

Country: FINLAND

Date of submission: 29 October 2012

**National Report to the Tenth Session of the
United Nations Forum on Forests**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point

Name:	
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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States
SFM: Sustainable forest management
UN: United Nations
UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵**Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument**

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
 1D: Stakeholder participation
 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
 2B: International Trade in forest products
 2C: Protection of forests
 2D: Science and research
 2E: Public awareness and education
 2F: Private sector and industry
 2G: Indigenous and local communities
 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?

Yes

X

No

If yes, which sectors are actively involved:

All relevant

Agriculture

X

Climate Change

X

Energy

X

Tourism

X

Water

Other: Forest, ENVIRONMENT, Rural development, etc

X

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words). The drawing of several programmes and strategies that directly or indirectly can affect forestry is conducted in a cross-sectoral manner:

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Forest Programme (NFP) of Finland is the cornerstone and strategic base of the Finnish forest policy. The NFP aims to ensure forest-based work and livelihoods, biodiversity and vitality of forests, and opportunities for recreation for all citizens. The programme was prepared as a cross sectoral, open process between all stakeholders in forest issues. - The drawing of Rural Policy Programme brings together representatives from different government ministries. The Rural Policy Committee is appointed by the Finnish Government. It is a cooperation body which aims to promote the well-being of the rural areas in various ways. More than 500 persons from several ministries and other organisations participate in its work. The primary objective of rural policy is to improve the preconditions for living in the countryside. The rural areas must be diverse and viable in terms of industries, services and the population basis. - The Long-Term Climate and Energy Strategy was prepared by sector ministries in cooperation, each being responsible for the development values and emission reduction sectors of their respective sectors. - Other strategies, such as Forest Sector Strategic Programme, development cooperation, etc 		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :	NR	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	NR	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	NR	
<p>Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). The average disposable income per household was 40 086 Euros in 2010 (in 2010 money) (Source: Statistics Finland, http://www.stat.fi/tup/suoluk/suoluk_tulot_en.html). However, the objective of the National Forest Programme is to further increase the citizens' welfare through diverse utilisation of forests, in full compliance with the principles of sustainable development, e.g. through increasing the employment in the forest sector.</p> <p>However, the Finnish development cooperation, in particular forest related activities, contribute significantly to poverty eradication.</p>		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	X	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. Finnish, four global objectives also in Swedish		
<p>1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).</p>		
<p>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</p>		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words). NR		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	X	

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country	X	
Recipient country		
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). Forestry is one of the sectors of Finnish cooperation with developing partner countries. most of the channels and instruments of implementation include elements of technology transfer. This is especially the case in Technical Assistance (in Official Development Aid, ODA), Institutional Cooperation Instrument, ICI (for government institutions twinning with developing country counterpart organizations), and in Finnpartnership (an instrument for the private sector cooperation).		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
		X
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks		
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	95% of Finland's forests (22 million hectares) are certified under the PEFC system. Finland's FSC National Standard was approved by the international FSC in 2010, and 43 2514 hectares have now also been certified by FSC (Source: http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.19.htm)	
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	X	
National	X	
Sub-national	X	
Local		
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The current National Forest Programme (NFP) was revised and adopted by the Government in 2010. The programme was prepared as an open process between all stakeholders in forest issues. The cooperation continues in the implementation, follow-up and development of the NFP. - The Regional Forest Programmes (13) are the development plans of the whole forest sector of the region concerned. The Regional Forest Programmes are prepared as a joint effort of the Forestry Centre and Regional Forest Councils and in co-operation with the forest owners and other interest groups in the region. - The use and allocation of forest related natural resources owned by the state of Finland is determined in the Natural Resources (NRP) process of Metsähallitus (state enterprise that administers over 12 million hectares of state-owned forests). The NRP is a multi stakeholder process where stakeholder involvement is done via <i>working groups</i>, that make recommendations to Metsähallitus. At the starting point of each of the processes invitations are sent to all possible stakeholder groups. Metsähallitus also organises various public meetings where projects are presented to the general public and where private citizens can also express their opinions about our operations and plans. 		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management?	Yes	No

