

# European Commission

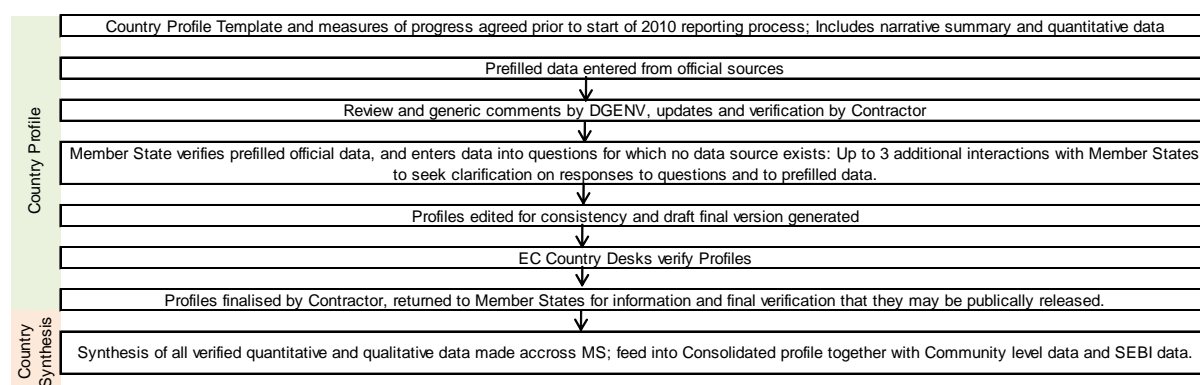
## Biodiversity Knowledge Base

### Country Profile –Finland

The 2010 EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) report evaluates the extent to which the EU has met its 2010 commitments. This involves qualitative monitoring of implementation of BAP actions and achievement of targets. The evaluation is also informed by quantitative data relating to a set of biodiversity indicators provided by the European Environment Agency.

Comprehensive assessment of progress at the national level was achieved thanks to the information provided by Member States through this Country Profile. Data was collected for the full term 2010 evaluation and a synthesis of the data in all 27 Member State Country Profiles has been undertaken for the evaluation.

In order to streamline reporting, much of the data contained in this Profile was pre-filled from official data sources (green shaded boxes). The Member State provided certain additional data (orange shaded boxes)<sup>1</sup>. A rigorous process of data entry and verification by different stakeholders (Member States, EU and the Contractor appointed by the EU to facilitate the process) was undertaken for each measure of progress and for the document as a whole, and is summarised in the following diagram:



Verification was undertaken for every measure of progress but for ease of presentation this is not explicitly shown here.

<sup>1</sup> Finland did not participate in the process and so has not verified the prefilled data nor provided Member State information (orange boxes)

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## OBJECTIVE 1

**Objective:** 1: To safeguard the EU's most important habitats and species

**Headline Target:** Biodiversity loss of most important habitats and species halted by 2010, these habitats and species showing substantial recovery by 2013

**Target:** A1.1: Natura 2000 network established, safeguarded, designated and under effective conservation management by 2010, 2012 in marine

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):  
See under Additional clarifications below for the detailed data.

In the Alpine biogeographical region, the condition of all freshwater, grassland and rocky habitats is favourable. The condition of 6 of the 7 (86%) bogs, mires and fens, 4 of the 5 (80%) forests and 1 of 1 (50%) health and scrub habitats is also reported as favourable. The remaining 1 of the 2 (50%) health and scrub habitats is reported to be unfavourable-inadequate.

The condition of all Marine Baltic coastal habitats is reported to be unfavourable-inadequate.

In the Boreal biogeographical region, 3 of the 4 (75%) rocky habitats are in favourable condition. 5 of the 7 (71%) dune habitats, 8 of the 12 (67%) forests, 5 of the 8 (63%) freshwater habitats and 5 of the 9 (56%) bogs, mires and fens are reported to be in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. The condition of 9 of the 11 (82%) grassland habitats is reported to be unfavourable-bad.

### Additional clarifications:

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:

Bioregion	Habitat	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Unfavourable-inadequate		U2= Unfavourable-bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Alpine	Freshwater habitats	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6
	Heath & scrub	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
	Grasslands	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
	Bogs, mires & fens	6	86%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7
	Rocky habitats	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
	Forests	4	80%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5
Marine Baltic	Coastal habitats	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Boreal	Coastal habitats	3	30%	4	40%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	10
	Dunes habitats	0	0%	5	71%	2	29%	0	0%	0	0%	7
	Freshwater habitats	1	13%	5	63%	2	25%	0	0%	0	0%	8
	Heath & scrub	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	3
	Grasslands	1	9%	1	9%	9	82%	0	0%	0	0%	11

	Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	5	56%	3	33%	0	0%	1	11%	9
	Rocky habitats	3	75%	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4
	Forests	0	0%	8	67%	4	33%	0	0%	0	0%	12

Data source	Reference or title: Article 17 reporting Weblink: <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a> and <a href="http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/">http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/</a>
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**Action:** A1.1.1: Accelerate efforts to finalise the Natura 2000 network including: complete terrestrial network of Special Protection Areas (SPA) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; adopt lists of Sites of Community Importance (SCI) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; designate Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and establish management priorities and necessary conservation measures for SACs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]; establish similar management and conservation measures for SPAs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]. **MS Action:** Propose sufficient SCIs; designate SACs; prepare, adopt and implement site management priorities and measures.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
How complete is the Natura 2000 network?	Sites of Community Importance (Habitats Directive):		Special Protection Areas (Birds Directive):	
	Number of sites	1715	Number of sites	468
	Total area sites (km <sup>2</sup> )	48,552	Total area sites (km <sup>2</sup> )	30,838
	Terrestrial area (%)	12.7	Terrestrial area (%)	7.5
	Number of marine sites	98	Number of marine sites	66
	Marine area (%)		Marine area (%)	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of July 2009, Finland has designated 1715 Sites of Community Importance, with a total area of 48,552 km <sup>2</sup> , totalling 12.7% of the country's terrestrial area. There are 98 sites with a marine part; the marine SCI area totals 5460 km <sup>2</sup> . The number of Special Protection Areas is 468 with a total area of 30,838 km <sup>2</sup> , totalling 7.5% of the country's terrestrial area. The number of marine SPAs is 66 with a marine area of 5567 km <sup>2</sup> .				
Additional clarifications: At present there is no single agreed definition for Marine Sites. Due to different definitions of 'Marine Sites' adopted by different EC Services, the figures presented here for marine Natura 2000 sites might differ from the figures provided in 3.6.3 although both are from official data sources. The percentage of 'Terrestrial area' refers here to the total area of the Finnish territory, including the marine area. The percentage for marine areas is not available.				
Data source	Reference or title: NATURA 2000 barometer (July 2009 update) Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index_en.htm</a>			

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What is the percentage of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed or in preparation?	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed	
	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan in preparation	
	% of Natura 2000 sites with no management plan completed or in preparation	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The latest statistics is included in the art 17 reporting.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**Action:** A1.1.2: Ensure adequate financing provided to Natura 2000 implementation from Community sources (notably Rural Development funds, Cohesion and Structural Funds, Pre-Accession Instrument, Life-III, Life+) and MS sources, accessible to those who manage Natura 2000 sites, with focus on optimising long-term conservation benefits as well as priority awareness raising and networking initiatives [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Commit adequate national co-financing; identify national priorities for co-financing; develop national programmes for allocation of financing; disburse funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.1 for the expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites.	

**Action:** A1.1.3: Transpose fully [by 2006] Articles 6(2), 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive into national legislation and planning policies and ensure subsequent timely implementation; where appropriate (i.e. where development proposals cannot avoid damage to Natura 2000 sites, but proceed for reasons of overriding public interest) ensure special effort for adequate design and implementation of compensatory measures [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Fully transpose and implement Art 6 including: avoid where possible deterioration or disturbance of sites by developmental activities; assess potential impacts of proposed plans or projects likely to have a significant impact on sites, involving general public where appropriate; if deterioration or disturbance likely, assess whether overriding public interest justifies proceeding; if proceeding, take necessary compensatory measures to maintain coherence of network.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the number of complaints/infringements	2004 and earlier	

(legal cases) related to Article 6 of the Habitats Directive	2005	
	2006	
	2007	1
	2008	
	2009	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of 15 Dec 2009, one complaint case is open.		
Additional clarifications: This only refers to cases of infringements/complaints open as of 15 Dec 2009.		
Data source	Reference or title: DG ENV information on legal cases related to Article 6 Weblink: <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>	

**Target:** A1.2: Sufficiency, coherence, connectivity and resilience of the protected areas network in the EU substantially enhanced by 2010 and further enhanced by 2013 (cf objective 9, target 9.4).

**Action:** A1.2.3: Assess [by 2008] and substantially strengthen [by 2010] coherence, connectivity and resilience of the protected areas network (Natura 2000 and non-Natura protected areas) by applying, as appropriate, tools which may include flyways, buffer zones, corridors and stepping stones (including as appropriate to neighbouring and other third countries), as well as actions in support of biodiversity in the wider environment (see also actions under objectives 2, 3 and 9). **MS Action:** Participate in assessment; apply measures to strengthen coherence and connectivity.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are tools in place or developed to support ecological connectivity?	Tools in place (Indicate Y or N)	Y
	Tools developed but not in place yet (Indicate Y or N)	
Additional detail (If yes or in development, please describe the tools) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):: Regional and General plans under the physical planning system of the Land Use and Building Act; METSO-programme for the additional protection of valuable forest ecosystems in private land; The Natural Resource Planning system in state-owned land.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**Target:** A1.3: No priority species in worsening conservation status by 2010; majority of priority species in, or moving towards, favourable conservation status by 2013.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO		
What is the conservation status of birds (% of species – least concern, near-threatened and red-listed)?	Detail	Least concern	Near-threatened	Red-listed	
	% of birds	96.2	2.3	1.5	

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):  
Of the 266 regularly occurring bird species in Finland, 6 are globally Near-threatened and 4 are Red-listed. Note this refers to all bird species of Finland, while the conservation status for the other taxa refers only to those of Community Interest and are listed in the annexes to the Habitats Directive (see under clarification)!

