, stakeholders, and the general public have statutory rights to be informed and to participate at different stages of plan preparation. Plans are developed through open consultation, including public notices, access to planning documents, opportunities to submit opinions and objections, and formal hearings. This participatory approach enhances the quality and legitimacy of planning outcomes and supports biodiversity objectives by enabling local ecological knowledge, stakeholder perspectives, and environmental concerns to be considered in land use and development decisions.

The aim of the protection of waters and marine areas is that the status of the Baltic Sea and the rivers, lakes and groundwater is at least good. With the programme to improve the state of waters and marine areas (Ahti Programme 2023–2027), Finland continues intensified actions to achieve a good ecological status of the Baltic Sea and waters. The programme continues the actions under the Programme on More Efficient Water Protection (2019–2023), the Programme for Nutrient Recycling (2012–2023) and the Archipelago Sea Programme (2021–) See also research VELMU programme <https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/nature-waters-and-seas/natural-diversity/conservation-and-research-programmes/velmu-programme>

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is "None of the above." The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

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12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?

Partially

Comments

In Finland green/blue spaces are recognized in urban areas, in urban planning processes and policies, legislative and citizens science actions. Many cities (e.g. Helsinki, Lahti, Tampere, among others) have focused targets and actions to develop, add and manage green/blue spaces for future generations in a holistic and whole of society manner. However, in some cities biodiversity is still not comprehensively considered in all aspects of urban planning. See chapter III, target 8, target 16 and target 18.

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more

EN

[Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

Comments

Finland's land use planning system provides a statutory framework for guiding land development and use in a sustainable manner through a hierarchical planning structure consisting of national land use guidelines, regional land use plans, municipal master plans, and local detailed plans. Coordinated under the Land Use and Building Act and overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the system integrates environmental considerations (e.g. valuable habitats, ecological connectivity, and green infrastructure) into planning and decision-making thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Complementing this, Finland's maritime spatial planning system applies an ecosystem-based approach to the use of marine areas, aiming to balance economic activities such as shipping, energy production, and fisheries with the protection of marine ecosystems and the achievement of good environmental status.

Finland's land use planning system and maritime spatial planning system cover all land areas, inland water areas and coastal and marine areas. However, neither is primarily a conservation planning system designed to safeguard biodiversity. Hence, all answers above are "Partially".

Land use planning in Finland is based on a participatory and transparent process. Authorities, landowners, stakeholders, and the general public have statutory rights to be informed and to participate at different stages of plan preparation. Plans are developed through open consultation, including public notices, access to planning documents, opportunities to submit opinions and objections, and formal hearings. This participatory approach enhances the quality and legitimacy of planning outcomes and supports biodiversity objectives by enabling local ecological knowledge, stakeholder perspectives, and environmental concerns to be considered in land use and development decisions.

The aim of the protection of waters and marine areas is that the status of the Baltic Sea and the rivers, lakes and groundwater is at least good. With the programme to improve the state of waters and marine areas (Ahti Programme 2023–2027), Finland continues intensified actions to achieve a good ecological status of the Baltic Sea and waters. The programme continues the actions under the Programme on More Efficient Water Protection (2019–2023), the Programme for Nutrient Recycling (2012–2023) and the Archipelago Sea Programme (2021–) See also research VELMU programme <https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/nature-waters-and-seas/natural-diversity/conservation-and-research-programmes/velmu-programme>

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5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)

For terrestrial species
For freshwater species
For marine species
For international trade

Comments

The most important national acts governing hunting and game management are the Hunting Act, the Wildlife and Game Administration Act, the Game Animal Damages Act and the Act on Game Management Fee and Hunting Licence Fee. Finnish hunting legislation and hunting activities are based on the principle of sustainable use. [Hunting restrictions - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

In addition to national legislation, game husbandry and hunting are also governed by EU legislation. The European Union can make international agreements that bind its Member States. EU legislation binding all Member States includes regulations, directives and decisions. The key legal instruments concerning game husbandry and hunting are the so-called Habitats Directive, Birds Directive and the Regulation on trade in seal products.

EU Regulation (EC No 1007/2009) on trade in seal products establishes harmonized rules concerning the placing on the market of seal products. The hunting of seals has led to expressions of serious concerns by members of the public and governments sensitive to animal welfare considerations.

[L_2009286EN.01003601.xml](#)

The Finnish Fishing Act requires Finland to ensure the good status of fish stocks. The objective of managing fish stocks should be to use fish resources in an ecologically, economically and socially sustainable manner. Multiannual plans help maintain the viability of fish stocks and ensure their natural life cycle. Fish stock management measures should also preserve the biodiversity of other aquatic flora and fauna. [Fisheries - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#) [Fishing restrictions and management of fish resources - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

EU Member States have the obligation to ensure that the provisions of the Common Fisheries Policy are implemented and compliance is efficiently monitored. The objectives

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of the provisions include the conservation of marine biodiversity and the sustainable exploitation of fish stocks. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry steers, finances and coordinates the control of commercial fisheries and prepares the related national legislation. [Fisheries industry - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

Commercial fishing at sea is controlled by the Southwest Finland Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centre), the Provincial Government of Åland and the Finnish Border Guard. The ELY Centre and the Provincial Government of Åland also control landings and the first-hand trade of fish. The Finnish Border Guard operates the Fisheries Monitoring Centre. Control measures and inspections concern fishing vessels and their fishing activities at sea, the landings of catches and the activities of first-hand buyers of fish. The traceability of fishery and aquaculture products and consumer information concerning the products are controlled by the Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira and municipal food authorities.

The key objectives of the Finnish programme of the European Maritime, Fisheries and aquaculture Fund are to support sustainable growth in the fisheries sector, secure the preconditions for primary production, accelerate renewal and innovation, and take environmental issues better into account. The Fund will finance development and investment projects in the fisheries sector, which may relate to sustainable fishing, aquaculture, fish processing and trade, and environmental measures in the fisheries sector. The package also includes innovation programmes for fisheries. In addition, the Fund finances the local development of fisheries, maritime policy, fisheries control and the data collection.

[Forest legislation in Finland - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

An extensive package of new forest acts and related decrees has entered into force in the beginning of 2014, as an outcome of the most comprehensive reform process for decades. The package comprises amendments to the Forest Act and Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and parts of the Timber Measurement Act concerning the measuring of energy wood.

The amendments to the Forest Act increase the freedom of choice of forest owners in managing their own forest property, improve the profitability of forestry and operating conditions of wood-producing industry, and enhance the biodiversity of forests. One important objective in the reform was to have less detailed regulation on the treatment of forests and to clarify the legislation. The most important changes include allowing uneven-aged forest stands, abolition of age and diameter limits in regeneration, more diverse range of tree species, and increase in habitats of special importance (section 10). Notification of the establishment of seedling stands is no longer required and supervision

is targeted to the results of regeneration, for which new minimum limits have been specified.

The amendments to the Forest Management Associations Act allow forest owners more freedom of choice in supervising their interests and purchasing forest services, as well as improve the competitiveness and profitability of forestry and related industries. At present, forest management associations finance their activities through membership fees collected from forest owners and returns from their commercial operations. The restrictions on these business operations have been abolished, allowing forest management associations to provide forestry and timber trade services to their members..

The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure good forest health in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The new act is similar to the previous one, entitled the Act on Preventing Insect and Fungi Damages. The most significant changes are those concerning the earlier removal of spruce timber in southern Finland, provisions on energy wood, the time limit for taking stumps away from the forest, and definition of damaged wood to be removed from forest. The act simplifies the administration by replacing most of the control in the field by operators' self-supervision. The Forest Damages Prevention Act has been updated in recent years, latest at the beginning of 2023.

The Timber Measurement Act entered into force on 1 July 2013, but the new provisions concerning the measurement of energy wood included a transitional period until the end of the year. In the same way as for other timber assortments, the new provisions ensure the reliability of different kinds of measurement methods.

The Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products implements the EU Timber Regulation No 995/2010 in Finland. The purpose of the act is to prevent the entry of illegally produced timber on the Finnish market. The Finnish Agency for Rural Affairs, as the competent authority, supervises the deliveries of imported timber together with the Finnish Customs and the legality of timber produced in Finland together with the Finnish Forest Centre.

Additionally, the EU Nature and Bird Directives and regulations including EUWTR (Wildlife Trade Regulation, CITES) are important frameworks for regulating trade in wild species.

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Fully

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Partially

Comments

The binary indicator of IAS (6.b) is considered fully implemented with respect to sub-question a) 6.1 (regulations and processes). However, although several comprehensive measures are in place to prevent the introduction and establishment of IAS in Finland, insufficient resources (financial and/or human) compel us to select the answer “Partially” for sub-questions b) 6.2 and c) 6.3.

Regulations and processes:

Since 2015, Finland, as an EU Member State, has applied Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of invasive alien species (IAS) [Regulation - 1143/2014 - EN - EUR-Lex](#). This Regulation is fully binding and directly applicable across all Member States. The Union list of IAS came into force on August 3, 2016, and has been updated on August 2, 2017; August 15, 2019; May 20, 2022; and June 20, 2025. Species on this list are classified as invasive throughout the EU, and their import, cultivation, sale, possession, or release into the environment is prohibited.

Finland’s national legislation on invasive alien species (IAS), the **[Act on managing the risks caused by alien species](#)** (adopted in 2016), provides additional provisions

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for the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014. The Act defines the national responsibilities, designates the competent authorities, and sets out the measures for IAS management and control in Finland. In addition, since June 1, 2019, the **Government Decree on the Management of Risks from Alien Species** has been in force. It includes Finland's **national list of alien species**, as well as the criteria for its compilation. This list covers species that are not included in the EU list but are considered harmful under Finnish conditions. These species have also been brought under national legislation. Furthermore, a large number of other harmful alien species have been identified that require monitoring and measures to prevent their spread.

Measures in place:

Responsibilities related to invasive alien species (IAS) management in Finland have been assigned to various authorities. However, the resources allocated for this work remain insufficient. Efforts have primarily focused on implementing EU legislation. In addition, citizens and non-governmental organisations contribute to IAS control through voluntary work, often with limited resources.

Several **management plans to prevent IAS** have been developed in Finland to support IAS legislation and guide necessary preventive measures. The selection of management actions is based on the risk posed by each species, considering the costs and benefits of prevention. Risk assessments evaluate species' characteristics, harmful impacts, potential to spread and establish in Finland's climate, current distribution and stage of invasion, and available control methods. Each management plan outlines measures to prevent the introduction and spread of alien species, identifies responsible authorities and cooperation partners, and includes an implementation timeline.

Communication and awareness-raising play a crucial role in IAS management. In Finland, the national IAS web portal (<https://vieraslajit.fi/>) consolidates all available information on the management of invasive alien species. The website supports identification, control efforts, and the collection of species sightings for monitoring and research purposes. It also provides information on relevant legislation and management plans related to IAS prevention.