If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	X			
North-South	X			
South-South				
Triangular				
Others:				
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).				
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:				
Forests and climate change	X			
Forest biodiversity	X			
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	X			
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	X			
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	X			
Others; please list: Private sector collaboration X				
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance				
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).				
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No		
	X			
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No		
	X			
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country	X			
Recipient country				
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words). Preparation of the EU legislations, e.g. Timber Regulation,				
2B: International trade in forest products				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes	No		
	X			
NOTE: VALUES GIVEN IN MILLION EUROS FOR 2007 AND 2010	Import		Export	
	2007	2010	2007	2010
	Timber products	2450	1986	12895
Fuelwood	2	4	1	1
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes, please list the most important and provide estimated market value: Most important non-wood products are berries and mushrooms; statistics do not fully cover the trade in these products	Yes	No		
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	NA	NA	NA	NA
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).				
2C: Protection of forests				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database				

(T 3 – Forest designation and management).		
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).		
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Forest Biodiversity Programme METSO, initiated in 2008 and running until 2020, enhances Southern Finland's network of protected areas and safeguards forest biodiversity across the whole country, focusing on Southern Finland. The METSO Programme has been prepared and implemented in parallel to the NFP to help achieve national biodiversity goals. The METSO programme aims to consolidate the favourable trend in forest biodiversity by improving the maintenance of habitats and structural features of forests vital to the survival of threatened species. New areas and networks of areas that support forest biodiversity are being created, and the biodiversity of existing conservation areas is being improved. The principles of the new protection methods include voluntary participation by forest owners, preservation of ownership, and full compensation of economic losses. - The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry promotes sustainable forest management by granting government support for private forestry measures which aim at the maintenance of forest biodiversity and ecosystems. Management of forest habitats may aim at maintaining or enhancing natural values, or at restoring the forest to a more natural state. The management work is planned in cooperation with the forest owner, and the management will not cause costs to the forest owner. 		
2D: Science and research		
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research? NOTE: VALUES GIVEN IN MILLOIN EUROS	2007	2011
	52.6	55.8
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	52.6	55.8
Private industry	NA	NA
Bilateral cooperation	2.5	4.6
Multilateral cooperation	NA	NA
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	X	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners (estimate)	35 000	35 000
Local communities		
Private sector		
Indigenous communities		
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of	Yes	No

the International Year of Forests?	X	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening of the Year of Forests – high level event organized by the Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry - Future oriented nationwide programme, that focused on the forest sector and provided information for students (schools) about the diverse and many sided forest sector 		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	X	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	X	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	X	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management		
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). See answer to question 24 above.		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	X	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). In Finland, the statutory planning that drives the coordination of livelihoods and land use is the responsibility of Regional Councils and municipalities. In addition, Metsähallitus (state enterprise that administers over 12 million hectares of state-owned forests) plans land use and operational policies on state land through its natural resource plans, drawn up together with regional and local stakeholders. Before the preparation of a natural resource plan, the stakeholders elect a collaborative team to represent various actors, and to create and select different planning options. All interested people are given the opportunity to have a say through online feedback and public events.		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). In Finland over half (60%) of the forest land is owned by private people and families (non-industrial private forest owners). Companies own 9%. The private sector and industry thus have a crucial role in the implementation of SFM. The improvement of Finland's forests and their sustainable management are based on comprehensive legislation. Private forest owners and industry implement legislation conscientiously.		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	X	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words). According to the law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private land and forest ownership is protected. - The use, in a specifically defined geographical area the management and conservation of natural resources managed by Metsähallitus (state enterprise that administers over 12 million hectares of state-owned forests mainly in Northern Finland) has to be done in a way that safeguards the premises for Sami culture and entitles Sami to keep up and develop their culture. The traditional livelihood activities that form an essential part of the Sami culture are reindeer husbandry, hunting, fishing and handicrafts. - In specifically defined reindeer husbandry area the state-owned forests need to be managed so that it does not cause considerable harm for reindeer husbandry. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Sami parliament needs to be consulted about all far-reaching and important measures that can directly affect the Sami and relate to e.g. community planning and the use, management, lease and transfer of state lands, protected areas and wilderness areas in the Sami area. 		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	X	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). Traditional free rights of access "everyman's right" includes the rights to collect berries and mushrooms from forests and access forests for recreational purposes such as walking, hiking, biking, bird watching, etc.		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
		X
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
	X	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	X	
Local communities	X	
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Regional Forest Programmes (13) are the development plans of the whole forest sector of the region concerned. The Regional Forest Programmes are prepared as a joint effort of the Forestry Centre and Regional Forest Councils and in co-operation with the forest owners and other interest groups in the region. - The use and allocation of forest related natural resources owned by the state of Finland is determined in the Natural Resources (NRP) process of Metsähallitus (state enterprise that administers over 12 million hectares of state-owned forests). The NRP is a multi stakeholder process where stakeholder involvement is done via <i>working groups</i>, that make recommendations to Metsähallitus. At the starting point of each of the processes invitations are sent to all possible stakeholder groups. Metsähallitus also organises various public meetings where projects are presented to the general public and where private citizens can also express their opinions about our operations and plans. 		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	NR	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous		
Local		
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words). Ongoing		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). METSO forest protection system		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	1,4 million	2, 1million
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	NA	NA
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). A large part of outdoor recreation is based on the traditional free access right to forests, "everyman's right", that includes the rights to collect berries and mushrooms from forests and access forests for recreational purposes such as walking, hiking, biking, bird watching, etc. The mission of Finland's National Forest Programme (adopted by the Government 2008 and revised 2010) is to generate increased welfare through diverse and sustainable forest management. 'Welfare' is a broad concept that relates both to the national economy as a whole and to individual citizens. The main objectives of the Programme all relate to enhancing forest-based social and environmental benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthening forest-based business and increasing the value of production; - improving the profitability of forestry; - strengthening forest biodiversity, environmental benefits, and welfare implications. The Programme includes several actions that strengthening the aspects of forests that promote human welfare and culture.		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		