See under Additional clarifications below for the detailed biogeographic data for non-bird taxa.

Of the species in the Alpine biogeographical region, the conservation status of 1 of 1 or 100% of amphibians and reptiles, 3 of 3 or 100% of fish, 2 of the 4 (50%) invertebrates, 7 of the 9 (78%) mammals and 9 of the 15 (60%) plants was reported to be favourable. 1 of the 4 (25%) invertebrates and 2 of the 15 (13%) plants are in an unfavourable-adequate condition while 1 of the 4 (25%) invertebrates and 3 of the 15 (20%) plants were reported to be unknown.

In the Marine Baltic biogeographical region, the conservation status of 1 of the 2 (50%) mammals was reported to be favourable and the status of the other 1 of the 2 (50%) mammals was reported to be unfavourable-inadequate.

Of the species in the Boreal biogeographical region, 2 of the 4 (50%) amphibians and reptiles, 8 of the 9 (89%) fish, 9 of the 39 (23%) invertebrates, 12 of the 21 (57%) mammals and 12 of the 44 (27%) plants are in a favourable condition. 15 of the 39 (38%) invertebrates and 20 of the 44 (45%) plants are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. As for the conservation status of species that was reported unknown, this includes 1 of the 4 (25%) for amphibians and reptiles, 13 of the 39 (33%) for invertebrates, 6 of the 21 (29%) for mammals and 11% apiece for fish (1 of the 9) and plants (5 of the 44).

#### Additional clarifications:

The conservation status of birds is presented as percentage of Least Concern, Near-threatened and Red-listed at the global level of the total of regularly occurring species. Note that the information for birds, from data from BirdLife International, cannot be compared with the information for other taxa: The methodology for the other taxa is different as it is based on the conservation status report (Habitats Directive Article 17). The total only includes those taxa of Community Interest and listed in the annexes to the Habitats Directive.

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:

Biogeographical region	Species group	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Unfavourable-inadequate		U2= Unfavourable-bad		XX= unknown		NA=not reported		
Alpine	Amphibians and reptiles	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
	Fish	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
	Invertebrates	2	50%	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	4
	Mammals	7	78%	0	0%	1	11%	1	11%	0	0%	9
	Plants	9	60%	2	13%	1	7%	3	20%	0	0%	15
Marine Baltic	Amphibians and reptiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Mammals	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0

Boreal	Amphibians and reptiles	2	50%	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	4
	Fish	8	89%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11%	0	0%	9
	Invertebrates	9	23%	15	38%	2	5%	13	33%	0	0%	39
	Mammals	12	57%	2	10%	1	5%	6	29%	0	0%	21
	Plants	12	27%	20	45%	6	14%	5	11%	1	2%	44

Data source	Reference or title: Article 17 reporting; BirdLife International data Weblink: <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a> ; <a href="http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/">http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/</a> ; <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/index.html">http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/index.html</a>
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**Action:** A1.3.1: Implement [2006 onwards], at EC or MS level as appropriate, existing species action or management plans for species under threat and review and update as necessary; elaborate [2006 onwards] and implement [2007 onwards] additional species action or management plans for a wider range of species under threat - including birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fish, invertebrates and plants; ensure monitoring of implementation and effectiveness of plans. **MS Action:** Implement EC plans at national level, develop and implement national level plans.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
Indicate the number of action plans per species group		Completed	In preparation
	Birds	5	1
	Mammals	5	2
	Amphibians and reptiles	1	0
	Fish	0	0
	Invertebrates	10	0
	Plants	65	2
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		
Has your country developed indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N.			
If Y, please describe the indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes:			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		
Do Red Data lists exist? Please indicate Y or N	Birds	y	
	Mammals	y	
	Amphibians and reptiles	y	
	Fish	y	
	Invertebrates	y	
	Plants	y	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: <a href="http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=1757&amp;lan=fi#a2">http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=1757&amp;lan=fi#a2</a> <a href="http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=1758&amp;lan=fi">http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=1758&amp;lan=fi</a>		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Finland has the following completed species action plans: 5 for birds, 5 for mammals, 1 for amphibians and reptiles, 10 for invertebrates and 65 for plants. In addition, the following species action plans are in			



preparation: 1 for birds, 2 for mammals and 2 for plants. Red lists exists for birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, fish, invertebrates and plants.

Additional clarifications:

The number of action plans for plant species includes action plans for lichens and other fungi.

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Does your country have active common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N

Y

Additional detail (Provide details on the common bird monitoring schemes) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

The Annual monitoring of breeding birds in Finland, organised by the Zoological Museum/Finnish Museum of Natural History, began in 1975 and involves 100 field workers. The same institutions also organise the Raptor Grid Scheme, which started in 1982, and the Waterfowl Monitoring at Lakes, since 1986. Indicators resulting from these schemes are used officially for Finland.

Additional clarifications:

-

Data source

Reference or title: Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring  
Weblink: <http://www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html>

## OBJECTIVE 2

**Objective: 2:** To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU countryside.

**Headline Target:** In wider countryside (terrestrial, freshwater, brackish water outside Natura 2000 network), biodiversity loss halted by 2010 and showing substantial recovery by 2013.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive report 2001-2006, terrestrial habitats of Community interest in Finland generally have an unfavourable conservation status. The habitats with the greatest percentage of favourable conservation status in Finland are the alpine grassland habitats (100 per cent have favourable conservation status) and the alpine peat land habitats, where 86 per cent are considered favourable (the remaining 14 per cent is unfavourable). 89 per cent of the boreal peat land habitats in Finland have an unfavourable conservation status, the remaining 11 per cent was not reported. The highest percentages of unfavourable conservation status are found in the boreal forest habitats of Finland (100 per cent unfavourable) and the boreal grassland habitats where 91 per cent have an unfavourable status (the remaining 9 per cent have a favourable status). 80 per cent of the alpine forest habitats in Finland have a favourable conservation status, the remaining 20 per cent has an unfavourable status. Of the boreal heath and scrub habitats in Finland, 67 per cent have an unfavourable conservation status, the remaining 33 per cent has a favourable status. Half of the alpine heath and scrub habitats have a favourable conservation status, the remaining 50 per cent have an unfavourable status. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:

A break down of conservation status at the biogeographical level is shown below for each habitat type.

#### Status of grassland habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> 2 Numbers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percentage	<u>FV</u> Percentage	<u>XX</u> Percentage	<u>NA</u> Percentage
13	10	3	0	0	77%	23%	0%	0%
<b>Boreal</b> Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> 2 Numbers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percentage	<u>FV</u> Percentage	<u>XX</u> Percentage	<u>NA</u> Percentage
11	10	1	0	0	91%	9%	0%	0%
U1	1							
U2	9							
<b>Alpine</b> Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> 2 Numbers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percentage	<u>FV</u> Percentage	<u>XX</u> Percentage	<u>NA</u> Percentage
2	0	2	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
U1	0							
U2	0							

#### Status of forest habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> 2 Numbers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percentage	<u>FV</u> Percentage	<u>XX</u> Percentage	<u>NA</u> Percentage
17	13	4	0	0	76%	24%	0%	0%
<b>Boreal</b> Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> 2 Numbers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percentage	<u>FV</u> Percentage	<u>XX</u> Percentage	<u>NA</u> Percentage

es	ers							
12	12	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
U1	8							
U2	4							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> Numb ers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percenta ge	<u>FV</u> Percenta ge	<u>XX</u> Percenta ge	<u>NA</u> Percenta ge
5	1	4	0	0	20%	80%	0%	0%
U1	1							
U2	0							

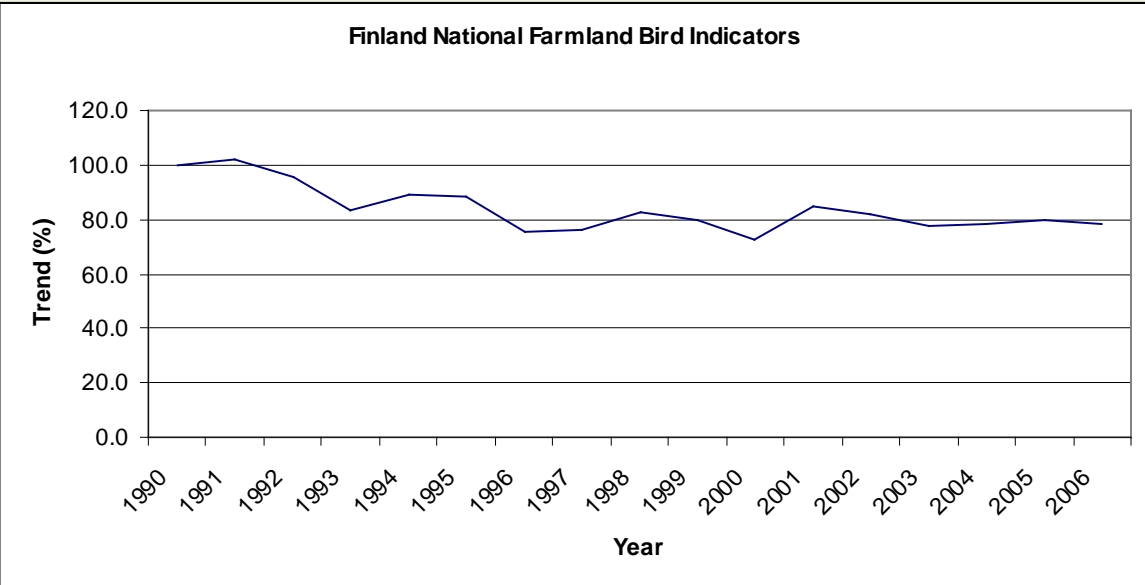
#### Status of heath and scrub habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> Numb ers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percenta ge	<u>FV</u> Percenta ge	<u>XX</u> Percenta ge	<u>NA</u> Percenta ge
5	3	2	0	0	60%	40%	0%	0%
Boreal Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> Numb ers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percenta ge	<u>FV</u> Percenta ge	<u>XX</u> Percenta ge	<u>NA</u> Percenta ge
3	2	1	0	0	67%	33%	0%	0%
U1	1							
U2	1							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> Numb ers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percenta ge	<u>FV</u> Percenta ge	<u>XX</u> Percenta ge	<u>NA</u> Percenta ge
2	1	1	0	0	50%	50%	0%	0%
U1	1							
U2	0							