The prevention of invasive alien species is most effective when conducted through cooperation among authorities, stakeholders, and private individuals. Since 2013, the Finnish Advisory Board for Invasive Alien Species, comprising 30 different IAS actors, has served as the national expert body. Its role is to promote, monitor, and develop the implementation of EU and national IAS legislation, as well as to coordinate

communication targeting diverse audiences on IAS issues.

Finland has actively participated in various international, regional, and Nordic projects related to invasive alien species. For example, the [Barents Invasive Alien Species](#) project aimed to strengthen IAS management and expertise in the Barents region, focusing on invasive alien plants and pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. This work is partly continued through the ongoing [BB Alien](#) project (Interreg Aurora-funded). In addition, several other projects addressing IAS fully or partially are currently underway, including [INSPIRE](#) (Interreg Aurora-funded), [SOTKA](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Helmi](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Priodiversity LIFE](#) (EU LIFE), [ROSE](#) (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment), and [OneSTOP](#) (EU Commission). The projects develop methods for detecting and controlling IAS, implement control measures, and promote cooperation between different stakeholders.

Regional Arctic cooperation on invasive alien species has also played an important role in Finland. The [Arctic Invasive Alien Species Strategy](#), adopted at the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in 2017, laid the foundation for several key projects that have since been implemented. Finland maintains close collaboration with neighbouring EU and Nordic countries to prevent the spread of IAS. These partnerships include regular meetings, experience and information exchange, and informal contacts when needed for specific cases. The [Nordic Council of Ministers](#) is also actively involved in IAS prevention and management through joint projects and strategies that promote cooperation, knowledge sharing, and policy development across the Nordic region. See, for example, the earlier work and report [Invasive Alien Species](#).

Private sector involvement has proven beneficial in implementing IAS measures in Finland. A notable best practice is the innovative mobile game Crowdsorsa (<https://www.crowdsorsa.com/invasive-species/>), which engages citizens in detecting and eradicating invasive alien species in their neighborhoods and beyond. In addition, several companies offer services to control IAS and/or develop methods for detecting and eradicating IAS (e.g. hot water treatment for plants).

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is "None of the above." The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

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9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Partially

9.3.1 If the answer is “fully” or “partially”, disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:

Indigenous peoples and local communities

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Partially

Comments

See responses to question Binary indicator **5b) above including comments, as well as Chapter III National Target 7.**

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12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?

Partially

Comments

In Finland green/blue spaces are recognized in urban areas, in urban planning processes and policies, legislative and citizens science actions. Many cities (e.g. Helsinki, Lahti, Tampere, among others) have focused targets and actions to develop, add and manage green/blue spaces for future generations in a holistic and whole of society manner. However, in some cities biodiversity is still not comprehensively considered in all aspects of urban planning. See chapter III, target 8, target 16 and target 18.

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14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

14.1/14.3 The principle of sectoral responsibility has been adopted in the conservation of biodiversity, meaning that each sector takes responsibility for reducing its harmful impacts on the natural environment. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into sector policies and the incorporation of these issues into strategic sectoral planning is key. Progress have been made within Finland's national administration and the implementation of this is largely a matter of continuing to promote these trends towards greater sectoral responsibility in a holistic manner. For instance NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the work have as well promoted the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Please see the [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the](#)

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[Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation.](#)

14.5 Despite progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains a challenge, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, biodiversity and environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, including gaps in data availability and interoperability, limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts need attention.

Finland is as well part of the International Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group.

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Under development

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

Partially

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

Fully

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

Partially

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

Under development

Comments

- 15.1 under development
 - EU has adopted directive on corporate responsibility reporting. The CSRD Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting) requires large companies and listed SMEs in the EU to disclose detailed sustainability information (including risks and impacts on biodiversity) in their annual reports. Directive requires large companies to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts, risks, and opportunities across their own operations and their entire value chain. Reports must address both how the company affects people and the environment, and how sustainability issues impact the company's financial performance. Finland has implemented the CSRD by amending its Accounting Act and Auditing Act, along with several related laws, to align with EU requirements. The national legislation was adopted in late 2023, and the obligations apply progressively, starting with large listed companies reporting sustainability information for the 2024 financial year, published in 2025.
 - EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector:

EN

Requires financial institutions to disclose sustainability risks and impacts in investment products.

- EU has adopted Directive on corporate sustainability due diligence (Directive 2024/1760). The aim of this Directive is to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour in companies' operations and across their global value chains. The new rules will ensure that companies in scope identify and address adverse human rights and environmental impacts of their actions inside and outside Europe. The directive entered into force on 25 July 2024. At the national level the implementation is ongoing.
- 15.2 partially
 - Finland has implemented measures—primarily through EU regulations—to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide consumers with relevant sustainability information to support sustainable consumption patterns.
 - Key regulations include:
 - EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector: Requires financial institutions to disclose sustainability risks and impacts in investment products.
 - Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU Mandates large companies to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, including biodiversity and resource use.
 - EU Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088): Defines which economic activities are environmentally sustainable, guiding both corporate disclosures and consumer understanding.
 - These regulations are enforced in Finland by authorities such as the Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) and the Consumer Protection Agency, ensuring transparency and accountability in sustainability-related communications.
- 15.3 fully
 - Finland applies the EU ABS Regulation (511/2014), which implements the Nagoya Protocol. The EU regulation is directly applicable. Companies using genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge must ensure legal access to the resources, respect benefit-sharing agreements with the

country or community of origin, submit a due diligence declaration via the EU's DECLARE system

- 15.4 partially
 - While Finland does not yet have a comprehensive biodiversity law specifically targeting large corporations, the combination of EU regulations including Taxonomy regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088), Due diligence directive (Directive (EU) 2024/1760 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on corporate sustainability due diligence and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and Regulation (EU) 2023/2859) and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting) and national level legislation including the voluntary ecological compensations scheme (Nature conservation act 9/2023) and emerging nature credit market creates a framework that encourages companies to reduce their biodiversity impacts
- 15.5 no

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?

Partially

Comments

Legislation

Finland's waste legislation aligns with EU directives but also includes stricter national standards to promote the circular economy, prevent harm to health and the environment, and ensure sustainable natural resource use. Key principles include prevention, the polluter-pays principle, producer responsibility for specific products, the precautionary principle, and the proximity principle.

Municipalities are responsible for organizing municipal waste management, while producers manage the waste from their products through extended producer responsibility schemes. The legislation includes targets on certain waste streams as well as the obligation to draft a Waste Plan.

National Strategies

Finland's Waste Plan is a strategic plan required under the Finnish Waste Act and the EU Waste Framework Directive. It aims to shift from waste as a burden to waste as a resource, integrating waste management into a sustainable circular economy. The aim is to increase the recycling rate at least to the level of the recycling targets of the EU.

Focus areas in the strategy are slow the growth of municipal waste relative to GDP and reach 55 % recycling target by 2025, 60 % by 2030, and 65 % by 2035. Halve food waste by 2030. Reduce construction and demolition waste and raise the material recovery (recycling) rate target e.g. 70%. Prolong lifespan of electrical products, promote reuse and increase recovery of critical raw materials. Increase material recycling of packaging to at least the levels required by EU directives.

Finland's national food waste programme involves monitoring, reporting, and

EN

developing a roadmap to reduce food waste across the entire food chain, supporting the UN's goal to halve waste by 2030. Key initiatives include public awareness campaigns like the [lessfoodwaste.fi](https://www.lessfoodwaste.fi) project, the creation of a national food waste calculator, and the development of a food waste ecosystem in the Helsinki metropolitan area to promote circular economy principles and better utilize surplus food.

Strategic programme to promote a circular economy has a vision of a carbon-neutral circular economy society, where economic success is built on sustainable resource use and circular practices. Based on the strategy the government has set targets on resource use: the total consumption of domestic primary raw materials in 2035 must not exceed the 2015 level, resource productivity (economic output per unit of resource used) and the share of materials reused in the economy will double by 2035 compared to 2015.

One of the strategic action of the programme is to engage companies, municipalities, and regions via the **Circular Economy Green Deal**, a voluntary commitment to reduce resource use and promote low-carbon practices.

Sustainable public procurement is promoted in Finland through multi-actor cooperation, at the various levels of administration, and by means of guides for various contracting authorities. At the moment, the Ministry of the Environment is preparing ecological targets for public procurement in broad cooperation with stakeholders, focusing on procurement categories with the most significant environmental impacts.

Mechanisms to improve awareness or education about the impacts of consumption on biodiversity

Food waste

- **Reducing food waste** - public awareness campaign [lessfoodwaste.fi](https://www.lessfoodwaste.fi) funded by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Finland also holds a **National Food Waste Week** called [Hävikkiweek](https://www.havikkiviikko.fi) annually in September.

Consumption

- **Lifestyle Test** on the Sitoumus2050 platform (developed by Finnish Innovation fund Sitra) is an online tool where anyone in Finland can quickly assess the environmental impact of their daily choices. The test covers areas such as housing, transport, food, and consumption habits. After completing it,

user get personalised tips on how to reduce your footprint and can make a Commitment2050 pledge to take concrete actions towards a more sustainable lifestyle. <https://www.sitra.fi/en/projects/lifestyle-test-2/>

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

EN

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Partially

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Partially

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Partially

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

Partially

Comments

Finland has adopted a resolution on the Action Plan for Gender Equality 2024–2027, and has achieved a high degree of gender equality, with a significant number of women in decision-making and managerial roles in public life. Furthermore, women account for 35% of board members in listed companies (2025). However, only 10% of CEOs are women (2024). Challenges remain, including an increase in sexual and gender-based violence. A comprehensive reform of the Act on Sexual Offences and amendments to restraining order legislation were adopted in 2022, strengthening the status and rights of victims.

In 2023, 92 women were elected to the Finnish Parliament, amounting to 46 per cent of all elected members. A record number of women were 106 Publications of the Finnish Government 2025:71 elected as councilors in the spring 2025 municipal elections. The proportion of women among the elected councilors is 44.9 per cent, which represents an increase of 4.7 percentage points compared to the 2021 municipal elections. In 2024, amendments were made to the Criminal Code concerning the criminalization of forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and these amendments reinforce women’s and girls’ rights.

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The average gender pay gap has diminished slowly from 16.3 per cent in 2020 to 15.4 per cent in 2023. The Equal Pay Programme 2024–2027 brings together the measures of the Government and central labour market organizations to narrow the pay gap further. The objective is to reduce pay gap to at least 14.5 per cent in 2024–2027. Finland has made great steps towards parental equality after the Family Leave Reform entered into force in 2022. Fathers of children born in 2022 have on average taken out 78 parental allowance days compared to 44 days of fathers of children born under the old rules.

Finland's actions to promote the SDG5 at the global level Human rights and improving the status of women and girls are key elements in Finland's foreign and security policy. Promoting gender equality is one of Finland's long-term objectives.

