

BERRIES, MUSHROOMS AND GAME MEAT ARE IMPORTANT NON-WOOD PRODUCTS

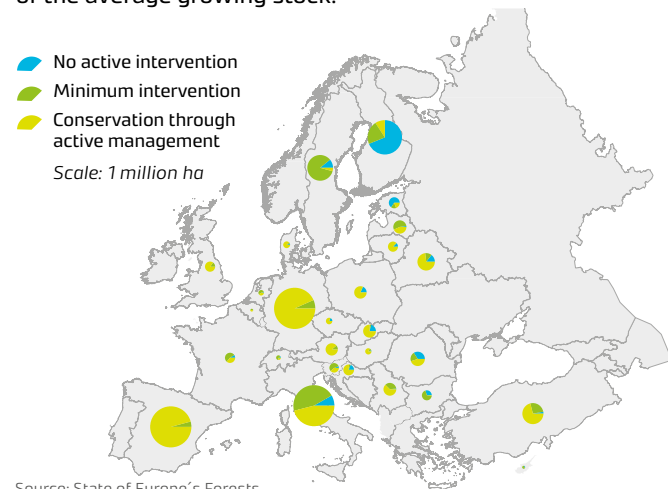
Forest-related services and the use and maintenance of non-wood products are an important component of forest management in Finland. Everyman's Rights grant the universal right and opportunity to everyone to use forests for recreation, outdoor activities and collecting berries and mushrooms, insofar as this causes no damage or disturbance.



Photo: Erkki Oksanen/Luke

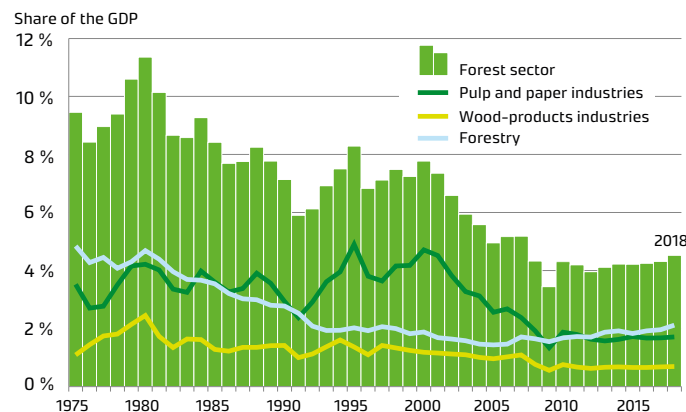
SHARE OF STRICTLY PROTECTED FORESTS LARGEST IN EUROPE

The area of strictly protected area accounts for 9% of Finland's total forest area. The total area of protected forests and forests under restricted use is 2,7 million hectares, or 12% of all forests. Dead wood has an important role in conserving forest biodiversity. The average volume of dead wood on productive forest land is 5.7 m³/hectare, accounting for 4,6 % of the average growing stock.



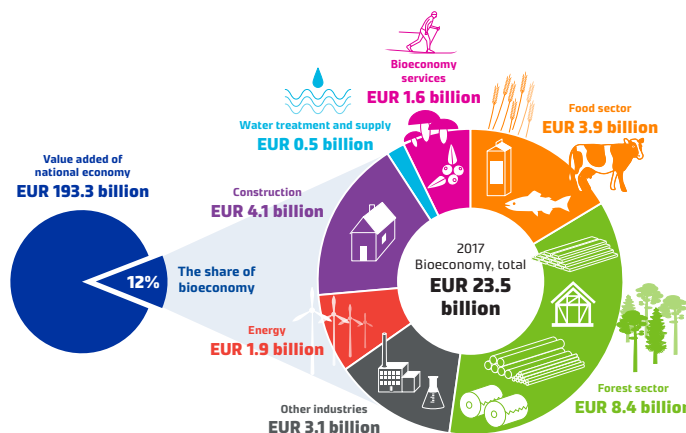
ONE FIFTH OF THE VALUE OF FINLAND'S GOODS EXPORTS COMES FROM THE FOREST SECTOR

Forest industry products accounted for a good fifth of the total value of Finnish goods exports in 2018. The most important market area for Finnish forest industry products is Europe. The value added (EUR 9.0 billion) generated by the forest sector in 2018 was 4.5% of the Finnish GDP, the highest share since 2007. The forest sector employed directly over 62 000 people.



FOREST SECTOR - THE CORNERSTONE OF A SUSTAINABLE AND CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY

The share of value added generated by the forest sector in the Finnish bioeconomy has remained stable in the 2010s. Due to current increased forest industry investments and an increased sustained felling potential, forestry and the forest industry are expected to play a leading role in the Finnish bioeconomy also in the future.



OVERALL POLICIES

The **National Forest Strategy 2015–2025** aims at:

- ▶ Creating a competitive operational environment for forest business.
- ▶ Renewing the forest sector, and its structure in order to diversify forest products.
- ▶ Continuing to use forests according to the principles of sustainable forest management.