#### Status of peat land habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> Numb ers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percenta ge	<u>FV</u> Percenta ge	<u>XX</u> Percenta ge	<u>NA</u> Percenta ge
16	9	6	0	1	56%	38%	0%	6%
Boreal Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> Numb ers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percenta ge	<u>FV</u> Percenta ge	<u>XX</u> Percenta ge	<u>NA</u> Percenta ge
9	8	0	0	1	89%	0%	0%	11%
U1	5							
U2	3							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> Numb ers	<u>FV</u> Numbers	<u>XX</u> Numbers	<u>NA</u> Numbers	<u>U1+U2</u> Percenta ge	<u>FV</u> Percenta ge	<u>XX</u> Percenta ge	<u>NA</u> Percenta ge
7	1	6	0	0	14%	86%	0%	0%
U1	1							
U2	0							

<p>Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above</p>	<p><b>Overall condition assessment of grassland, heath and scrub, forest and peat land habitats (favourable conservation status)</b></p> <p>FV=Favourable U= Unfavourable XX= unknown NA= not reported</p> <p>The above Measure of Progress refers to habitats which are considered representative for the wider countryside and are covered by the Habitats Directive. Information on other habitats covered by the Directive can be found under different objectives (eg, 1 and 3) or actions (eg, A2.3). 'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described. Number of occurrences and information on the conservation status of sites are based on data provided by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Percentages have been calculated based on this information.</p>
<p>Data source</p>	<p>Reference or title: HD Article 17 report Weblink: <a href="http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/">http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/</a> and <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a></p>

<p>To be completed by the Member State?</p>	<p>NO</p>																																				
<p>Index on trends in common farmland bird species to be included (graphic):</p>																																					
<p><b>Finland National Farmland Bird Indicators</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data for Finland National Farmland Bird Indicators</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Trend (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1990</td><td>100.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1991</td><td>102.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1992</td><td>100.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1993</td><td>95.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1994</td><td>85.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1995</td><td>90.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>90.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>78.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>78.0</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>82.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>80.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>75.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>85.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>80.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>78.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>80.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>78.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Trend (%)	1990	100.0	1991	102.0	1992	100.0	1993	95.0	1994	85.0	1995	90.0	1996	90.0	1997	78.0	1998	78.0	1999	82.0	2000	80.0	2001	75.0	2002	85.0	2003	80.0	2004	78.0	2005	80.0	2006	78.5
Year	Trend (%)																																				
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2005	80.0																																				
2006	78.5																																				
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Between the years 1990 and 2006, Finland's national farmland bird indicator has shown a general decrease. By 2006 the indicator was at 78.5 per cent, a 21.5 per cent decrease from the 1990 baseline. 9 species were assessed.</p>																																					
<p>Additional clarifications</p>																																					
<p>Individual national species indices are produced by annually operated national breeding bird surveys from 22 European countries that cover different periods and are obtained through the Pan-European Common Bird</p>																																					

Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS). These national species indices are computed using a software package named TRIM which allows for missing counts in the time series and yields unbiased yearly indices and standard errors using Poisson regression.

The most recent report provided by the European Census Council and Birdlife International presents the combined population trends of 135 common bird species based on data collected from 21 European countries (pan-European level), covering the period 1980–2006. It should be noted that different baselines exist and that the 1990 baseline is presented in this report (where available). *The most current version of the combined indicator does not cover AT, CY, EL, LT, LU, MT, RO, SI, SK.* In addition, the indicator includes information on the percentage of change overData source

**Target: A.2.1** Member States have optimised use of opportunities under agricultural, rural development and forest policy to benefit biodiversity 2007-2013

**Action: A.2.1.1** Allocate, at MS initiative, within each national/regional Rural Development (RD) Programme, adequate Community and MS co financing to measures available under all three axes of the RD Regulation which are directly or indirectly supportive of nature and biodiversity [2006/07 and any subsequent revisions]. **MS Action:** Ensure adequate MS funds to make up any shortfall in funds provided by EC co-financing

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
EAFRD	Total Amount in million EUR	Amount of Axis 2 in million EUR		Percentage of Axis 2	
	2154.430909	1550.086848		71.95%	
Total public expenditure	Total Amount in million EUR	Amount Axis 2 in million EUR		Percentage of Axis 2	
	6823.500348	5498.195445		80.58%	
Axis 2 payments for supporting:		EAFRD expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of public expenditure
	Agri-environment schemes	682.206144	31.67%	2420.238309	35.47%
	Natura 2000 payments – agriculture	0	0%	0	0%
	Natura 2000 payments – forest	0	0%	0	0%
	Forest-environment	0	0%	0	0%

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):  
In 2010, in Finland total planned payments from the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) amounted to 2154.43 million EUR for the period 2007 to 2013 and to 6823.5 million EUR if national public expenditures were included. The amount of EAFRD hereby directed to Axis 2 was 1550.09 million EUR, and 5498.2 million EUR including co-financing. This equated to 71.95 and to 80.58 per cent of total planned expenditure respectively. With regards to Axis 2 payments for supporting agri-environment schemes (measure 214), the EAFRD expenditure in Finland was 682.21 million EUR (2420.24 with co-financing) and amounted to 31.67 per cent of the EAFRD (35.47 per cent with co-financing). There are no payments in Finland for Axis 2 measures 213 (Natura 2000 payments related to agriculture), 224 (Natura 2000 payments related to forests) and 225 (forest-environment payments) for the period 2007 to 2013.

Additional clarifications:

### **2007+2008 monitoring intermediate data (new commitments only):**

The following table includes information on actual commitments on Axis 2 measures, from 2007 to 2008. Information on actual payments for the Natura 2000 forest measure is not yet available, therefore a total figure has not been provided.

		<b>Public Expenditure - Cumulative payments from 2007 to year N (million EUR)</b>
<b>Axis 2 Measure</b>	<b>EAFRD</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (213)</b>	0	0
<b>Agri-environment payments (214)</b>	179.595	642.046
<b>Forest environment payments (225)</b>	0	0
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	<p><b>Use of opportunities for targeted funding of N2000/biodiversity from rural development policy budget</b></p> <p><i>The above figures on allocated Axis 2 payments refer to EAFRD expenditure as well as total public expenditures (including national co-financing and state aid) for the period 2007-2013. Additional private contributions are excluded. At the level of planned expenditure for individual measures (eg, agri-environment payments), the figures for national co-financing and hence total public expenditure are estimates only. Percentages were calculated based on the information on total amounts provided by official sources.</i></p> <p>Data on actual commitments refer to cumulative payments from 2007 to the most recent year N. Numbers in brackets refer to the code used for reporting by Member States in the framework of the Rural Development Policy.</p>	
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data extracted from official national reports Weblink: <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_agri&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_agri&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>	

**Action: A.2.1.3** Define criteria and identify [2006-07] high-nature-value farmland and forest areas (including the Natura 2000 network) threatened with loss of biodiversity (with particular attention to extensive farming and forest/woodland systems at risk of intensification or abandonment, or already abandoned), and design and implement measures to maintain and/or restore conservation status [2007 onwards]. **MS Action:** Define criteria in order to capture all farm and forest land of high value for biodiversity, identify HNV areas, and develop measures to address threats.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Share of high nature value (HNV) farmland areas.	Area in ha	1,330,797
	Share of HNV farmland	44.9%
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the high nature value (HNV) farmland report published by the European Environmental Agency and Joint Research Center in 2008, HNV farmland in Finland amounted to 1.33 million ha, representing a share of 44.9 per cent of HNV farmland in farmed area.		
Additional clarifications: High nature value farmland describes the general characteristics of low-input farming systems in terms of biodiversity and management practices, according to Baldock et al. (1993) and Beaufoy et al. (1994). The EEA and JRC report calculated the extent of HNV farmland for each NUTS 2 area in the EU-27. The area of farmed land was calculated as the total land area belonging to the CLC agricultural classes (the 11 'agricultural' classes of Corine level 3 and parts of class 3.2.1 'natural grasslands') plus identified HNV farmland outside these classes. It should be stressed that the results were neither intended nor suitable for evaluating the impact of rural development measures at national or regional level.		