In line with EU policy, Finland seeks to make gradual progress towards 85 per cent of development finance promoting gender equality. Finland promotes gender equality internationally by supporting UN Women through voluntary funding. Alongside core funding, Finland has supported the work of UN Women at a country level in Tanzania, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, for example to increase women's political participation and prevent gender-based violence.

Finland participates actively in UN Women's five-year Generation Equality campaign (2022–2026). Finland promotes the prevention of gender-based violence, and the access to services, especially in fragile situations, for victims and survivors of such violence, including persons with disabilities. Finland strengthens the awareness of all women and girls of their rights and their possibilities to act on their own behalf.

107 Publications of the Finnish Government 2025:71 Gender equality is also promoted through development policy investments. All investment negotiations include gender equality objectives as a cross-cutting theme. For example, Finland is an anchor investor in ADB Ventures, an investment fund that makes the majority (75 per cent) of its venture capital investments in growth companies promoting women's economic empowerment and equality in working life. Finland implements the UN Resolution on Women, Peace and Security by means of a National Action Plan supporting the realization of women's rights in conflicts, women's equal and stronger participation in peacebuilding, peace processes, crisis management and decisions concerning peace and security. Finland also promotes the economic and political participation of women. <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/finland/voluntary-national-review-2025>

Finland has also replied to the CBD notification **Information on Efforts and Steps Taken by the Finnish Government to Implement the Gender Plan of Action in National Reporting, Including Sex-Disaggregated Data (Notification 2025-2029)** **Equality statistics are relatively well available in Finland.** The most recent compilation publication is Statistics Finland's *Gender Equality in Finland* 2025: <https://stat.fi/tup/tasaarvo/index.html>; <https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/>

[handle/10024/166456/STM_2025_11_J.pdf](https://hdl.handle/10024/166456/STM_2025_11_J.pdf) with a summary available in English.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that

EN

regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision, 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning
For inland water planning

Comments

Finland's land use planning system provides a statutory framework for guiding land development and use in a sustainable manner through a hierarchical planning structure consisting of national land use guidelines, regional land use plans, municipal master plans, and local detailed plans. Coordinated under the Land Use and Building Act and overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the system integrates environmental considerations (e.g. valuable habitats, ecological connectivity, and green infrastructure) into planning and decision-making thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Complementing this, Finland's maritime spatial planning system applies an ecosystem-based approach to the use of marine areas, aiming to balance economic activities such as shipping, energy production, and fisheries with the protection of marine ecosystems and the achievement of good environmental status.

EN

Finland's land use planning system and maritime spatial planning system cover all land areas, inland water areas and coastal and marine areas. However, neither is primarily a conservation planning system designed to safeguard biodiversity. Hence, all answers above are "Partially".

Land use planning in Finland is based on a participatory and transparent process. Authorities, landowners, stakeholders, and the general public have statutory rights to be informed and to participate at different stages of plan preparation. Plans are developed through open consultation, including public notices, access to planning documents, opportunities to submit opinions and objections, and formal hearings. This participatory approach enhances the quality and legitimacy of planning outcomes and supports biodiversity objectives by enabling local ecological knowledge, stakeholder perspectives, and environmental concerns to be considered in land use and development decisions.

The aim of the protection of waters and marine areas is that the status of the Baltic Sea and the rivers, lakes and groundwater is at least good. With the programme to improve the state of waters and marine areas (Ahti Programme 2023–2027), Finland continues intensified actions to achieve a good ecological status of the Baltic Sea and waters. The programme continues the actions under the Programme on More Efficient Water Protection (2019–2023), the Programme for Nutrient Recycling (2012–2023) and the Archipelago Sea Programme (2021–) See also research VELMU programme <https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/nature-waters-and-seas/natural-diversity/conservation-and-research-programmes/velmu-programme>

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation

Adaptation

Disaster risk reduction

Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches

Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is "None of the above." The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

EN

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?

Partially

Comments

In Finland green/blue spaces are recognized in urban areas, in urban planning processes and policies, legislative and citizens science actions. Many cities (e.g. Helsinki, Lahti, Tampere, among others) have focused targets and actions to develop, add and manage green/blue spaces for future generations in a holistic and whole of society manner. However, in some cities biodiversity is still not comprehensively considered in all aspects of urban planning. See chapter III, target 8, target 16 and target 18.

EN

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

14.1/14.3 The principle of sectoral responsibility has been adopted in the conservation of biodiversity, meaning that each sector takes responsibility for reducing its harmful impacts on the natural environment. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into sector policies and the incorporation of these issues into strategic sectoral planning is key. Progress have been made within Finland's national administration and the implementation of this is largely a matter of continuing to promote these trends towards greater sectoral responsibility in a holistic manner. For instance NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the work have as well promoted the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Please see the [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation](#).

14.5 Despite progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains a challenge, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, biodiversity and environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, including gaps in data availability and interoperability, limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts need attention.

Finland is as well part of the International Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group.

EN

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices

Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

Children and youth

Persons with disabilities

Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

EN

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Partially

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Partially

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Partially

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

Partially

Comments

EN

Finland has adopted a resolution on the Action Plan for Gender Equality 2024–2027, and has achieved a high degree of gender equality, with a significant number of women in decision-making and managerial roles in public life. Furthermore, women account for 35% of board members in listed companies (2025). However, only 10% of CEOs are women (2024). Challenges remain, including an increase in sexual and gender-based violence. A comprehensive reform of the Act on Sexual Offences and amendments to restraining order legislation were adopted in 2022, strengthening the status and rights of victims.

In 2023, 92 women were elected to the Finnish Parliament, amounting to 46 per cent of all elected members. A record number of women were 106 Publications of the Finnish Government 2025:71 elected as councilors in the spring 2025 municipal elections. The proportion of women among the elected councilors is 44.9 per cent, which represents an increase of 4.7 percentage points compared to the 2021 municipal elections. In 2024, amendments were made to the Criminal Code concerning the criminalization of forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and these amendments reinforce women’s and girls’ rights.

The average gender pay gap has diminished slowly from 16.3 per cent in 2020 to 15.4 per cent in 2023. The Equal Pay Programme 2024–2027 brings together the measures of the Government and central labour market organizations to narrow the pay gap further. The objective is to reduce pay gap to at least 14.5 per cent in 2024–2027. Finland has made great steps towards parental equality after the Family Leave Reform entered into force in 2022. Fathers of children born in 2022 have on average taken out 78 parental allowance days compared to 44 days of fathers of children born under the old rules.

Finland’s actions to promote the SDG5 at the global level Human rights and improving the status of women and girls are key elements in Finland’s foreign and security policy. Promoting gender equality is one of Finland’s long-term objectives.

In line with EU policy, Finland seeks to make gradual progress towards 85 per cent of development finance promoting gender equality. Finland promotes gender equality internationally by supporting UN Women through voluntary funding. Alongside core funding, Finland has supported the work of UN Women at a country level in Tanzania, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, for example to increase women’s

political participation and prevent gender-based violence.

Finland participates actively in UN Women's five-year Generation Equality campaign (2022–2026). Finland promotes the prevention of gender-based violence, and the access to services, especially in fragile situations, for victims and survivors of such violence, including persons with disabilities. Finland strengthens the awareness of all women and girls of their rights and their possibilities to act on their own behalf.

107 Publications of the Finnish Government 2025:71 Gender equality is also promoted through development policy investments. All investment negotiations include gender equality objectives as a cross-cutting theme. For example, Finland is an anchor investor in ADB Ventures, an investment fund that makes the majority (75 per cent) of its venture capital investments in growth companies promoting women's economic empowerment and equality in working life. Finland implements the UN Resolution on Women, Peace and Security by means of a National Action Plan supporting the realization of women's rights in conflicts, women's equal and stronger participation in peacebuilding, peace processes, crisis management and decisions concerning peace and security. Finland also promotes the economic and political participation of women. <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/finland/voluntary-national-review-2025>

Finland has also replied to the CBD notification **Information on Efforts and Steps Taken by the Finnish Government to Implement the Gender Plan of Action in National Reporting, Including Sex-Disaggregated Data (Notification 2025-2029)** **Equality statistics are relatively well available in Finland.** The most recent compilation publication is Statistics Finland's *Gender Equality in Finland 2025*: <https://stat.fi/tup/tasaarvo/index.html>; https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/166456/STM_2025_11_J.pdf with a summary available in English.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes

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amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Fully

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Partially

Comments

The binary indicator of IAS (6.b) is considered fully implemented with respect to sub-question a) 6.1 (regulations and processes). However, although several comprehensive measures are in place to prevent the introduction and establishment of IAS in Finland, insufficient resources (financial and/or human) compel us to select the answer "Partially" for sub-questions b) 6.2 and c) 6.3.

Regulations and processes:

Since 2015, Finland, as an EU Member State, has applied Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of invasive alien species (IAS) [Regulation -](#)

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[1143/2014 - EN - EUR-Lex](#). This Regulation is fully binding and directly applicable across all Member States. The Union list of IAS came into force on August 3, 2016, and has been updated on August 2, 2017; August 15, 2019; May 20, 2022; and June 20, 2025. Species on this list are classified as invasive throughout the EU, and their import, cultivation, sale, possession, or release into the environment is prohibited.

Finland's national legislation on invasive alien species (IAS), the **[Act on managing the risks caused by alien species](#)** (adopted in 2016), provides additional provisions for the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014. The Act defines the national responsibilities, designates the competent authorities, and sets out the measures for IAS management and control in Finland. In addition, since June 1, 2019, the **[Government Decree on the Management of Risks from Alien Species](#)** has been in force. It includes Finland's **[national list of alien species](#)**, as well as the criteria for its compilation. This list covers species that are not included in the EU list but are considered harmful under Finnish conditions. These species have also been brought under national legislation. Furthermore, a large number of other harmful alien species have been identified that require monitoring and measures to prevent their spread.

Measures in place:

Responsibilities related to invasive alien species (IAS) management in Finland have been assigned to various authorities. However, the resources allocated for this work remain insufficient. Efforts have primarily focused on implementing EU legislation. In addition, citizens and non-governmental organisations contribute to IAS control through voluntary work, often with limited resources.

Several **[management plans to prevent IAS](#)** have been developed in Finland to support IAS legislation and guide necessary preventive measures. The selection of management actions is based on the risk posed by each species, considering the costs and benefits of prevention. Risk assessments evaluate species' characteristics, harmful impacts, potential to spread and establish in Finland's climate, current distribution and stage of invasion, and available control methods. Each management plan outlines measures to prevent the introduction and spread of alien species, identifies responsible authorities and cooperation partners, and includes an implementation timeline.

Communication and awareness-raising play a crucial role in IAS management. In Finland, the national IAS web portal (<https://vieraslajit.fi/>) consolidates all available information on the management of invasive alien species. The website supports identification, control efforts, and the collection of species sightings for monitoring

and research purposes. It also provides information on relevant legislation and management plans related to IAS prevention.