The **Finnish Bioeconomy Strategy** aims at increasing the bioeconomy output to EUR 100 billion by 2025 and to create 100 000 new jobs. Strategic goals are:

- ▶ A competitive operating environment for the bioeconomy.
- ▶ New business from the bioeconomy.
- ▶ A strong bioeconomy competence base.
- ▶ Accessibility and sustainability of biomasses. The Finnish forest sector has as central part of Finnish Bioeconomy Strategy.

Finland's forests contribute to the **UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030**. A number of the SDG 15 "Life on land" targets and indicators focus explicitly on forests. In addition, forest ecosystems and related services contribute also to other SDGs e.g. on climate actions, clean water, human health, economic growth, clean energy, responsible consumption and production and sustainable cities and communities.

SOURCES

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AUTHORS

Markus Lier, Kari T. Korhonen, Tuula Paakkala, Tiina Sauvola-Seppälä, Tarja Tuomainen, Jari Viitanen, Antti Mutanen, Eeva Vaahtera and Jouni Hyvärinen (Luke)



Finland's forests 2019

Based on FOREST EUROPE Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management

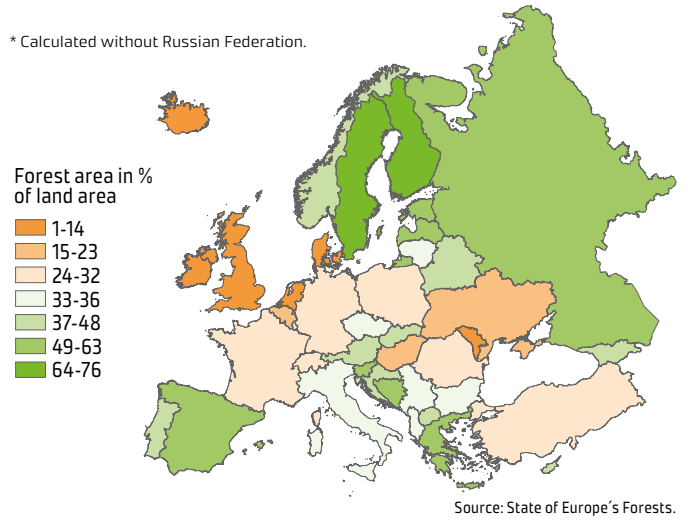
- Forest resources
- Productive functions
- Health and vitality
- Biological diversity
- Protective forests
- Socio-economic functions



FINLAND - A COUNTRY OF FORESTS

About 22.8 million hectares (75%) is forests in Finland, representing about 10% of the forest area in Europe (215 million ha)*. The forest area in Europe increased by 17.5 million ha of over the last 25 years - a result of afforestation and natural forest expansion.*

* Calculated without Russian Federation.



FINLAND'S FORESTS ARE MAINLY OWNED BY PRIVATE PEOPLE AND FAMILIES

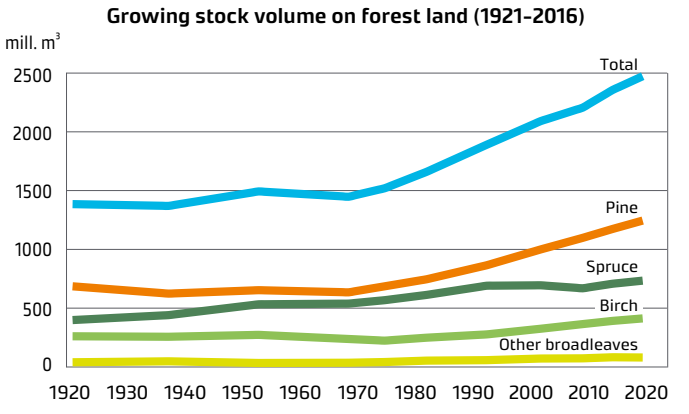
Forest ownership category	Forest land area	Growing stock	Annual increment	Commercial roundwood removals
Share (%)				
Private	60.9	64.7	74.6*	82.1
Companies	8.2	8.7	-	-
State	25.4	20.8	25.4*	17.9
Other	5.4	5.7	-	-

* State and companies data merged for increment and removals.



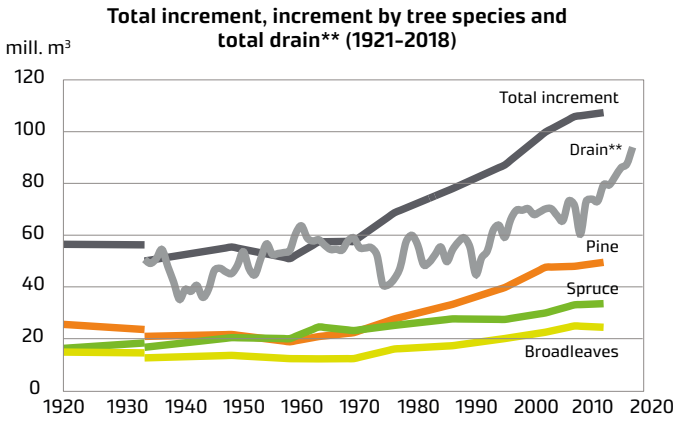
GROWING STOCK HAS STEADILY INCREASED OVER LAST 50 YEARS

According to the Finnish National Forest Inventory (NFI) the volume of growing stock has increased by more than 40% since 1971, being now 2,473 million m³. The most common tree species in Finland are Scots pine (50% of growing stock volume on forest land), Norway spruce (30%) and birches (17%). In Europe, over the last 25 years, the total growing stock in forests has increased by an average of 403 million m³ each year.