Data source	Reference or title: EEA/JRC High nature value farmland Weblink: <a href="http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf">http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf</a>		
To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Forest under certification			Area in ha
	FSC		9706
	PEFC		20806165
	Other	please specify below	
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to official sources, in 2009 Finland had a total certified forest area of 20.82 million hectares out of a total forest area of 22.5 million hectares. 9706 hectares were certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) while the vast majority was certified by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification scheme (PEFC) under which 20.81 million hectares were certified. In total, 92.51 per cent of the forest area in Finland was certified.</p>			
Additional clarifications:			
<p>Figures refer to <i>information about forest area certified to two major certification systems, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC). Additional certification systems are included if relevant information was available.</i></p>			
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data; FSC website, PEFC website Weblink: <a href="http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.html?&amp;L=t%A8arget%3D_self">http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.html?&amp;L=t%A8arget%3D_self</a> <a href="http://register.pefc.cz/statistics.asp">http://register.pefc.cz/statistics.asp</a>		

**Action: A.2.1.4** Ensure effective implementation of cross-compliance (which provides a baseline for most of the measures of Axis 2 of the Rural Development Regulation) in ways that benefit biodiversity [2007-2013]. **MS Action:** Ensure CAP National Strategy Plans and National and Regional RDPs reflect this need.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures have been implemented in your country? Please enter Y or N for each of the items below:		
Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes		
Protection of permanent pasture		
Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins		
Establishment and/or retention of habitats		
OTHER GAEC measures		
If OTHER GAEC measures have been implemented please specify:		
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p>		
Additional clarifications:		
<p>All beneficiaries receiving aid in the name of improving the environment and the countryside are required to comply with the regulatory obligations on management (in the areas of health, the environment and animal welfare) and the good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) laid down in the Regulation on the single payment Regulation (EC) No 73/2009). The above Measure of Progress includes information to which extent GAEC measures, as referred to in Article 5 of the Regulation, have been implemented in a country.</p>		
Data source	Reference or title: EC report on cross compliance, MS questionnaire Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/full_text_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/full_text_en.pdf</a>	

**Action: A.2.1.6** Broaden extension services, farm advisory systems and training actions to farmers, landowners and farm workers to strengthen biodiversity-related implementation in

the next rural development programming [2007 onwards], including support from the LEADER axis. **MS Action:** Ensure CAP National Strategy Plans and National and Regional RD Programmes reflect this need.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have training or advisory services been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures of benefit to biodiversity? Please enter Y or N here:		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
The above Measure of Progress refers to broadening extension services, farm advisory systems and training actions to farmers, landowners and farm workers to strengthen biodiversity-related implementation in the framework of Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) National Strategy Plans and National and Regional Rural Development Programmes.		
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:	

**Action: A.2.1.8** Implement the common monitoring and evaluation framework and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requirements where applicable for rural development programmes, including the definition of indicators in a way that impact of measures on biodiversity is assessed [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Use mandatory indicators, and draw up additional programme-specific indicators as needed.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
Have monitoring schemes for <u>mandatory</u> biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators been put in place? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)	Population of farmland birds	Regional level	National level
	HNV farming		
	HNV forestry		
	Tree species composition		
Have <u>programme-specific</u> biodiversity indicators additionally been drawn up? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)			
If Y for programme-specific indicators, please specify:			
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
Additional clarifications:			
This Measure of Progress indicates progress regarding the mandatory baseline and impact indicators as well as additional programme-specific indicators <i>related to biodiversity, to establish a Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework under Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.</i>			
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink: <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/eu/EU_policy/Agriculture/eu_agriculture_do_better.html">http://www.birdlife.org/eu/EU_policy/Agriculture/eu_agriculture_do_better.html</a>		

**Action: A.2.1.9** Encourage that implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy first pillar benefits biodiversity, notably through mandatory cross compliance, decoupling (single farm payments) and by encouraging take-up of modulation by the Member States  
**MS Action:** Use the instruments of the CAP first pillar (decoupling, cross-compliance) to promote biodiversity actions and increase modulation possibilities and redirection of first pillar resources to biodiversity actions through Rural Development.

**Measures of Progress:**



To be completed by the Member State?		NO
What was the amount of resources generated by additional rates of modulation that has been allocated to the new challenge 'biodiversity'?	Amount in million EUR	As percentage of total additional rates generated
	1	2%
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health check in 2008, a total of 68 million EUR has been added to Finland's national Rural Development Programme. The amount of resources thereby generated should be allocated to "new challenges", including biodiversity. According to the approval of amendments to Member States' Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) in January 2010, Finland attributed 1 million EUR in additional funding to 'biodiversity', amounting to 17 per cent of total national additional programmed funding.		
Additional clarifications		
Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health Check in 2008, the levels of compulsory modulation have risen for all Member States. Figures above present the overall distribution of the funds from the Health-Check of the Common Agriculture Policy - CAP (including voluntary modulation and the additional funds for Germany and Sweden) and the European Economic Recovery Plan (EERP) taken together. Funds coming from the Health-Check of the CAP may only be spent on the new challenges including biodiversity. The numbers have been rounded to the first figure after the decimal by official sources.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: European Commission DG Agriculture Weblink: <a href="http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/102&amp;format=HTML&amp;aged=0&amp;language=EN&amp;guiLanguage=en">http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/102&amp;format=HTML&amp;aged=0&amp;language=EN&amp;guiLanguage=en</a>	

**Action: A.2.1.10** Consider, if appropriate, a possible review of cross compliance requirements related to the preservation of biodiversity in the 2007 review of the cross-compliance system.

**MS Action:** Develop appropriate standards and modalities for cross compliance, decoupling, modulation

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
This action is covered under action A2.1.4, referring to the Implementation of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures.		

**Action: A.2.1.11** Strengthen measures to ensure conservation, and availability for use, of genetic diversity of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races, and of commercial tree species in the EU, and promote in particular their in situ conservation [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Identify and implement measures.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES			
Has a national strategy and/or action plan been developed which specifically addresses the conservation of genetic resources? Please mark accordingly:		No	In Development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy				
	Action Plan				
	Other	Please specify			
If N, does the national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan specifically		Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races	Commercial tree species	
	National Biodiversity Strategy				

promote the <u>in-situ</u> conservation of crop varieties, livestock breeds or commercial tree species?  Please enter Y or N here:	Biodiversity Action Plan						
	Other	Please specify					
What are the number and the value of projects undertaken by your country with regard to the <u>in-situ</u> conservation of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races as well as commercial tree species?				Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races	Commercial tree species	
			Number				
			Value in EUR				
Please provide information about the key aims and actions of projects undertaken:							
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):							
Additional clarifications:							
The above Measure of Progress specifies <i>whether a dedicated strategy promoting the conservation of genetic diversity has been developed and/or measures have been identified in an appropriate action plan. If no separate action plan and/or strategy are in place information should be provided to what extent these issues are covered in the biodiversity strategy and/or biodiversity action plan.</i>							
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:						

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Axis 2 payments for genetic conservation measures	EAFRD expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of public expenditure
	0	0	0	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Article 39 (1-4) of the Rural Development Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, and Article 27 of implementing Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 offer the possibility to promote agri-environment measures which may support the rearing of "farm animals of local breeds indigenous to the area and in danger of being lost to farming", and the preservation of "plant genetic resources naturally adapted to the local and regional conditions and under threat of genetic erosion". According to reporting to the Commission under these Regulations, in 2008 no applications were approved in Finland in this regard, and thus no payments were made.				
Additional clarifications:				
Percentages have been calculated based on figures on actual agri-environment payments taken from 2007 and 2008 monitoring data provided under A2.1.1.				
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data Weblink: No link			

**Action: A.2.1.15** Assess potential impact on biodiversity of plans, programmes and projects for afforestation (or, should the case arise, deforestation); adjust accordingly in order to ensure no overall long term negative impact on biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Make assessments; adjust afforestation/ deforestation plans accordingly.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have national guidelines been developed, which <u>specifically</u> take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	
	Deforestation	

If Y for <u>afforestation</u> please specify in particular what provisions have been taken with regard to non-native tree species:				
If Y for <u>deforestation</u> , please specify what provisions have been taken regarding its impacts on biodiversity:				
To what extent are the following planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	Limits for application in ha	Deforestation	Limits for application in ha
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)				
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)				
Biodiversity Surveys				
Other				
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				
Additional clarifications:				
The above Measure of Progress indicates <i>the stage of development and/or or implementation of national guidelines addressing biodiversity concerns related to afforestation and deforestation, e.g. planting of non-native species, land use change etc.</i> , as well as the stage of development or implementation of planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations.				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:			

**Target: A.2.2** Risks to soil biodiversity in EU substantially reduced by 2013.

**Action: A.2.2.1** Identify geographical risk areas for factors affecting soil biodiversity (soil sealing, loss of organic matter, soil erosion, etc.) [by 2009]. **MS Action:** Identify risk areas

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have national monitoring programmes been implemented with regard to <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)		
If Y, please specify scope of the programme and type of indicators used:		
If Y, please specify whether parameters related to soil faunistic or microbiological activity are mandatory. Please enter Y or N here:		
If N, have projects been undertaken to identify potential indicators for <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Soil biodiversity refers to all organisms living in the soil, directly or indirectly effecting soil formation. Monitoring programmes can be based on the interpretation and combined evaluation of various parameters. This can include indicators of soil type, physical and chemical parameters as well as one or more indicators of soil fauna and related to microbial and enzymatic activities. The Measure of Progress should <i>indicate the stage of development or implementation of related monitoring programmes or the development of related indicators.</i>		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:	