The prevention of invasive alien species is most effective when conducted through cooperation among authorities, stakeholders, and private individuals. Since 2013, the Finnish Advisory Board for Invasive Alien Species, comprising 30 different IAS actors, has served as the national expert body. Its role is to promote, monitor, and develop the implementation of EU and national IAS legislation, as well as to coordinate communication targeting diverse audiences on IAS issues.

Finland has actively participated in various international, regional, and Nordic projects related to invasive alien species. For example, the [Barents Invasive Alien Species](#) project aimed to strengthen IAS management and expertise in the Barents region, focusing on invasive alien plants and pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. This work is partly continued through the ongoing [BB Alien](#) project (Interreg Aurora-funded). In addition, several other projects addressing IAS fully or partially are currently underway, including [INSPIRE](#) (Interreg Aurora-funded), [SOTKA](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Helmi](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Priodiversity LIFE](#) (EU LIFE), [ROSE](#) (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment), and [OneSTOP](#) (EU Commission). The projects develop methods for detecting and controlling IAS, implement control measures, and promote cooperation between different stakeholders.

Regional Arctic cooperation on invasive alien species has also played an important role in Finland. The [Arctic Invasive Alien Species Strategy](#), adopted at the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in 2017, laid the foundation for several key projects that have since been implemented. Finland maintains close collaboration with neighbouring EU and Nordic countries to prevent the spread of IAS. These partnerships include regular meetings, experience and information exchange, and informal contacts when needed for specific cases. The [Nordic Council of Ministers](#) is also actively involved in IAS prevention and management through joint projects and strategies that promote cooperation, knowledge sharing, and policy development across the Nordic region. See, for example, the earlier work and report [Invasive Alien Species](#).

Private sector involvement has proven beneficial in implementing IAS measures in Finland. A notable best practice is the innovative mobile game Crowdsorsa (<https://www.crowdsorsa.com/invasive-species/>), which engages citizens in detecting and eradicating invasive alien species in their neighborhoods and beyond. In addition, several companies offer services to control IAS and/or develop methods

for detecting and eradicating IAS (e.g. hot water treatment for plants).

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is "None of the above." The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

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12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?

Partially

Comments

In Finland green/blue spaces are recognized in urban areas, in urban planning processes and policies, legislative and citizens science actions. Many cities (e.g. Helsinki, Lahti, Tampere, among others) have focused targets and actions to develop, add and manage green/blue spaces for future generations in a holistic and whole of society manner. However, in some cities biodiversity is still not comprehensively considered in all aspects of urban planning. See chapter III, target 8, target 16 and target 18.

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more

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[Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

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- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Fully

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Partially

Comments

The binary indicator of IAS (6.b) is considered fully implemented with respect to sub-question a) 6.1 (regulations and processes). However, although several comprehensive measures are in place to prevent the introduction and establishment of IAS in Finland, insufficient resources (financial and/or human) compel us to select the answer “Partially” for sub-questions b) 6.2 and c) 6.3.

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Regulations and processes:

Since 2015, Finland, as an EU Member State, has applied Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of invasive alien species (IAS) [Regulation - 1143/2014 - EN - EUR-Lex](#). This Regulation is fully binding and directly applicable across all Member States. The Union list of IAS came into force on August 3, 2016, and has been updated on August 2, 2017; August 15, 2019; May 20, 2022; and June 20, 2025. Species on this list are classified as invasive throughout the EU, and their import, cultivation, sale, possession, or release into the environment is prohibited.

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Measures in place:

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8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is "None of the above." The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

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9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Partially

9.3.1 If the answer is “fully” or “partially”, disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:

Indigenous peoples and local communities

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Partially

Comments

See responses to question Binary indicator **5b) above including comments, as well as Chapter III National Target 7.**

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natrual factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of

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live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.

- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning
For inland water planning

Comments

Finland's land use planning system provides a statutory framework for guiding land development and use in a sustainable manner through a hierarchical planning structure consisting of national land use guidelines, regional land use plans, municipal master plans, and local detailed plans. Coordinated under the Land Use and Building Act and overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the system integrates environmental considerations (e.g. valuable habitats, ecological connectivity, and green infrastructure) into planning and decision-making thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Complementing this, Finland's maritime spatial planning system applies an ecosystem-based approach to the use of marine areas, aiming to balance economic activities such as shipping, energy production, and fisheries with the protection of marine ecosystems and the achievement of good environmental status.

Finland's land use planning system and maritime spatial planning system cover all land areas, inland water areas and coastal and marine areas. However, neither is primarily a conservation planning system designed to safeguard biodiversity. Hence, all answers above are “Partially”.

EN

Land use planning in Finland is based on a participatory and transparent process. Authorities, landowners, stakeholders, and the general public have statutory rights to be informed and to participate at different stages of plan preparation. Plans are developed through open consultation, including public notices, access to planning documents, opportunities to submit opinions and objections, and formal hearings. This participatory approach enhances the quality and legitimacy of planning outcomes and supports biodiversity objectives by enabling local ecological knowledge, stakeholder perspectives, and environmental concerns to be considered in land use and development decisions.

The aim of the protection of waters and marine areas is that the status of the Baltic Sea and the rivers, lakes and groundwater is at least good. With the programme to improve the state of waters and marine areas (Ahti Programme 2023–2027), Finland continues intensified actions to achieve a good ecological status of the Baltic Sea and waters. The programme continues the actions under the Programme on More Efficient Water Protection (2019–2023), the Programme for Nutrient Recycling (2012–2023) and the Archipelago Sea Programme (2021–) See also research VELMU programme <https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/nature-waters-and-seas/natural-diversity/conservation-and-research-programmes/velmu-programme>

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)

- For terrestrial species
- For freshwater species
- For marine species
- For international trade

Comments

The most important national acts governing hunting and game management are the Hunting Act, the Wildlife and Game Administration Act, the Game Animal Damages Act and the Act on Game Management Fee and Hunting Licence Fee. Finnish hunting legislation and hunting activities are based on the principle of sustainable use. [Hunting restrictions - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

EN

In addition to national legislation, game husbandry and hunting are also governed by EU legislation. The European Union can make international agreements that bind its Member States. EU legislation binding all Member States includes regulations, directives and decisions. The key legal instruments concerning game husbandry and hunting are the so-called Habitats Directive, Birds Directive and the Regulation on trade in seal products.

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The Finnish Fishing Act requires Finland to ensure the good status of fish stocks. The objective of managing fish stocks should be to use fish resources in an ecologically, economically and socially sustainable manner. Multiannual plans help maintain the viability of fish stocks and ensure their natural life cycle. Fish stock management measures should also preserve the biodiversity of other aquatic flora and fauna. [Fisheries - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#) [Fishing restrictions and management of fish resources - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

EU Member States have the obligation to ensure that the provisions of the Common Fisheries Policy are implemented and compliance is efficiently monitored. The objectives of the provisions include the conservation of marine biodiversity and the sustainable exploitation of fish stocks. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry steers, finances and coordinates the control of commercial fisheries and prepares the related national legislation. [Fisheries industry - Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö](#)

Commercial fishing at sea is controlled by the Southwest Finland Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centre), the Provincial Government of Åland and the Finnish Border Guard. The ELY Centre and the Provincial Government of Åland also control landings and the first-hand trade of fish. The Finnish Border Guard operates the Fisheries Monitoring Centre. Control measures and inspections concern fishing vessels and their fishing activities at sea, the landings of catches and the activities of first-hand buyers of fish. The traceability of fishery and aquaculture products and consumer information concerning the products are controlled by the Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira and municipal food authorities.

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aquaculture, fish processing and trade, and environmental measures in the fisheries sector. The package also includes innovation programmes for fisheries. In addition, the Fund finances the local development of fisheries, maritime policy, fisheries control and the data collection.

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Additionally, the EU Nature and Bird Directives and regulations including EUWTR (Wildlife Trade Regulation, CITES) are important frameworks for regulating trade in wild species.

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is "None of the above." The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

EN

9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Partially

9.3.1 If the answer is “fully” or “partially”, disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:

Indigenous peoples and local communities

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Partially

Comments

See responses to question Binary indicator **5b) above including comments, as well as Chapter III National Target 7.**

EN

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Under development

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

Partially

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

Fully

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

Partially

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

Under development

Comments

- 15.1 under development
 - EU has adopted directive on corporate responsibility reporting. The CSRD Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting) requires large companies and listed SMEs in the EU to disclose detailed sustainability information (including risks and impacts on biodiversity) in their annual reports. Directive requires large companies to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts, risks, and opportunities across their own operations and their entire value chain. Reports must address both how the company affects people and the environment, and how sustainability issues impact the company's financial performance. Finland has

EN

implemented the CSRD by amending its Accounting Act and Auditing Act, along with several related laws, to align with EU requirements. The national legislation was adopted in late 2023, and the obligations apply progressively, starting with large listed companies reporting sustainability information for the 2024 financial year, published in 2025.

- EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector: Requires financial institutions to disclose sustainability risks and impacts in investment products.
- EU has adopted Directive on corporate sustainability due diligence (Directive 2024/1760). The aim of this Directive is to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour in companies' operations and across their global value chains. The new rules will ensure that companies in scope identify and address adverse human rights and environmental impacts of their actions inside and outside Europe. The directive entered into force on 25 July 2024. At the national level the implementation is ongoing.
- 15.2 partially
 - Finland has implemented measures—primarily through EU regulations—to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide consumers with relevant sustainability information to support sustainable consumption patterns.
 - Key regulations include:
 - EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector: Requires financial institutions to disclose sustainability risks and impacts in investment products.
 - Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU Mandates large companies to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, including biodiversity and resource use.
 - EU Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088): Defines which economic activities are environmentally sustainable, guiding both corporate disclosures and consumer understanding.
 - These regulations are enforced in Finland by authorities such as the

Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) and the Consumer Protection Agency, ensuring transparency and accountability in sustainability-related communications.

- 15.3 fully
 - Finland applies the EU ABS Regulation (511/2014), which implements the Nagoya Protocol. The EU regulation is directly applicable. Companies using genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge must ensure legal access to the resources, respect benefit-sharing agreements with the country or community of origin, submit a due diligence declaration via the EU's DECLARE system
- 15.4 partially
 - While Finland does not yet have a comprehensive biodiversity law specifically targeting large corporations, the combination of EU regulations including Taxonomy regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088), Due diligence directive (Directive (EU) 2024/1760 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on corporate sustainability due diligence and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and Regulation (EU) 2023/2859) and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting) and national level legislation including the voluntary ecological compensations scheme (Nature conservation act 9/2023) and emerging nature credit market creates a framework that encourages companies to reduce their biodiversity impacts
- 15.5 no

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?

Partially

Comments

Legislation

Finland's waste legislation aligns with EU directives but also includes stricter national standards to promote the circular economy, prevent harm to health and the environment, and ensure sustainable natural resource use. Key principles include prevention, the polluter-pays principle, producer responsibility for specific products, the precautionary principle, and the proximity principle.