ANNUAL INCREMENT OF GROWING STOCK IS HIGHER THAN FELLINGS

According to the NFI, the annual increment of growing stock was 107 million m³*. The annual increment has exceeded the annual fellings by about 30%. The amount of harvested volume since the mid-1970s equals to the current volume of the tree stock. The allowable sustainable felling potential of Finnish forests is estimated as 84 million m³ per year for the years 2015 to 2024.

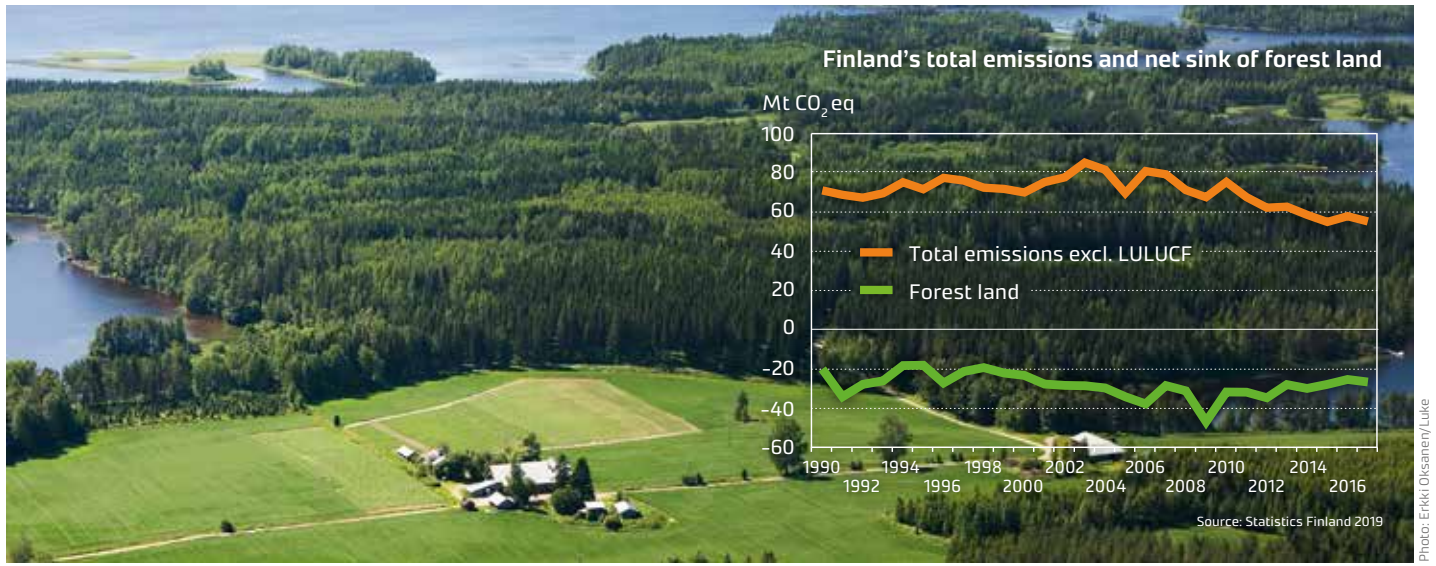


* in the years 2009-2017

** fellings and mortality of trees

FINLAND'S FORESTS ARE A CONSIDERABLE CARBON SINK

The annual net sink of forests varies annually mainly due to harvesting. The average sink has been about 32 million CO₂ equivalent tonnes over the last 10 years. Concurrently the wood products gave a net sink of 2 million tonnes of CO₂ annually. Recently the forest sink has covered about 50% of the Finland's total emissions excluding the emissions and removals of land use and forestry.



FINLAND PROMOTES WOOD AS BUILDING MATERIAL

In Finland, wood accounts for about 40% of all building materials. Nearly 80% of detached houses have a wooden frame. Wood as renewable raw material provides a long-term carbon sequestration potential, and thus is promoted in Finland for use in construction, above all for building blocks of flats in wood.



WOOD-BASED FUELS ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT 25% OF TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Using wood for energy increases self-sufficiency in energy production, promotes good silviculture and reduces the use of fossil fuels. Different residues and side streams - such as black liquor, sawdust, bark, woodchips are widely used for the production of heat and electricity. Nowadays sawdust and woodchips are also used for the production of transport biofuels or other bioliquids. The share of wood-based fuels of all renewable energy sources accounted for over 83%.