**Target: A.2.3** Substantial progress made towards 'good ecological status' of freshwaters by 2010 and further substantial progress made by 2013.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and ammonium concentrations		2002	2003	2004	2005
	BOD 5 [mg O <sub>3</sub> /l]	1.56	1.70	1.53	1.69
	Total Ammonium [mg N/l]	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.06
Concentrations of nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers [mg N/l]	0.33	0.5	0.51	0.44
	Groundwater [mg NO <sub>3</sub> /l]	1.2	1.4	1.5	-
Concentrations of phosphorus (OP= orthophosphate or TP=total phosphorus)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers OP [mg P/l]	0.013	0.015	0.015	0.016
	Lakes TP [mg P/l]	0.022	0.021	0.019	0.022
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to European Environment Agency data, in Finland oxygen demand (BOD5) figures showed an upward trend from 2002 to 2005, increasing from 1.56 mg O<sub>3</sub>/l in 2002 to 1.69 mg O<sub>3</sub>/l in 2005, with a peak of 1.70 mg O<sub>3</sub>/l in 2003. Figures were clearly lower than the European weighted average of 2.47 mg O<sub>3</sub>/l in 2005. Ammonium data demonstrated no clear trend, remaining at the same level of 0.06 mg N/l between 2002 and 2005, with a peak of 0.09 mg N/l in 2003. Values are clearly lower than the European weighted average of 0.41 mg N/l in 2005.</p> <p>Data on concentrations of nitrate in rivers showed an upward trend from 2002 to 2005, increasing from 0.33 mg N/l in 2002 to 0.44 mg N/l in 2005, with a peak of 0.51 mg N/l in 2004. Figures corresponded more or less to the weighted average of 0.45 mg N/l for Northern Europe (incl. Sweden, Finland and Norway only) in 2005.</p> <p>Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater generally increased from 2002 to 2004, amounting to 1.2 mg NO<sub>3</sub>/l in 2002 and 1.5 mg NO<sub>3</sub>/l in 2005.</p> <p>Data on concentrations of phosphorus in rivers showed an upward trend from 2002 to 2005, values amounting to 0.013 mg P/l in 2002 and 0.016 mg P/l in 2005. Figures corresponded more or less to the weighted average of 0.015 mg P/l for Northern Europe (incl. Sweden, Finland and Norway only) in 2005. Phosphorus concentrations figures in lakes present no clear trend, remaining at the same level of 0.022 mg P/l in 2002 and 2005, with 2005 values slightly higher than the weighted average of 0.0186 mg P/l for Northern Europe (incl. Sweden and Finland only).</p>					
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>Large quantities of organic matter (microbes and decaying organic waste) can result in reduced chemical and biological quality of river water, impaired biodiversity of aquatic communities, and microbiological contamination that can affect the quality of drinking and bathing water. Sources of organic matter are discharges from wastewater treatment plants, industrial effluents and agricultural run-off. Organic pollution leads to higher rates of metabolic processes that demand oxygen. This could result in the development of water zones without oxygen (anaerobic conditions). The transformation of nitrogen to reduced forms under anaerobic conditions in turn leads to increased concentrations of ammonium, which is toxic to aquatic life above certain concentrations, depending on water temperature, salinity and pH (EEA).</p> <p>Large inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to water bodies from urban areas, industry and agricultural areas can lead to eutrophication. This causes ecological changes that can result in a loss of plant and animal species (reduction in ecological status) and have negative impacts on the use of water for human consumption and other purposes.</p> <p>The environmental quality of surface waters with respect to eutrophication and nutrient concentrations is an objective of several directives: the Water Framework Directive, the Nitrate Directive, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, the Surface Water Directive and the Freshwater Fish Directive. In future years, phosphorus concentrations in lakes will be highly relevant to work under the Water Framework Directive (EEA).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Data above represent averages across a number of stations across a country and sometimes draw on a very different number of samples between countries. In addition, the average national nitrate concentration in one country may be strongly influenced by another country or countries upstream. Published EEA data only include Member States series with observations from minimum 7 years.</p>					
Data source	<p>Reference or title: European Environment Agency data and maps on water</p> <p>Weblink:</p> <p><a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biochemical-oxygen-demand-bod5-and-total-ammonium-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1992-and-2006">http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biochemical-oxygen-demand-bod5-and-total-ammonium-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1992-and-2006</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/nitrate-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe">http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/nitrate-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/phosphorus-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe">http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/phosphorus-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe</a></p>				

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive report 2001-2006, all of the alpine and 13 per cent of the boreal freshwater habitats in Finland have a favourable conservation status. The status of the remaining (88 per cent) boreal freshwater habitats is unfavourable. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:

A breakdown of conservation status at the biogeographical level is shown below for fresh water habitats.

#### Status of fresh water habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Number</u> s	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percenta ge</u>	<u>FV Percenta ge</u>	<u>XX Percenta ge</u>	<u>NA Percenta ge</u>
14	7	7	0	0	50%	50%	0%	0%
<b>Boreal Number Occurrences</b>	<u>U1+U2 Number</u> s	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percenta ge</u>	<u>FV Percenta ge</u>	<u>XX Percenta ge</u>	<u>NA Percenta ge</u>
8	7	1	0	0	88%	13%	0%	0%
U1	5							
U2	2							
<b>Alpine Number Occurrences</b>	<u>U1+U2 Number</u> s	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percenta ge</u>	<u>FV Percenta ge</u>	<u>XX Percenta ge</u>	<u>NA Percenta ge</u>
6	0	6	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
U1	0							
U2	0							

#### **Overall condition assessment of freshwater habitats (favourable conservation status)**

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above

The above Measure of Progress refers to freshwater habitats which are covered by the Habitats Directive. For freshwater habitats this includes standing water (eg, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds) and running water with sections of water courses with natural or semi-natural dynamics (eg, Fennoscandian natural rivers).

*'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described.*

Number of occurrences and information on the conservation status of sites are based on data provided by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Percentages have been calculated based on this information.

Data source

Reference or title: HD Article 17 report  
 Weblink: <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/> and  
[http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats\\_reporting/reporting\\_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title)





According to the second implementation report of the Water Framework Directive in 2009 , Finland developed three out of four biological assessment methods for lakes, with fish fauna presumably under development. Phytoplankton and benthic invertebrates assessment were also developed for rivers, the other two probably under development. All three biological assessment methods for coastal waters were implemented.

**Additional clarifications:**

The monitoring programmes for surface waters should cover the ecological and chemical status of natural water bodies, and the ecological potential and chemical status for heavily modified or artificial water bodies, according to the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The assessment of the ecological status is based on biological quality elements as well as supporting hydromorphological, chemical and physico-chemical quality elements. Good ecological status is generally based on the composition and abundance of species and is defined for each water category and each biological quality element individually (WFD).

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above

**Overview of development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories**

The table has been filled in according to the following code used in reporting to the WFD:

Green: Method available

Yellow: Method under development or information incomplete

Red: Method not developed or no information available

Green/Yellow: Differences in river basin district: methods partially available, partially under development or incomplete

Yellow/Red: Differences in river basin district: methods partially under development, partially not developed or no information

Green/Red: Differences in river basin district: development of methods shows complete range from developed to undeveloped

NR: no report

- :not relevant

PP= phytoplankton;

MP=macrophytes and phytobenthos;

BI= benthic invertebrate;

FI= fish fauna;

MA= macro algae and angiosperms.

Data source

Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report  
Weblink: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index\\_en.htm#second](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second)

**Target: A.2.4** Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010, and again by 2013.

**Action: A2.4.1** Significantly reduce point source pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems through strengthening implementation of relevant Directives, notably on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Large Combustion Plants, Waste Incineration, Urban Waste Water Treatment (cf action 3.2.1 ) [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Implement directives at Member State level.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		NO (items in green)	YES (item in light orange)
Number of existing installations where IPPC permits have been reconsidered and updated to ensure that local environmental conditions are taken into account	Total number of installations		2008
	Total number of permits issued		689
	Total number of outstanding permits		664
			25
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to a monitoring report on the permitting progress, in 2008 Finland had a total number of 689 IPPC installations and issued 664 permits. 25 permits were still outstanding.			
Additional clarifications: "Installation" is defined as a stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Annex I of the IPPC Directive are carried out; and any other directly associated activities which have a technical connection with			

the activities carried out on that site and which could have an effect on emissions and pollution.  
 "Permit" means part or whole of a written decision (or several such decisions) granting authorisation to operate all or part of an installation, subject to certain conditions which guarantee that the installation complies with the requirements of the IPPC Directive.

It is important to note that while some Member States issue one permit for each installation, some issue more than one permit per installation and others issue single permits covering more than one installation.

The IPPC Directive allows a competent authority to bring existing installations into compliance "by reconsidering and, where necessary, updating" the conditions to which the installations were already subject.

The initial Measure of Progress included information on permits reconsidered and updated to take environmental conditions into account. However, these data have not been included due to inconsistencies of information and the risk of misinterpretation. To guarantee an appropriate assessment of progress in the future, a related question on the number of permits that had to specifically address the objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directive might be included.

Data source	Reference or title: Monitoring of Permitting Progress for existing IPPC installations Weblink: <a href="http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/reporting/library?l=/ippc/ippc_permitting/monitoring_09076i3pdf/ EN 1.0 &amp;a=d">http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/reporting/library?l=/ippc/ippc_permitting/monitoring_09076i3pdf/ EN 1.0 &amp;a=d</a>
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**Action: A.2.4.2** Significantly reduce airborne eutrophication and acidifying pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in line with Thematic Strategy on Air Quality [2006 onwards]; revise National Emissions Ceiling Directive [by 2007]. (cf action 3.2.2 ) **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?						NO
Comparison of Member States Emission ceilings with Member States current emissions and WM projections 2010		2006	2007	2008	NECD ceiling	Projected 2010 emissions
	Nitrogen oxides (Gg NO <sub>x</sub> as NO <sub>2</sub> )	192.80	184.41	168.23	170	151
	Sulphur oxides (Gg SO <sub>x</sub> as SO <sub>2</sub> )	85.10	82.737	68.642	110	97.5
	Ammonia (Gg NH <sub>3</sub> )	36.38	35.19	35.187	31	31.0
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (Gg NMVOC)	132.59	129.03	117.044	130	130.0

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):  
 According to NECD reporting, in 2008 nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides and non-methane volatile organic compounds emissions were below the targets set by the NEC Directive. As regards ammonia, the country still exceeded the target. According to projections, emission ceilings can be attained by 2010, taking all currently implemented and adopted policies and measures into account. The projected 2010 non-methane volatile organic compounds and ammonia emissions, however, are expected to be relatively close to the emission ceilings, causing some uncertainty as to whether the targets will be met.

#### Additional clarifications:

The National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD, 2001/81/EC) sets ceilings for each Member State for emissions within their boundaries of ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and non-methane volatile organic compounds. These four pollutants are primarily responsible for acidification, eutrophication, and ground-level ozone. The ceilings must be met by 2010.  
 According to NECD reporting requirements, for the main pollutants NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, VOCs (c), NH<sub>3</sub> sources such as domestic aviation (cruise), international aviation (cruise) and international maritime were not included in the national total of emissions. Emissions from road transport are calculated on the basis of fuel sold or consumed.  
 Emission projections for 2010 are based on the "with measures" scenario which takes into account all currently implemented and adopted policies and measures.

**Note:** Data submitted by the Member State in 2009, including revised figures of previous years, have not yet been officially validated. Figures above are based on "fuel sold".