Municipalities are responsible for organizing municipal waste management, while producers manage the waste from their products through extended producer responsibility schemes. The legislation includes targets on certain waste streams as well as the obligation to draft a Waste Plan.

National Strategies

Finland's Waste Plan is a strategic plan required under the Finnish Waste Act and the EU Waste Framework Directive. It aims to shift from waste as a burden to waste as a resource, integrating waste management into a sustainable circular economy. The aim is to increase the recycling rate at least to the level of the recycling targets of the EU.

EN

Focus areas in the strategy are slow the growth of municipal waste relative to GDP and reach 55 % recycling target by 2025, 60 % by 2030, and 65 % by 2035. Halve food waste by 2030. Reduce construction and demolition waste and raise the material recovery (recycling) rate target e.g. 70%. Prolong lifespan of electrical products, promote reuse and increase recovery of critical raw materials. Increase material recycling of packaging to at least the levels required by EU directives.

[Finland's national food waste programme](#) involves monitoring, reporting, and developing a roadmap to reduce food waste across the entire food chain, supporting the UN's goal to halve waste by 2030. Key initiatives include public awareness campaigns like the [lessfoodwaste.fi](#) project, the creation of a national food waste calculator, and the development of a food waste ecosystem in the Helsinki metropolitan area to promote circular economy principles and better utilize surplus food.

[Strategic programme to promote a circular economy](#) has a vision of a carbon-neutral circular economy society, where economic success is built on sustainable resource use and circular practices. Based on the strategy the government has set targets on resource use: the total consumption of domestic primary raw materials in 2035 must not exceed the 2015 level, resource productivity (economic output per unit of resource used) and the share of materials reused in the economy will double by 2035 compared to 2015.

One of the strategic action of the programme is to engage companies, municipalities, and regions via the **[Circular Economy Green Deal](#)**, a voluntary commitment to reduce resource use and promote low-carbon practices.

Sustainable public procurement is promoted in Finland through multi-actor cooperation, at the various levels of administration, and by means of guides for various contracting authorities. At the moment, the Ministry of the Environment is preparing ecological targets for public procurement in broad cooperation with stakeholders, focusing on procurement categories with the most significant environmental impacts.

Mechanisms to improve awareness or education about the impacts of consumption on biodiversity

Food waste

- **Reducing food waste** - public awareness campaign [lessfoodwaste.fi](#) funded by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Finland also holds a **National Food Waste Week** called [Hävikkiiviikko](#) annually

in September.

Consumption

- **Lifestyle Test** on the Sitoumus2050 platform (developed by Finnish Innovation fund Sitra) is an online tool where anyone in Finland can quickly assess the environmental impact of their daily choices. The test covers areas such as housing, transport, food, and consumption habits. After completing it, user get personalised tips on how to reduce your footprint and can make a Commitment2050 pledge to take concrete actions towards a more sustainable lifestyle. <https://www.sitra.fi/en/projects/lifestyle-test-2/>

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of

EN

sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning
For inland water planning

Comments

Finland's land use planning system provides a statutory framework for guiding land development and use in a sustainable manner through a hierarchical planning structure

EN

consisting of national land use guidelines, regional land use plans, municipal master plans, and local detailed plans. Coordinated under the Land Use and Building Act and overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the system integrates environmental considerations (e.g. valuable habitats, ecological connectivity, and green infrastructure) into planning and decision-making thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Complementing this, Finland's maritime spatial planning system applies an ecosystem-based approach to the use of marine areas, aiming to balance economic activities such as shipping, energy production, and fisheries with the protection of marine ecosystems and the achievement of good environmental status.

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Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

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For terrestrial species
For freshwater species
For marine species
For international trade

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EN

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Additionally, the EU Nature and Bird Directives and regulations including EUWTR (Wildlife Trade Regulation, CITES) are important frameworks for regulating trade in wild species.

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Fully

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Partially

Comments

The binary indicator of IAS (6.b) is considered fully implemented with respect to sub-question a) 6.1 (regulations and processes). However, although several comprehensive measures are in place to prevent the introduction and establishment of IAS in Finland, insufficient resources (financial and/or human) compel us to select the answer “Partially” for sub-questions b) 6.2 and c) 6.3.

Regulations and processes:

Since 2015, Finland, as an EU Member State, has applied Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of invasive alien species (IAS) [Regulation - 1143/2014 - EN - EUR-Lex](#). This Regulation is fully binding and directly applicable across all Member States. The Union list of IAS came into force on August 3, 2016, and has been updated on August 2, 2017; August 15, 2019; May 20, 2022; and June 20, 2025. Species on this list are classified as invasive throughout the EU, and their import, cultivation, sale, possession, or release into the environment is prohibited.

Finland’s national legislation on invasive alien species (IAS), the **Act on managing the risks caused by alien species** (adopted in 2016), provides additional provisions for the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014. The Act defines the national responsibilities, designates the competent authorities, and sets out the measures for IAS management and control in Finland. In addition, since June 1, 2019, the **Government Decree on the Management of Risks from Alien Species** has

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been in force. It includes Finland's **national list of alien species**, as well as the criteria for its compilation. This list covers species that are not included in the EU list but are considered harmful under Finnish conditions. These species have also been brought under national legislation. Furthermore, a large number of other harmful alien species have been identified that require monitoring and measures to prevent their spread.

Measures in place:

Responsibilities related to invasive alien species (IAS) management in Finland have been assigned to various authorities. However, the resources allocated for this work remain insufficient. Efforts have primarily focused on implementing EU legislation. In addition, citizens and non-governmental organisations contribute to IAS control through voluntary work, often with limited resources.

Several **management plans to prevent IAS** have been developed in Finland to support IAS legislation and guide necessary preventive measures. The selection of management actions is based on the risk posed by each species, considering the costs and benefits of prevention. Risk assessments evaluate species' characteristics, harmful impacts, potential to spread and establish in Finland's climate, current distribution and stage of invasion, and available control methods. Each management plan outlines measures to prevent the introduction and spread of alien species, identifies responsible authorities and cooperation partners, and includes an implementation timeline.

Communication and awareness-raising play a crucial role in IAS management. In Finland, the national IAS web portal (<https://vieraslajit.fi/>) consolidates all available information on the management of invasive alien species. The website supports identification, control efforts, and the collection of species sightings for monitoring and research purposes. It also provides information on relevant legislation and management plans related to IAS prevention.

The prevention of invasive alien species is most effective when conducted through cooperation among authorities, stakeholders, and private individuals. Since 2013, the Finnish Advisory Board for Invasive Alien Species, comprising 30 different IAS actors, has served as the national expert body. Its role is to promote, monitor, and develop the implementation of EU and national IAS legislation, as well as to coordinate communication targeting diverse audiences on IAS issues.

Finland has actively participated in various international, regional, and Nordic projects related to invasive alien species. For example, the [Barents Invasive Alien](#)

[Species](#) project aimed to strengthen IAS management and expertise in the Barents region, focusing on invasive alien plants and pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. This work is partly continued through the ongoing [BB Alien](#) project (Interreg Aurora-funded). In addition, several other projects addressing IAS fully or partially are currently underway, including [INSPIRE](#) (Interreg Aurora-funded), [SOTKA](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Helmi](#) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland), [Priodiversity LIFE](#) (EU LIFE), [ROSE](#) (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment), and [OneSTOP](#) (EU Commission). The projects develop methods for detecting and controlling IAS, implement control measures, and promote cooperation between different stakeholders.

Regional Arctic cooperation on invasive alien species has also played an important role in Finland. The [Arctic Invasive Alien Species Strategy](#), adopted at the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in 2017, laid the foundation for several key projects that have since been implemented. Finland maintains close collaboration with neighbouring EU and Nordic countries to prevent the spread of IAS. These partnerships include regular meetings, experience and information exchange, and informal contacts when needed for specific cases. The [Nordic Council of Ministers](#) is also actively involved in IAS prevention and management through joint projects and strategies that promote cooperation, knowledge sharing, and policy development across the Nordic region. See, for example, the earlier work and report [Invasive Alien Species](#).

Private sector involvement has proven beneficial in implementing IAS measures in Finland. A notable best practice is the innovative mobile game Crowdsorsa (<https://www.crowdsorsa.com/invasive-species/>), which engages citizens in detecting and eradicating invasive alien species in their neighborhoods and beyond. In addition, several companies offer services to control IAS and/or develop methods for detecting and eradicating IAS (e.g. hot water treatment for plants).

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

None of the above

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Partially

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

The NBSAP has not been adopted; therefore, item 8.1 is "None of the above." The Finnish draft NBSAP includes actions addressing both climate change and ocean (specifically Baltic Sea) acidification.

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9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Partially

9.3.1 If the answer is “fully” or “partially”, disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:

Indigenous peoples and local communities

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Partially

Comments

See responses to question Binary indicator **5b) above including comments, as well as Chapter III National Target 7.**

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12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?

Partially

Comments

In Finland green/blue spaces are recognized in urban areas, in urban planning processes and policies, legislative and citizens science actions. Many cities (e.g. Helsinki, Lahti, Tampere, among others) have focused targets and actions to develop, add and manage green/blue spaces for future generations in a holistic and whole of society manner. However, in some cities biodiversity is still not comprehensively considered in all aspects of urban planning. See chapter III, target 8, target 16 and target 18.

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14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

14.1/14.3 The principle of sectoral responsibility has been adopted in the conservation of biodiversity, meaning that each sector takes responsibility for reducing its harmful impacts on the natural environment. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into sector policies and the incorporation of these issues into strategic sectoral planning is key. Progress have been made within Finland's national administration and the implementation of this is largely a matter of continuing to promote these trends towards greater sectoral responsibility in a holistic manner. For instance NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the work have as well promoted the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Please see the [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the](#)

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[Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation.](#)

14.5 Despite progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains a challenge, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, biodiversity and environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, including gaps in data availability and interoperability, limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts need attention.

Finland is as well part of the International Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group.

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Under development

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

Partially

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

Fully

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

Partially

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

Under development

Comments

- 15.1 under development
 - EU has adopted directive on corporate responsibility reporting. The CSRD Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting) requires large companies and listed SMEs in the EU to disclose detailed sustainability information (including risks and impacts on biodiversity) in their annual reports. Directive requires large companies to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts, risks, and opportunities across their own operations and their entire value chain. Reports must address both how the company affects people and the environment, and how sustainability issues impact the company's financial performance. Finland has implemented the CSRD by amending its Accounting Act and Auditing Act, along with several related laws, to align with EU requirements. The national legislation was adopted in late 2023, and the obligations apply progressively, starting with large listed companies reporting sustainability information for the 2024 financial year, published in 2025.
 - EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector:

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Requires financial institutions to disclose sustainability risks and impacts in investment products.