42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	PEFC	22 million ha
	FSC	43 2514 ha
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All forests in Finland are managed according to sfm and/or protected. - Biodiversity conservation in commercial private forests is promoted by forest legislation, recommendations and instructions for best practices in forest management, and certification. - In addition, the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland 2008-2016 (Metso Programme) is implemented along with Finland's NFP. The METSO programme aims to consolidate the favourable trend in forest biodiversity by improving the maintenance of habitats and structural features of forests vital to the survival of threatened species. New areas and networks of areas that support forest biodiversity are being created, and the biodiversity of existing conservation areas is being improved. The principles of the new protection methods include voluntary participation by forest owners, preservation of ownership, and full compensation of economic losses. - Along with privately owned lands, METSO contributes to the conservation, restoration and management of publicly owned lands, such as forests managed by Metsähallitus, the state-run enterprise that oversees the state-owned forests. As part of METSO Programme, Metsähallitus has protected a total of 10 000 hectares of state-owned commercially managed forests. 		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	X	
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	160	203
NOTE : AMOUNTS GIVEN IN MILLION EUROS		
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture		
Energy		
Water		
Climate change		
Nature conservation		
Others; please specify:		
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes	No
		X
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General government budget cuts have affected all sectors 		

47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes		No	
			X	
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor		Recipient	
	X			
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)? NOTE : AMOUNTS GIVEN IN MILLION EUROS - The present level of development funding in forestry is at the level of 4-5% of total official development assistance (ODA). The actual expenditure was 31.5 million euros in 2010, and is expected to be around 45 million euros in 2012.	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
	26.1	31.5		
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals		
<p>Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.</p> <p>Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.</p>		
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country		
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? NR	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? NR	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to		

assess this contribution?		
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? NR	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? NR	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		
- Under-five child mortality (per 1 000 live births): 3		
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? NR	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? NR	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	X	
Please list the indicators.		
1. Forest resources		

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Forest health and vitality 3. Productive functions 4. Biological diversity 5. Protective functions 6. Socio-economic functions 		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Finland forest have a crucial role in maintaining and improving environmental sustainability. Three fourths of the land area, some 23 million hectares, is under forests. The forest are has remained almost the same for 50 years. However, the state of the forests has improved and volume of the growing stock has increased by more than 40% during the past 40 years. - Finland's forest are a major carbon sink. The forests sequester in average 35 million tonnes of CO2 per year. - In Finland topography is rather flat and erosion is not a problem. The protective functions of forest mostly focus on the specific protective forests zone in Northern Finland, where the special aim for forest management is to prevent the retreat of the timberline and to maintain the vitality in the area. 		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	NA	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).		