Data source	Reference or title: NECD Directive Reporting Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/implement_nec_directive.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/implement_nec_directive.htm</a>
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To be completed by the Member State?								NO
Percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and of eutrophication	Acidification				Eutrophication			
	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)
	3	2	2	0	47	41	36	2

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

According to European Environment Agency data, in 2000 in Finland the percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and eutrophication amounted to 3 and 47 per cent respectively, considering an area of 273,634 km<sup>2</sup> and 240,403 km<sup>2</sup>. Predictions on acidification for 2010 and 2020 indicate a decrease to 2 per cent, assuming that current (2008) policies and measures will be fully implemented (CLE scenario). According to the maximum feasible reduction scenario (MFR), in 2020 the risk of acidification will be reduced to 0 per cent. On eutrophication, the CLE scenario envisages a reduction to 41 per cent in 2010 and 36 per cent in 2020. The MFR scenario foresees a decrease to 2 per cent of natural ecosystem area at risk in 2020.

Additional clarifications:

This information is based on an analysis carried out by Hettelingh J-P, Posch M, Slootweg J (eds.) (2008) within "Critical load, dynamic modelling and impact assessment in Europa: CCE Status Report 2008", Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

Data source	Reference or title: EEA core set indicators Weblink: <a href="http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20091007131526/Assessment1245763350536/view_content">http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20091007131526/Assessment1245763350536/view_content</a>
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**Action: A.2.4.3** Significantly reduce pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems from agricultural sources (notably pesticides, nitrates) through measures in line with Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides, pesticides and biocides legislation, Nitrates Directive [2006 onwards]. (cf action 3.2.3). **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy provisions and legislation at Member State level.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Nitrogen balance expressed as kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land	Details	Average 1990-1992	Average 2002-2004	Change 1990-92 to 2002-04	
	Kg N/ha	83	55	-34%	

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):  
According to OECD data, Finland's gross nitrogen balance was 55 kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land between 2002 and 2004, a decrease of 34 per cent compared with 1990 to 1992 levels.

Additional clarifications:

The gross nitrogen balance calculates the difference between the nitrogen inputs entering a farming system (i.e. mainly livestock manure and fertilisers) and the nitrogen outputs leaving the system (i.e. the uptake of nutrients for crop and pasture production).

Data source	Reference or title: Environmental Performance of Agriculture in OECD Countries since 1990 Weblink: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_33793_40374392_1_1_1_1,00.html">http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_33793_40374392_1_1_1_1,00.html</a>
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## OBJECTIVE 3

**Objective:** 3: To Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU marine environment

**Headline Target:** In wider marine environment (outside Natura 2000 network), biodiversity loss halted by 2010 and showing substantial recovery by 2013

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters in 2004	3.31	
Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1999–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	+0.01	
Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1984–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	-0.37	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The mean marine trophic level for Finland was 3.31 in 2004. This represents a small increase (0.01) since 1999, but a decrease of 0.37 since 1984. In the background paper on interpreting the Marine Trophic Index (Pauly and Watson, 2005), it indicates that a multispecies fishery can safely be assumed to be unsustainable if the mean Trophic Level of the species it exploits keep going down.		
Additional clarifications:		
<p>From Pauly (2005): Trophic levels (TL) express the position of an animal in a food web, relative to the primary producers (which have a definitional TL of 1).</p> <p>TL can be calculated from:  <math display="block">TL_i = \sum_j TL_j \times DC_{ij}</math>           where <math>TL_j</math> represents the fractional trophic levels of prey <math>j</math>, and <math>DC_{ij}</math> represents the fraction of <math>j</math> in the diet of <math>i</math>. Using catch data, and TL estimates for species (or groups thereof), mean TL and, hence, Marine Trophic index values, can be computed, for each year <math>k</math> from:</p> $\text{Mean TL}_k = \sum_i (Y_{ik} \times TL_i) / \sum_i Y_{ik}$ <p>where <math>Y_i</math> refers to the landings of species (group) <math>i</math>, as included in fisheries statistics. [Note that, ideally, mean TL should be based on catches - i.e., all animals killed by fishing (landings + discards) – rather than only on the landings included in most fisheries statistics. This is ignored here, where we deal only with landings]. Mean maximum length (ML) is calculated similarly to mean TL, by weighting by the catches.</p> <p>The fishing-in-balance (FiB) index is defined as:</p> $FiB_k = \log[Y_k \times (1/TE)TL_k] - \log[Y_0 \times (1/TE)TL_0]$ <p>where all parameters and subscripts are defined previously, except TE, the mean transfer efficiency (specific to an ecosystem, often set at 0.1), and 0, which refers to any year used as a baseline to normalize the index. This definition implies that the FiB index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does not change (remains = 0) if TL changes are matched by 'ecologically correct' changes in catch;</li> <li>- Increases (&gt;0) if: either 'bottom up effect occurs, e.g., increase in primary production, or if geographic expansion of the fishery occurs (and the 'system' definition has in fact changed);</li> <li>- Decreases (&lt;0) if the fisheries withdraws so much biomass from the ecosystem that its functioning is impaired.</li> </ul> <p>Experience indicates that the MTI is very sensitive to fisheries catches being accurate, and particularly not being taxonomically and spatially overaggregated. Thus, the Sea Around Us project team are working on disaggregating the catch statistics for many countries. Until this is completed for all countries for which this is necessary, it cannot guaranteed that the catch database of the Sea Around Us, mapped by countries' EEZ, LME and High Sea areas, will allow accurate MTI trends to be computed. Trends of MTI and related indices are thus offered mainly for indicative purpose, and must always be interpreted with caution, especially when the underlying catch statistics are unreliable.</p>		
Data source	Reference or title: Mean marine trophic level, from Sea Around Us Project and Convention on Biological Diversity. Weblink: <a href="http://www.seaaroundus.org/sponsor/cbd.aspx">http://www.seaaroundus.org/sponsor/cbd.aspx</a> Pauly (2005): The Marine Trophic Index: a new output of the Sea Around Us website. Sea Around Us project newsletter, Issue 29: <a href="http://www.seaaroundus.org/newsletter/Issue29.pdf">http://www.seaaroundus.org/newsletter/Issue29.pdf</a> Pauly, D. and Watson, R. (2005) Background and interpretation of the 'Marine Trophic	

**Target: 3.1** - Substantial progress achieved by 2010 and again by 2013 towards 'good environmental status' of the marine environment

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details were available (e.g. types of marine and coastal habitat present, trends in status):

Detailed reporting by biogeographic regions is provided under 'Additional clarifications', below. Article 17 Reports require Member States to report every six years assessing the conservation status of species and habitats listed under the EU Habitats Directive. The Second Article 17 Report for Finland showed that of three marine habitats assessed in the Marine Baltic region, all had an 'Inadequate' status. There were ten coastal habitats assessed in the Boreal biogeographic region—three had a 'Favourable' status (30%), four had an 'Inadequate' status (40%), and three had a 'Bad' status (30%).

There were two marine species assessed in the Marine Baltic region—both mammals. One had a 'Favourable' status (50%) and the other had an 'Inadequate' status (50%).

### Additional clarifications:

An analysis for the biogeographic regions follows below:

#### Habitats:

Biogeographic region	Habitat	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Inadequate		U2= Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Marine Baltic	Marine habitats	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Boreal	Coastal habitats	3	30%	4	40%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	10

#### Species:

Biogeographic region	Species group	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Inadequate		U2= Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Marine Baltic	Amphibians & reptiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Mammals	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Marine Baltic	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	TOTAL	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2

The following were considered 'marine' habitats and species, based on the European Topic Centre on Biodiversity's guidance.

#### Marine Habitats:

- 1110: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- 1120: Posidonia beds (*Posidonia oceanica*)
- 1160: Large shallow inlets and bays
- 1170: Reef
- 1180: Submarine structures made by leaking gases
- 8330: Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

Marine Species:

*Gorgonacea - Coralliidae*

*Corallium rubrum*

*Docoglossa - Patellidae*

*Patella ferruginea*

*Mytiloida - Mitylidae*

*Lithophaga lithophaga*

*Pinna nobilis*

*Decapoda - Scyllaridae*

*Scyllarides latus*

*Echinothuroidea - Diadematidae*

*Centrostephanus longispinus*

*Nemalionales - Corallinaceae*

*Lithothamnium coralloides*

*Phymatholithon calcareum*

*Carnivora - Phocidae*

*Halechoerus grypus*

*Monachus monachus*

*Phoca hispida botnica*

*Phoca vitulina*

All other seals (*Phocidae*) excluding *P. h. Saimensis* which only occurs in the Saimaa Lake system of Eastern Finland

*Carnivora - Cetacea*

*Tursiops truncatus*

*Phocoena phocoena*

All other dolphins and whales

*Chelonia – Cheloniidae*

*Caretta caretta*

*Chelonia mydas*

*Lepidochelys kempii*

*Eretmochelys imbricata*

*Chelonia - Dermochelyidae*

*Dermochelys coriacea*

Species that may also be attributed to one or several marine regions in addition to the terrestrial biogeographical region(s):

*Petromyzoniformes - Petromyzonidae*

*Lampetra fluviatilis*

*Petromyzon marinus*

*Acipenseriformes - Acipenseridae*

*Acipenser sturio*

*Acipenser naccarii*

All other sturgeons (*Acipenseridae*)

*Clupeiformes - Clupeidae*

*Alosa alosa*

*Alosa fallax*

All other *Alosa* spp

*Salmoniformes - Coregonidae*

*Coregonus oxyrhynchus*

Data source

Reference or title: Source: Article 17 Reporting:

Weblink: <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/> and

[http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats\\_reporting/reporting\\_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title)

Checklist of habitats/species reported and their overall conservation status-explanatory note:

[http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats\\_reporting/reporting\\_2001-2007/ms-reports\\_checklists/explanatory\\_timepdf/ EN 1.0 &a=d](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007/ms-reports_checklists/explanatory_timepdf/ EN 1.0 &a=d)