- EU has adopted Directive on corporate sustainability due diligence (Directive 2024/1760). The aim of this Directive is to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour in companies' operations and across their global value chains. The new rules will ensure that companies in scope identify and address adverse human rights and environmental impacts of their actions inside and outside Europe. The directive entered into force on 25 July 2024. At the national level the implementation is ongoing.
- 15.2 partially
 - Finland has implemented measures—primarily through EU regulations—to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide consumers with relevant sustainability information to support sustainable consumption patterns.
 - Key regulations include:
 - EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector: Requires financial institutions to disclose sustainability risks and impacts in investment products.
 - Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU Mandates large companies to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, including biodiversity and resource use.
 - EU Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088): Defines which economic activities are environmentally sustainable, guiding both corporate disclosures and consumer understanding.
 - These regulations are enforced in Finland by authorities such as the Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) and the Consumer Protection Agency, ensuring transparency and accountability in sustainability-related communications.
- 15.3 fully
 - Finland applies the EU ABS Regulation (511/2014), which implements the Nagoya Protocol. The EU regulation is directly applicable. Companies using genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge must ensure legal access to the resources, respect benefit-sharing agreements with the

country or community of origin, submit a due diligence declaration via the EU's DECLARE system

- 15.4 partially
 - While Finland does not yet have a comprehensive biodiversity law specifically targeting large corporations, the combination of EU regulations including Taxonomy regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088), Due diligence directive (Directive (EU) 2024/1760 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on corporate sustainability due diligence and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and Regulation (EU) 2023/2859) and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting) and national level legislation including the voluntary ecological compensations scheme (Nature conservation act 9/2023) and emerging nature credit market creates a framework that encourages companies to reduce their biodiversity impacts
- 15.5 no

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?

Partially

Comments

Legislation

Finland's waste legislation aligns with EU directives but also includes stricter national standards to promote the circular economy, prevent harm to health and the environment, and ensure sustainable natural resource use. Key principles include prevention, the polluter-pays principle, producer responsibility for specific products, the precautionary principle, and the proximity principle.

Municipalities are responsible for organizing municipal waste management, while producers manage the waste from their products through extended producer responsibility schemes. The legislation includes targets on certain waste streams as well as the obligation to draft a Waste Plan.

National Strategies

Finland's Waste Plan is a strategic plan required under the Finnish Waste Act and the EU Waste Framework Directive. It aims to shift from waste as a burden to waste as a resource, integrating waste management into a sustainable circular economy. The aim is to increase the recycling rate at least to the level of the recycling targets of the EU.

Focus areas in the strategy are slow the growth of municipal waste relative to GDP and reach 55 % recycling target by 2025, 60 % by 2030, and 65 % by 2035. Halve food waste by 2030. Reduce construction and demolition waste and raise the material recovery (recycling) rate target e.g. 70%. Prolong lifespan of electrical products, promote reuse and increase recovery of critical raw materials. Increase material recycling of packaging to at least the levels required by EU directives.

Finland's national food waste programme involves monitoring, reporting, and

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developing a roadmap to reduce food waste across the entire food chain, supporting the UN's goal to halve waste by 2030. Key initiatives include public awareness campaigns like the [lessfoodwaste.fi](https://www.lessfoodwaste.fi) project, the creation of a national food waste calculator, and the development of a food waste ecosystem in the Helsinki metropolitan area to promote circular economy principles and better utilize surplus food.

Strategic programme to promote a circular economy has a vision of a carbon-neutral circular economy society, where economic success is built on sustainable resource use and circular practices. Based on the strategy the government has set targets on resource use: the total consumption of domestic primary raw materials in 2035 must not exceed the 2015 level, resource productivity (economic output per unit of resource used) and the share of materials reused in the economy will double by 2035 compared to 2015.

One of the strategic action of the programme is to engage companies, municipalities, and regions via the **Circular Economy Green Deal**, a voluntary commitment to reduce resource use and promote low-carbon practices.

Sustainable public procurement is promoted in Finland through multi-actor cooperation, at the various levels of administration, and by means of guides for various contracting authorities. At the moment, the Ministry of the Environment is preparing ecological targets for public procurement in broad cooperation with stakeholders, focusing on procurement categories with the most significant environmental impacts.

Mechanisms to improve awareness or education about the impacts of consumption on biodiversity

Food waste

- **Reducing food waste** - public awareness campaign [lessfoodwaste.fi](https://www.lessfoodwaste.fi) funded by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Finland also holds a **National Food Waste Week** called [Hävikkiweek](https://www.havikkiviikko.fi) annually in September.

Consumption

- **Lifestyle Test** on the Sitoumus2050 platform (developed by Finnish Innovation fund Sitra) is an online tool where anyone in Finland can quickly assess the environmental impact of their daily choices. The test covers areas such as housing, transport, food, and consumption habits. After completing it,

user get personalised tips on how to reduce your footprint and can make a Commitment2050 pledge to take concrete actions towards a more sustainable lifestyle. <https://www.sitra.fi/en/projects/lifestyle-test-2/>

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

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23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Partially

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Partially

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Partially

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

Partially

Comments

Finland has adopted a resolution on the Action Plan for Gender Equality 2024–2027, and has achieved a high degree of gender equality, with a significant number of women in decision-making and managerial roles in public life. Furthermore, women account for 35% of board members in listed companies (2025). However, only 10% of CEOs are women (2024). Challenges remain, including an increase in sexual and gender-based violence. A comprehensive reform of the Act on Sexual Offences and amendments to restraining order legislation were adopted in 2022, strengthening the status and rights of victims.

In 2023, 92 women were elected to the Finnish Parliament, amounting to 46 per cent of all elected members. A record number of women were 106 Publications of the Finnish Government 2025:71 elected as councilors in the spring 2025 municipal elections. The proportion of women among the elected councilors is 44.9 per cent, which represents an increase of 4.7 percentage points compared to the 2021 municipal elections. In 2024, amendments were made to the Criminal Code concerning the criminalization of forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and these amendments reinforce women’s and girls’ rights.

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The average gender pay gap has diminished slowly from 16.3 per cent in 2020 to 15.4 per cent in 2023. The Equal Pay Programme 2024–2027 brings together the measures of the Government and central labour market organizations to narrow the pay gap further. The objective is to reduce pay gap to at least 14.5 per cent in 2024–2027. Finland has made great steps towards parental equality after the Family Leave Reform entered into force in 2022. Fathers of children born in 2022 have on average taken out 78 parental allowance days compared to 44 days of fathers of children born under the old rules.

Finland's actions to promote the SDG5 at the global level Human rights and improving the status of women and girls are key elements in Finland's foreign and security policy. Promoting gender equality is one of Finland's long-term objectives.

In line with EU policy, Finland seeks to make gradual progress towards 85 per cent of development finance promoting gender equality. Finland promotes gender equality internationally by supporting UN Women through voluntary funding. Alongside core funding, Finland has supported the work of UN Women at a country level in Tanzania, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, for example to increase women's political participation and prevent gender-based violence.

Finland participates actively in UN Women's five-year Generation Equality campaign (2022–2026). Finland promotes the prevention of gender-based violence, and the access to services, especially in fragile situations, for victims and survivors of such violence, including persons with disabilities. Finland strengthens the awareness of all women and girls of their rights and their possibilities to act on their own behalf.

107 Publications of the Finnish Government 2025:71 Gender equality is also promoted through development policy investments. All investment negotiations include gender equality objectives as a cross-cutting theme. For example, Finland is an anchor investor in ADB Ventures, an investment fund that makes the majority (75 per cent) of its venture capital investments in growth companies promoting women's economic empowerment and equality in working life. Finland implements the UN Resolution on Women, Peace and Security by means of a National Action Plan supporting the realization of women's rights in conflicts, women's equal and stronger participation in peacebuilding, peace processes, crisis management and decisions concerning peace and security. Finland also promotes the economic and political participation of women. <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/finland/voluntary-national-review-2025>

Finland has also replied to the CBD notification **Information on Efforts and Steps Taken by the Finnish Government to Implement the Gender Plan of Action in National Reporting, Including Sex-Disaggregated Data (Notification 2025-2029)** **Equality statistics are relatively well available in Finland.** The most recent compilation publication is Statistics Finland's *Gender Equality in Finland* 2025: <https://stat.fi/tup/tasaarvo/index.html>; <https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/>

[handle/10024/166456/STM_2025_11_J.pdf](https://hdl.handle/10024/166456/STM_2025_11_J.pdf) with a summary available in English.

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Under development

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

Partially

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

Fully

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

Partially

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

Under development

Comments

- 15.1 under development
 - EU has adopted directive on corporate responsibility reporting. The CSRD Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting) requires large companies and listed SMEs in the EU to disclose detailed sustainability information (including risks and impacts on biodiversity) in their annual reports. Directive requires large companies to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts, risks, and opportunities across their own operations and their entire value chain. Reports must address both how the company affects people and the environment, and how sustainability issues impact the company's financial performance. Finland has implemented the CSRD by amending its Accounting Act and Auditing Act, along with several related laws, to align with EU requirements. The national legislation was adopted in late 2023, and the obligations apply progressively, starting with large listed companies reporting sustainability information for the 2024 financial year, published in 2025.
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 - EU has adopted Directive on corporate sustainability due diligence (Directive 2024/1760). The aim of this Directive is to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour in companies' operations and across their global value chains. The new rules will ensure that companies in scope identify and address adverse human rights and environmental impacts of their actions inside and outside Europe. The directive entered

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into force on 25 July 2024. At the national level the implementation is ongoing.

- 15.2 partially
 - Finland has implemented measures—primarily through EU regulations—to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide consumers with relevant sustainability information to support sustainable consumption patterns.
 - Key regulations include:
 - EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector: Requires financial institutions to disclose sustainability risks and impacts in investment products.
 - Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU Mandates large companies to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, including biodiversity and resource use.
 - EU Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088): Defines which economic activities are environmentally sustainable, guiding both corporate disclosures and consumer understanding.
 - These regulations are enforced in Finland by authorities such as the Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) and the Consumer Protection Agency, ensuring transparency and accountability in sustainability-related communications.
- 15.3 fully
 - Finland applies the EU ABS Regulation (511/2014), which implements the Nagoya Protocol. The EU regulation is directly applicable. Companies using genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge must ensure legal access to the resources, respect benefit-sharing agreements with the country or community of origin, submit a due diligence declaration via the EU's DECLARE system
- 15.4 partially
 - While Finland does not yet have a comprehensive biodiversity law specifically targeting large corporations, the combination of EU regulations including Taxonomy regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation

(EU) 2019/2088), Due diligence directive (Directive (EU) 2024/1760 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on corporate sustainability due diligence and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and Regulation (EU) 2023/2859) and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards corporate sustainability reporting) and national level legislation including the voluntary ecological compensations scheme (Nature conservation act 9/2023) and emerging nature credit market creates a framework that encourages companies to reduce their biodiversity impacts

- 15.5 no

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

14.1/14.3 The principle of sectoral responsibility has been adopted in the conservation of biodiversity, meaning that each sector takes responsibility for reducing its harmful impacts on the natural environment. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into sector policies and the incorporation of these issues into strategic sectoral planning is key. Progress have been made within Finland's national administration and the implementation of this is largely a matter of continuing to promote these trends towards greater sectoral responsibility in a holistic manner. For instance NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the work have as well promoted the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Please see the [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation](#).

14.5 Despite progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains a challenge, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, biodiversity and environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, including gaps in data availability and interoperability, limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts need attention.

EN

Finland is as well part of the International Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that

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regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision, 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Partially

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Fully

Comments

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy

EN

measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

The European Union is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since **2014**. **Regulation (EU) No 511/2014** ("EU ABS Regulation") sets out rules for compliance with user obligations under the Nagoya Protocol within the EU. It establishes obligations for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1866** defines the format of due diligence declarations and functioning of the EU register of collections.

Finland ratified the Protocol in **2016** and adopted the **Act on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (394/2016)**. Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge.

Finland is also a party to **other benefit-sharing agreements (including the ITPGRFA)**.

Additionally, Finland is also a **Party to the BBNJ Agreement**. In addition, as a Member State of the **WHO, Finland participates in the PIP Framework**.

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Information on capacity-building activities undertaken by individual actors is not readily available in a consolidated form.

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2

No operationalization of the multilateral mechanism has been done yet. Finland is also a party to other benefit-sharing agreements (including the ITPGRFA). Implementation is under preparation. For example, press releases and information have been shared.

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in question[s] 13.1 [and 13.2] include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Finland does not currently require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Also, Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 establishes obligations for users of associated traditional knowledge.

13.5 Does your country monitor [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising]

[the] [benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?

Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Information on the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is available from the Sami Parliament. To date, however, no agreements (PIC, MAT) have yet been concluded regarding the use of such traditional knowledge.

13.6 Does your country monitor non-monetary [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?

Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Information on the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is available from the Sami Parliament. To date, however, no agreements (PIC, MAT) have yet been concluded regarding the use of such traditional knowledge.

13.7 Has your country established measures to ensure compliance with domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation of the country of origin of the genetic resources?

The **regulation (EU) No 511/2014** ("EU ABS Regulation") sets out rules for compliance with user obligations under the Nagoya Protocol within the EU. It establishes obligations for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1866** defines the format of due diligence declarations and functioning of the EU register of collections.

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Fully

17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Fully

17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Partially

17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Partially

17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?

Fully

17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?

Fully

Comments

17.1 Finland is Party to the Cartagena Protocol since 1 October 2004 (National Decree 130/2004 on 1 October 2004) and to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress since 11 April 2014 (National Decree 142/2018 on 5 March 2018). Our Gene Technology Act (National Regulation 377/1995) has been amended accordingly to include the provisions of the Protocol and the Supplementary Protocol. Finland is part of the European Union and has implemented into its legislation all EU directives and regulations on genetically modified organisms, related to this indicator, in particular, directives 2001/18/EC on deliberate release of genetically modified organisms into the environment and (EU)2018/350 on risk assessment genetically modified organisms.

17.2 See reply in 17.1. The Finnish Environment Institute, the Natural Resources Institute Finland and the Finnish Food Agency have been nominated as expert authorities and institutions and carry out the environmental risk assessment of living modified organisms (LMOs). Further, they also act as supervisory authorities and carry out inspections on field trials. There is no commercial LM plant cultivation in Finland. All use of LMOs must obtain a permit from the Board for Gene Technology (more information www.geenitekniikanlautakunta.fi).

17.3 Neither specific measures have been set up nor systematic collection of data have taken place. This data could be collected from those research groups that actively use genetic resources. For instance, collecting information on international research collaboration, projects and international students and researchers.

17.4 See reply 17.3.

17.5 Guidance on environmental risk assessment is available in national legislation, based on directive (EU)2018/350 and specific European Food Safety Authority guidelines, and in the Cartagena Protocol and especially its specific risk assessment guidance from 2024.

17.6 Information is provided on the webpages of the national expert authorities and institutions and the Board for Gene Technology.

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service

EN

indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

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- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Other

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

No

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Other

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Comments

EU twinning programs, EU Life programmes, multi-partner research consortium with e.g. the Finnish Environment Institute, Finnish natural resources institute et al. and the Finnish Academy research initiatives. The sustainable use of biodiversity is an important factor in many environmental sector development co-operation projects supporting the work of environmental authorities. Finland uses various development cooperation funding instruments, such as the Institutional Cooperation Instrument (ICI) and Higher Education Institutions Cooperation Instrument (HEI ICI), to support capacity building of government agencies and higher education institutions in developing countries. Finland has also supported the access and transfer of technology in developing countries. For example, Finland has supported the development of Open Foris which is a free, open-source initiative by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that provides digital tools for forest and land monitoring. Open Foris enables accurate and cost-effective measurement, reporting and verification of forest data. It has over 250000 users in over 190 countries, empowering governments, researchers and communities to track deforestation, restoration and sustainable production.

Finland has a longstanding (over 20 years) cooperation with the University of Eastern Finland in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The two-week program focuses on international environmental law-making and diplomacy. The course addresses a specific theme within international environmental law, with the venue and theme changing each year. It aims to equip both current and future negotiators

EN

(students and practitioners) with the necessary skills to strengthen the negotiation, implementation, and impact of key environmental treaties. The course is supported by the Government of Finland.

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices

Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

EN

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Other

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

No

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Other

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Comments

EU twinning programs, EU Life programmes, multi-partner research consortium with e.g. the Finnish Environment Institute, Finnish natural resources institute et al. and the Finnish Academy research initiatives. The sustainable use of biodiversity is an important factor in many environmental sector development co-operation projects supporting the work of

EN

environmental authorities. Finland uses various development cooperation funding instruments, such as the Institutional Cooperation Instrument (ICI) and Higher Education Institutions Cooperation Instrument (HEI ICI), to support capacity building of government agencies and higher education institutions in developing countries. Finland has also supported the access and transfer of technology in developing countries. For example, Finland has supported the development of Open Foris which is a free, open-source initiative by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that provides digital tools for forest and land monitoring. Open Foris enables accurate and cost-effective measurement, reporting and verification of forest data. It has over 250000 users in over 190 countries, empowering governments, researchers and communities to track deforestation, restoration and sustainable production.

Finland has a longstanding (over 20 years) cooperation with the University of Eastern Finland in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The two-week program focuses on international environmental law-making and diplomacy. The course addresses a specific theme within international environmental law, with the venue and theme changing each year. It aims to equip both current and future negotiators (students and practitioners) with the necessary skills to strengthen the negotiation, implementation, and impact of key environmental treaties. The course is supported by the Government of Finland.

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices

Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

Children and youth

Persons with disabilities

Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

Children and youth

Persons with disabilities

Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

EN

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Other

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

No

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Other

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Comments

EU twinning programs, EU Life programmes, multi-partner research consortium with e.g. the Finnish Environment Institute, Finnish natural resources institute et al. and the Finnish Academy research initiatives. The sustainable use of biodiversity is an important factor in many environmental sector development co-operation projects supporting the work of environmental authorities. Finland uses various development cooperation funding instruments, such as the Institutional Cooperation Instrument (ICI) and Higher Education Institutions Cooperation Instrument (HEI ICI), to support capacity building of government agencies and higher education institutions in developing countries. Finland has also supported the access and transfer of technology in developing countries. For example, Finland has supported the development of Open Foris which is a free, open-source initiative by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that provides digital tools for forest and land monitoring. Open Foris enables accurate and cost-effective measurement, reporting and verification of forest data. It has over 250000 users in over 190 countries, empowering governments, researchers and communities to track deforestation, restoration and sustainable production.

Finland has a longstanding (over 20 years) cooperation with the University of Eastern Finland in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The two-week program focuses on international environmental law-making and diplomacy. The course addresses a specific theme within international environmental law, with the venue and theme changing each year. It aims to equip both current and future negotiators (students and practitioners) with the necessary skills to strengthen the negotiation, implementation, and impact of key environmental treaties. The course is supported by the Government of Finland.

EN

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices

Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

Children and youth

Persons with disabilities

Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

EN

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Partially

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Partially

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Partially

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

Partially

Comments

EN

Finland has adopted a resolution on the Action Plan for Gender Equality 2024–2027, and has achieved a high degree of gender equality, with a significant number of women in decision-making and managerial roles in public life. Furthermore, women account for 35% of board members in listed companies (2025). However, only 10% of CEOs are women (2024). Challenges remain, including an increase in sexual and gender-based violence. A comprehensive reform of the Act on Sexual Offences and amendments to restraining order legislation were adopted in 2022, strengthening the status and rights of victims.

In 2023, 92 women were elected to the Finnish Parliament, amounting to 46 per cent of all elected members. A record number of women were 106 Publications of the Finnish Government 2025:71 elected as councilors in the spring 2025 municipal elections. The proportion of women among the elected councilors is 44.9 per cent, which represents an increase of 4.7 percentage points compared to the 2021 municipal elections. In 2024, amendments were made to the Criminal Code concerning the criminalization of forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and these amendments reinforce women's and girls' rights.

The average gender pay gap has diminished slowly from 16.3 per cent in 2020 to 15.4 per cent in 2023. The Equal Pay Programme 2024–2027 brings together the measures of the Government and central labour market organizations to narrow the pay gap further. The objective is to reduce pay gap to at least 14.5 per cent in 2024–2027. Finland has made great steps towards parental equality after the Family Leave Reform entered into force in 2022. Fathers of children born in 2022 have on average taken out 78 parental allowance days compared to 44 days of fathers of children born under the old rules.

Finland's actions to promote the SDG5 at the global level Human rights and improving the status of women and girls are key elements in Finland's foreign and security policy. Promoting gender equality is one of Finland's long-term objectives.

In line with EU policy, Finland seeks to make gradual progress towards 85 per cent of development finance promoting gender equality. Finland promotes gender equality internationally by supporting UN Women through voluntary funding. Alongside core funding, Finland has supported the work of UN Women at a country level in Tanzania, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, for example to increase women's political participation and prevent gender-based violence.

Finland participates actively in UN Women's five-year Generation Equality campaign

(2022–2026). Finland promotes the prevention of gender-based violence, and the access to services, especially in fragile situations, for victims and survivors of such violence, including persons with disabilities. Finland strengthens the awareness of all women and girls of their rights and their possibilities to act on their own behalf.