**Action:** A.3.1.4 Ensure timely implementation of the Water Framework Directive as it applies to coastal areas [2006 onwards] **MS action:** Develop, adopt and implement monitoring programmes, plans and programmes of measures – as applicable for coastal

areas

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		PARTLY
Has the Member State established a programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)	No	
	In development	
	Adopted/ implemented	
	Don't know	
Has the Member State established a monitoring programme for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)	No	
	In development	
	Adopted/ implemented	Y
	Don't know	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including details of the programme of measures (e.g. geographical area, types of measures foreseen) and monitoring programme (e.g. indicators to be monitored):</p> <p>Finland reported that, in 2009, it had 62 surveillance stations and 88 operational stations for monitoring surface water in coastal areas. Finland has 255 coastal water bodies. It has assessment methods developed for monitoring phytoplankton, for monitoring macroalgae and angiosperm and for monitoring benthic invertebrates.</p> <p>No information was available concerning the status of the programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD.</p> <p>Additional clarifications:</p>		
Data source	Reference or title: 'Monitoring programmes for coastal areas under Water Framework Directive' Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_en.pdf</a> annex: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_2_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_2_en.pdf</a>	

**Action:** A.3.1.5 Ensure timely implementation and review of the EU Integrated Coastal Zone Management Recommendation [2006 onwards] **MS action:** Implement, participate in review

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What is the status of your national plan/strategy for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) (Mark one only)	No plan or strategy	
	Plan or strategy in development	
	Plan or strategy adopted / implemented	
	Don't know	
Please provide a link to the ICZM plan or strategy if available:		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and further details on the ICZM plan/strategy (e.g. approach, responsible department(s), actions planned or undertaken) or if there is no ICZM plan/strategy, whether and how ICZM issues are integrated into other planning tools:</p> <p>No information was provided on the status of the national plan/strategy for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM).</p> <p>Additional clarifications:</p>		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**Target:** A.3.2 - Principle pollution pressures on marine biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010, and again by 2013

## Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
% of coastal bathing waters meeting minimum (mandatory) and guideline standards			% meeting guideline standards	% meeting mandatory standards	
		2006	63.6	99.0	
		2007	57.6	100.0	
		2008	76.7	98.8	
Data source	Reference or title: Bathing Water Quality 2006 data can be obtained from mid-term review country profiles. Weblink: 2007 season: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html</a> (national reports can be useful for text and trends) or <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2008/en_summary.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2008/en_summary.pdf</a> (Summary data, by country - Table 2, p26) 2008 season: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2009.html">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2009.html</a> (for national reports) or <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2009/report.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2009/report.pdf</a> (Summary data, by country - Table 2, p28)				
Change in winter oxidised nitrogen concentrations in coastal and open waters 1985-2005	Region	Decrease	No trend	Increase	Total
	Baltic Sea	13	93	5	111
Data source	Reference or title: Trends in mean winter time oxidised nitrogen concentrations in the Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Greater North Sea, the Skagerrak and part of the Mediterranean in 1985-2005 (2004 if no data in 2005). Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007 Weblink: <a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu">http://www.eea.europa.eu</a> ; <a href="http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3386">http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3386</a>				
Change in winter orthophosphate concentrations in coastal and open waters 1985-2005	Region	Decrease	No trend	Increase	Total
	Baltic Sea	6	85	27	118
Data source	Reference or title: Trends in mean winter orthophosphate concentrations in the Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Greater North Sea, the Skagerrak and part of the Mediterranean in 1985-2005 (2004 if no data in 2005). Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007 Weblink: <a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu">http://www.eea.europa.eu</a> ; <a href="http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3387">http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3387</a>				
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details where available (e.g. comparison with previous years, causes of good/bad results):					
Finland currently has 86 coastal bathing areas and a high proportion of these reach mandatory standards for water quality. The percentage reaching mandatory standards reached 100% in 2007 but fell slightly to 98.8% in 2008. The proportion reaching stricter guidelines standards for water quality has fluctuated but reached a new high of 76.7% in 2008. Finland has a large number of sampling stations in Baltic coastal waters (111 measuring nitrogen concentrations and 118 measuring phosphate concentrations). Out of these sampling stations the majority have shown no change in nitrogen or phosphate concentrations between 1985 and 2005. However 5 have shown an increase in nitrogen concentrations (13 have shown a decrease) and 7 have shown an increase in phosphate concentrations (6 have shown a decrease).					
Additional clarifications:					
-					

**Action: 3.2.1** - Significantly reduce point source pollutant pressures on marine ecosystems

through strengthening implementation of relevant Directives, notably on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Large Combustion Plants, Waste Incineration, Urban Waste Water Treatment [2006 onwards] (cf action 2.3.1) **MS Action:** Implement directives at Member State level

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone). If there are any specific clarifications or implications of the implementation of these Directives for the marine environment, please add them here:	
This action is covered under Objective 2. Please see Action 2.4.1 for an indication of the implementation of Directives for this Member State.	

**Action: 3.2.2** - Significantly reduce airborne eutrophicating and acidifying pollution of marine ecosystems in line with Thematic Strategy on Air Quality [2006 onwards]; revise National Emissions Ceiling Directive [by 2007] (cf action 2.3.2) **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone). If there are any specific clarifications or implications of the implementation of the Strategy and Directive for the marine environment, please add them here:	
This action is covered under Objective 2 and elsewhere in Objective 3. Please see Action 2.4.2 for information on this Member States' emission ceilings, current emissions and WM projections. Please see Target A3.2 for information on outcomes regarding eutrophicating pollution levels in coastal and open waters (change in winter oxidised nitrogen concentrations and change in winter orthophosphate concentrations) for this Member State.	

**Target: 3.4** - Substantially enhanced funding provided to environmentally-friendly fisheries management from 2007 onwards

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Amount of funding	Axis	Year	Amount from MS funds (EUR)	Amount from EFF EC funds (EUR)	Total (EUR)
	Axis 1	2007 - 2013	4540000	3445000	7985000
	Axis 2	2007 - 2013	22530000	16990000	39520000
	Axis 3	2007 - 2013	19690000	14783827	34473827
	Axis 4	2007 - 2013	4806000	3606000	8412000
	Total	2007 -	51566000	38824827	90390827



	(Axis 1-4)	2013			
Types of environmentally friendly measures	Axis:	Description of types of measures:			
	Axis 1	Promote sustainable fisheries in the marine zone; improve selectivity of fishing gear; and mitigate the fishery/seal conflict.			
	Axis 2	Develop and introduce innovative and environmentally friendly aquaculture methods; reduce nutrient loads.			
	Axis 3	Disseminate good practice.			
	Axis 4	Diversification of activities such as tourism related to fishing.			
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Finland's operational programme (2007-2013) for fisheries includes a number of environmentally friendly measures. Funding includes both measures targeted specifically towards improving environmental performance and other measures but it is not currently possible to distinguish the two (i.e. not all funding is for environmentally friendly measures).</p> <p>Total funding for Axis 1 is 7,985,000 EUR and includes measures such as improving fishing gear selectivity. Axis 2 (39,520,000 EUR) encourages the use of environmentally friendly aquaculture techniques and specifically aims to reduce nutrient loads. Axis 3 (34,473,827 EUR) includes an objective to disseminate good practice and Axis 4 (8,412,000 EUR) promotes diversification of activities (i.e. away from fishing).</p>					
Additional clarifications: -					
Data source	Reference or title: Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press_corner/press_releases/archives/com07/com07_85_fr.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press_corner/press_releases/archives/com07/com07_85_fr.htm</a>  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/structural_measures/operational_programmes_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/structural_measures/operational_programmes_en.htm</a>				

**Target: 3.5 - Stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015**

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Percentage of stocks within safe biological limits	54% (of 158 stocks)	
Percentage of stocks outside safe biological limits	46% (of 158 stocks)	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>11% of catches in EU waters still originate from unassessed stocks. Overall, 46% of assessed stocks are outside safe biological limits (SBL).</p> <p>Of the assessed commercial stocks in the NE Atlantic, about one third is outside SBL. This ranges from 8% (Baltic Sea) to 80 % (Irish Sea). This is a mixed picture compared to the last assessments carried out in 2005 (2003–2004 data) in which 22–53% of stocks were outside safe biological limits. Pelagic stocks like herring and mackerel are doing better in general than demersal stocks like cod, plaice and sole.</p> <p>In the Mediterranean, about half of the assessed stocks are fished outside SBL. The range is from 44% to 73% (up from 10–20% in the 2005 assessment), with the Aegean and the Cretan Sea being in the worst condition.</p>		
Additional clarifications:		
-		
Explanation of details in this measure of progress	<i>This cannot be completed for individual Member States – data completed for all EU stocks.</i>	
Data source	Reference or title: Status of the fish stocks in ICES and GFCM fishing regions of Europe in 2006, EEA. [User agrees to display a link to the EEA web site <a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu">http://www.eea.europa.eu</a> and to acknowledge the source as follows: Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007] Weblink: <a href="http://themes.eea.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20041007132227/IAssessment1199788344728/view_content">http://themes.eea.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20041007132227/IAssessment1199788344728/view_content</a>	

**Action:** 3.5.1 - Prepare plan of action to attain maximum sustainable yield, prepare and implement stock recovery plans as soon as needed for any stocks outside safe biological limits, and management plans to maintain other stocks at safe biological levels [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?							NO
Number of serious infringement procedures by year		Number of vessels	Number of serious infringements (Table I)	Infringements as a % of number of vessels	Total number of penalties imposed (Table III)	Average fine imposed (Table IV)	Max fine imposed (Table IV)
	2006	3196	11	0.3	3	198	360
	2007						
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details (e.g. types of serious infringements, comparison with previous years or other MS, details from section 3, types of actions that have been taken in order to improve the enforcement of CFP measures):</p> <p>The number of infringements of the Common Fisheries Policies illustrates the degree to which the EU is achieving plans to attain sustainable fisheries management. In 2006 Finland had 3,196 vessels and 0.3% were involved in a serious infringement (11 vessels). A total of 3 penalties were imposed with an average fine of 198 EUR and maximum fine of 360 EUR.</p>							
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>2007 data is not currently available</p>							
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.	<p>Information was obtained from report below specifically on the total number of serious infringements, number of vessels in each MS, total number of penalties, and average and maximum fines imposed. It was necessary to calculate number of infringements as a % of number of vessels.</p>						
Data source	<p>Reference or title: COM(2008) 670: Reports from MS on behaviours which serious infringed the rules of the CFP 2006</p> <p>Weblink:  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf</a> </p>						

**Action:** 3.5.2 - Develop, adopt and implement restoration programmes for diadromous species (e.g. trout, salmon, sturgeon) [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures and take initiatives outside the CFP: restoration of habitats, removal of migratory barriers, stock enhancement

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
Please indicate for which species a management plan exists (enter Y/N) and provide a link if possible			Management plan exists?	Link to management plan
	Salmon			
	Trout			
	Sturgeon			
	Eel			
	Other	(please specify)		
Please indicate if any of the following actions are being undertaken to promote diadromous species (enter Y/N) and provide details			Undertaking?	Details/comments
	Restoration of habitats			
	Removal of migratory barriers			
	Stock enhancement			
	Other	(please specify)		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and additional				

details (e.g. content of management plans, areas where measures to promote diadromous species are being undertaken and any outcomes):

No information on restoration programmes for diadromous species was provided by Finland.