107 Publications of the Finnish Government 2025:71 Gender equality is also promoted through development policy investments. All investment negotiations include gender equality objectives as a cross-cutting theme. For example, Finland is an anchor investor in ADB Ventures, an investment fund that makes the majority (75 per cent) of its venture capital investments in growth companies promoting women’s economic empowerment and equality in working life. Finland implements the UN Resolution on Women, Peace and Security by means of a National Action Plan supporting the realization of women’s rights in conflicts, women’s equal and stronger participation in peacebuilding, peace processes, crisis management and decisions concerning peace and security. Finland also promotes the economic and political participation of women. <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/finland/voluntary-national-review-2025>

Finland has also replied to the CBD notification **Information on Efforts and Steps Taken by the Finnish Government to Implement the Gender Plan of Action in National Reporting, Including Sex-Disaggregated Data (Notification 2025-2029)** **Equality statistics are relatively well available in Finland.** The most recent compilation publication is Statistics Finland’s *Gender Equality in Finland 2025*: <https://stat.fi/tup/tasaarvo/index.html>; https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/166456/STM_2025_11_J.pdf with a summary available in English.

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls

Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

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22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision , 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more

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[Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For coastal and marine spatial planning

Comments

Finland's land use planning system provides a statutory framework for guiding land development and use in a sustainable manner through a hierarchical planning structure consisting of national land use guidelines, regional land use plans, municipal master plans, and local detailed plans. Coordinated under the Land Use and Building Act and overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the system integrates environmental considerations (e.g. valuable habitats, ecological connectivity, and green infrastructure) into planning and decision-making thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Complementing this, Finland's maritime spatial planning system applies an ecosystem-based approach to the use of marine areas, aiming to balance economic activities such as shipping, energy production, and fisheries with the protection of marine ecosystems and the achievement of good environmental status.

Finland's land use planning system and maritime spatial planning system cover all land areas, inland water areas and coastal and marine areas. However, neither is primarily a conservation planning system designed to safeguard biodiversity. Hence, all answers above are "Partially".

Land use planning in Finland is based on a participatory and transparent process. Authorities, landowners, stakeholders, and the general public have statutory rights to be informed and to participate at different stages of plan preparation. Plans are developed through open consultation, including public notices, access to planning documents, opportunities to submit opinions and objections, and formal hearings. This participatory approach enhances the quality and legitimacy of planning outcomes and supports biodiversity objectives by enabling local ecological knowledge, stakeholder perspectives, and environmental concerns to be considered in land use and development decisions.

The aim of the protection of waters and marine areas is that the status of the Baltic Sea and the rivers, lakes and groundwater is at least good. With the programme to improve the state of waters and marine areas (Ahti Programme 2023–2027), Finland continues intensified actions to achieve a good ecological status of the Baltic Sea and waters. The programme continues the actions under the Programme on More Efficient Water Protection (2019–2023), the Programme for Nutrient Recycling (2012–2023) and the Archipelago Sea Programme (2021–) See also research VELMU programme <https://www.ymparisto.fi/en/nature-waters-and-seas/natural-diversity/conservation-and-research-programmes/velmu-programme>

9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Partially

9.3.1 If the answer is “fully” or “partially”, disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:

Indigenous peoples and local communities

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Partially

Comments

See responses to question Binary indicator **5b) above including comments, as well as Chapter III National Target 7.**

EN

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Partially

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Fully

Comments

EN

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

The European Union is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol since **2014. Regulation (EU) No 511/2014** ("EU ABS Regulation") sets out rules for compliance with user obligations under the Nagoya Protocol within the EU. It establishes obligations for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1866** defines the format of due diligence declarations and functioning of the EU register of collections.

Finland ratified the Protocol in **2016** and adopted the **Act on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (394/2016)**. Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge.

Finland is also a party to **other benefit-sharing agreements (including the ITPGRFA)**.

Additionally, Finland is also a **Party to the BBNJ Agreement**. In addition, as a Member State of the **WHO, Finland participates in the PIP Framework**.

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Information on capacity-building activities undertaken by individual actors is not readily available in a consolidated form.

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2

No operationalization of the multilateral mechanism has been done yet. Finland is also a party to other benefit-sharing agreements (including the ITPGRFA). Implementation is under preparation. For example, press releases and information have been shared.

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in question[s] 13.1 [and 13.2] include the

utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Finland does not currently require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Also, Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 establishes obligations for users of associated traditional knowledge.

13.5 Does your country monitor [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the] [benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?

Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Information on the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is available from the Sami Parliament. To date, however, no agreements (PIC, MAT) have yet been concluded regarding the use of such traditional knowledge.

13.6 Does your country monitor non-monetary [the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising] [the benefits received] from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [that were accessed from your country]?

Finland does not require a permit system for access to its own genetic resources. However, Finland regulates the use of traditional knowledge. Information on the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is available from the Sami Parliament. To date, however, no agreements (PIC, MAT) have yet been concluded regarding the use of such traditional knowledge.

13.7 Has your country established measures to ensure compliance with domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation of the country of origin of the genetic resources?

The **regulation (EU) No 511/2014** ("EU ABS Regulation") sets out rules for compliance with user obligations under the Nagoya Protocol within the EU. It establishes obligations for users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1866** defines the format of due diligence declarations and functioning of the EU register of collections.

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

14.1/14.3 The principle of sectoral responsibility has been adopted in the conservation of

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biodiversity, meaning that each sector takes responsibility for reducing its harmful impacts on the natural environment. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into sector policies and the incorporation of these issues into strategic sectoral planning is key. Progress have been made within Finland's national administration and the implementation of this is largely a matter of continuing to promote these trends towards greater sectoral responsibility in a holistic manner. For instance NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the work have as well promoted the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Please see the [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation](#).

14.5 Despite progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains a challenge, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, biodiversity and environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, including gaps in data availability and interoperability, limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts need attention.

Finland is as well part of the International Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group.

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Other

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

No

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Other

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Comments

EU twinning programs, EU Life programmes, multi-partner research consortium with e.g. the Finnish Environment Institute, Finnish natural resources institute et al. and the Finnish Academy research initiatives. The sustainable use of biodiversity is an important factor in many environmental sector development co-operation projects supporting the work of environmental authorities. Finland uses various development cooperation funding instruments, such as the Institutional Cooperation Instrument (ICI) and Higher Education Institutions Cooperation Instrument (HEI ICI), to support capacity building of government agencies and higher education institutions in developing countries. Finland has also supported the access and transfer of technology in developing countries. For example,

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Finland has supported the development of Open Foris which is a free, open-source initiative by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that provides digital tools for forest and land monitoring. Open Foris enables accurate and cost-effective measurement, reporting and verification of forest data. It has over 250000 users in over 190 countries, empowering governments, researchers and communities to track deforestation, restoration and sustainable production.

Finland has a longstanding (over 20 years) cooperation with the University of Eastern Finland in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The two-week program focuses on international environmental law-making and diplomacy. The course addresses a specific theme within international environmental law, with the venue and theme changing each year. It aims to equip both current and future negotiators (students and practitioners) with the necessary skills to strengthen the negotiation, implementation, and impact of key environmental treaties. The course is supported by the Government of Finland.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

B.1 and B.4 The sub-indicators for the B.1 indicator have been selected by the UN SEEA EA (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/124, Table 6.3) ecosystem service typology on the basis that regularly collected statistical information is collected on a national level. 16 biomass provision, 4 regulation service and 2 cultural service sub-indicators have been provided. Agricultural, game and fisheries data have been aggregated to millions of kilos of biomass, but can be disaggregated further, in some cases to species level. In collecting the information on ecosystem service flows it must be noted that there are other than natural factors affecting the statistics - for reindeer, there exists a maximum number of live animals, and for commercially picked berries and mushrooms changes in available workforce affect figures more than changes in natural conditions. Ecosystem accounting starting in 2026 in the EU will increase the number of regulating ecosystems service indicators in the next country report.

B.2 Finland has policies for sustainable use of biodiversity for different sectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries, mining, agriculture and natural resources). For more detailed information see Chapter III Target 7.

The important actions toward the target include implementing an extensive package of forest acts and related decrees, which came into force at the beginning of 2014 as a result of the most comprehensive reform process in decades. The package includes amendments to the Forest Act and the Forest Management Associations Act, a new Forest Damages Act, the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products, and sections of the Timber Measurement Act related to measuring energy wood. See more [Forest legislation in Finland](#). The Forest Act also aims to enhance forest biodiversity. The purpose of the Forest Damages Prevention Act is to ensure healthy forests in particular by preventing insect damages and the spread of annosus root rot during felling. The purpose of the Act on the Placing on the Market of Timber and Timber Products is to prevent illegally produced timber from entering the Finnish market. The

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acts were prepared in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Ecological sustainability need to be strengthened by protecting biodiversity and the factors that influence ecosystem functioning. Diverse and healthy forests provide the foundation for the ecosystem functions. Protecting biodiversity is a central component of sustainable forest management and its utilization.

There is still work to be done to meet the targets for ecological sustainability due to the extensive use of natural resources. For instance as wood consumption increases in Finland, it is essential to strengthen measures aimed at securing and protecting biodiversity.

The National Forest Strategy outlines the key principles of Finland's forest policy. It defines the main objectives and priorities of the forest-based sector, including forestry and the forest industry. The National Forest Strategy 2035 aims to promote increasing well-being through the sustainable forest management (SFM).

Other main concrete actions to implement this target – so that natural resources are utilized, managed and used sustainably - include following actions implemented in Finland:

- Ensure the sustainable use and management of forests, including legislation, strategies, and programs.
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and landscapes in agricultural areas.
- Implement both national and EU-level Bioeconomy Strategies.
- Prepare and implement private sector and stakeholder roadmaps to achieve a nature-positive society.
- Develop and update national programs to promote nature, ecosystem services, habitats, and species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for game management, including the sustainable use of wild species.
- Prepare and update legislation, management plans, and programs for sustainable fisheries.

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

14.1/14.3 The principle of sectoral responsibility has been adopted in the conservation of biodiversity, meaning that each sector takes responsibility for reducing its harmful impacts on the natural environment. The mainstreaming of biodiversity into sector

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policies and the incorporation of these issues into strategic sectoral planning is key. Progress have been made within Finland's national administration and the implementation of this is largely a matter of continuing to promote these trends towards greater sectoral responsibility in a holistic manner. For instance NGOs and other stakeholders involved in the work have as well promoted the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity is one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Please see the [Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation](#).

14.5 Despite progress in mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy coherence across sectors remains a challenge, and biodiversity objectives are not yet consistently embedded in all sectoral strategies, budgeting processes and regulatory frameworks. Limited administrative capacity and fragmented responsibilities continue to constrain implementation, particularly at the interface between national, regional and local levels. In addition, biodiversity and environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, including gaps in data availability and interoperability, limited systematic monitoring of the biodiversity impacts need attention.

Finland is as well part of the International Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group.

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Other

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Rights over traditional knowledge
Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

These questions and comments relates as well to 23b) on gender, girls and chapter III on equity and justice including the SDG voluntary report by Finland.

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Further Information

Questions about the Online Reporting Tool may be directed to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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