Additional clarifications:

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.

*Member states were asked to indicate which diadromous species (species with a lifecycle that includes both marine and freshwater phases) they currently have a management plan for, and any other actions that are being undertaken that would promote diadromous species, but are not necessarily included in a management plan.*

Data source (if any)

Reference or title:  
Weblink:

**Action: 3.5.3** - Adjust fishing capacity to improve balance between fishing capacity and available fish stocks **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures and use fisheries funds to favorise capacity adjustment

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Fleet capacity (number of vessels, tonnage, power)		1999	2004	2006	2007
	Number of vessels	3764	3393	3196	3162
	Tonnage (tons)	21430	18156	16412	15994
	Power (kW)	203495	179345	169728	169813
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and additional details where available (e.g. types of measures used to reduce fleet capacity, reasons why fleet capacity hasn't been reduced):</p> <p>There has been an overall decreasing trend in Finland's fishing capacity from 1999 to 2008, although there have been a very slight increases in fishing power between 2006 and 2008. The overall decrease since 1999 amounts to a reduction of 14% in vessels; 25% reduction in tonnage and a 17% reduction in power. It is currently assessed that the overall capacity of vessels is in balance with fishing possibilities and therefore no further decommissioning is foreseen, although salmon driftnet vessels will be scrapped since the fishing method was prohibited at the beginning of 2008.</p>					
Additional clarifications:					
2008 data: 3240 vessels; 16046 tons; 169813 kW.					
Data source	Reference or title: Fleet capacity by MS (number of vessels, power, tonnage) Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleetstatistics/index.cfm?lng=en">http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleetstatistics/index.cfm?lng=en</a>				

**Target: 3.6** - Impact of fisheries on non-target species and habitats progressively and substantially reduced from 2006 onwards

**Action: 3.6.1** - Implement technical measures to help ensure favourable conservation status of marine species and habitats which are not commercially exploited, aimed at the reduction of unwanted bycatch and of damage to the benthos [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO (boxes coloured green)	YES (the box coloured in light orange)		
Please indicate the number of active vessels, total number of infringements, number of type D infringements, total number of penalties, and average and maximum fines imposed for 2006	Year	Number of active vessels	Number of breaches in type D (Table I, sum D1-D7)	Number of penalties imposed for Type D (Table III, sum D1-D7)	Average fine imposed for Type D breach (Table IV) (EUR)
	2006	3196	6	0	0

and 2007 if available.	2007			
<p>Actions taken in order to improve the enforcement of CFP measures relating to unwanted bycatch and damage to the benthos:</p> <p>No information on actions taken to improve enforcement of CFP measures in relation to unwanted by-catch and damage to the benthos was provided by Finland.</p> <p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details (e.g. types of serious breaches, comparison with previous years or other MS, details from section 3): Type D infringements of the Common Fisheries Policy concern the use or presence of prohibited fishing gear or methods that are likely to have significant impacts on by-catch affecting the conservation status of marine species and habitats.</p> <p>In 2006 Finland had 3,196 active vessels. There were 6 type D breaches in this year but no penalties imposed. No information on actions taken to improve enforcement of CFP measures in relation to unwanted by-catch and damage to the benthos was provided by Finland.</p>				
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>2007 data is not currently available.</p>				
Explanation of information contained in measure of progress above.	<p><i>From the document below it was possible to record the number of active vessels, number of type D infringements and number of penalties imposed for Type D infringements (sum D1-D7). In order to calculate the average fine for Type D infringements, it was necessary to multiply the average fine by the number of Type D infringements for which a fine was imposed for each category D1–D7 (number in brackets in Table IV), sum the total and divide by the number of Type D infringements for which fines were imposed.</i></p>			
Data source	<p>Reference or title: COM(2008) 670: Reports from MS on behaviours which seriously infringed the rules of the CFP 2006  Weblink:  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf</a></p>			

**Action:** 3.6.2 - Adopt Community Plans of Action for the conservation of sharks and seabirds and implement progressively thereafter **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES		
Do you have a monitoring programme for sharks or seabirds? Enter Y/N. If Yes, please indicate the first year of implementation (or expected implementation) and the number of years the programme is expected to run for.		Monitoring programme exists? (Y/N)	First year of implementation (enter year)	Total number of years
	Sharks			
	Seabirds			
Please provide any relevant Internet links to monitoring programmes:				
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and further details (e.g. measures for conservation of sharks and seabirds, department(s) responsible for monitoring, monitoring indicators, any initial results of monitoring):</p>				
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>No information on monitoring programmes for sharks or seabirds was provided by Finland.</p>				
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.	<p><i>Member states were asked for specific information on shark and seabird conservation plans.</i></p>			
Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title:  Weblink:</p>			

**Action:** 3.6.3 - Identify, define, adopt and enforce fisheries measures required for Natura 2000 sites in the marine environment [by date of designation] **MS Action:** Identify and define fishery measures, as appropriate, needed within the management plans of N2000 sites

## Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		PARTLY
How many marine N2000 sites has the MS established?	All sites	Number of marine N2000 sites 84
Have you made a formal request to the Commission regarding fisheries management measures for any marine Natura 2000 sites >12nm from the coast (i.e. outside the territorial waters)? (Enter Y/N).		
If Y, for how many N2000 sites >12nm from the coast have you made a request?		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details if available (e.g. whether modifications were necessary, why they were necessary or not necessary, in which N2000 sites modifications were made, types of modifications to fisheries management measures, status of implementation):</p> <p>Finland has 84 marine Natura 2000 sites based on the presence of certain habitats and species (see clarification below). No further information on specific fisheries measures designed for marine Natura2000 sites was provided by Finland. under the CFP  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/docs/fish_measures.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/docs/fish_measures.pdf</a>. The Commission is responding to Member States requests regarding fisheries management measures for Natura 2000 sites.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>(1.1.1) although both are from official data sources.</p> <p>The method used here was the presence/absence of the habitats/species below:</p> <p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1110: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1120: Posidonia beds (Posidonion oceanicae)</li> <li>• 1160: Large shallow inlets and bays</li> <li>• 1170: Reef</li> <li>• 1180: Submarine structures made by leaking gases</li> <li>• 8330: Submerged or partially submerged sea caves</li> </ul> <p>Mammals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1364: Halichoerus grypus</li> <li>• 1366: Monachus monachus</li> <li>• 1938: Phoca hispida bottnica</li> <li>• 1365: Phoca vitulina</li> <li>• 1349: Tursiops truncatus</li> <li>• 1351: Phocoena phocoena</li> </ul> <p>Amphibians and Reptiles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1224: Caretta caretta</li> <li>• 1227: Chelonia mydas</li> </ul> <p>Fishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1100: Acipenser naccarii</li> <li>• 1101: Acipenser sturio</li> <li>• 1102: Alosa alosa</li> <li>• 4127: Alosa tanaica</li> <li>• 4120: Alosa caspia normani</li> <li>• 1989: Alosa caspia vistonica</li> <li>• 1103: Alosa fallax</li> <li>• 1099: Lampetra fluviatilis</li> <li>• 1095: Petromyzon marinus</li> </ul> <p>It is also possible to define the marine sites by their geographic location and define whether they are within or outside of territorial waters depending on where their centre point lies. This gives the following data:          Marine sites within territorial waters: 113          Marine sites outside of territorial waters:</p> <p>Another way of defining marine sites provides the data presented in Target 1.1.1.</p>		

DG ENV and DG MARE have completed a guidance document for Member States on how to request for fisheries management measures for marine N2000 sites under the CFP ( <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/docs/fish_measures.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/docs/fish_measures.pdf</a> ). The Commission is responding to Member States requests regarding fisheries management measures for Natura 2000 sites.	
Data source	DG ENV provided number of N2000 sites with a marine component and a link to the guidance document for MS wanting to integrate fisheries measures into N2000 sites. MS have been asked for further detail on fisheries measures within marine N2000 sites.

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have you defined or modified fisheries management measures for the management plans of N2000 sites for sites within 12nm of the coast (i.e. within territorial waters)? (Enter Y/N)		
If Y, for how many N2000 sites within 12nm of the coast have fisheries management measures been modified or defined?		
Additional clarifications: No information on fisheries management plans for N2000 sites within territorial waters was provided by Finland.		
Instructions for completing questions on the measure of progress above		<i>Please indicate whether and for how many N2000 sites with a marine component within 12nm of the coast fisheries management measures have been modified or defined, and provide some descriptive text.</i>
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

<b>Target:</b> 3.7 - Substantially improved information and reporting on environmental integration of the Common Fisheries Policy from 2008 onwards <b>Action:</b> 3.7.1 - Make periodic assessments [2006 onwards] of the progress of the Common Fisheries Policy in incorporating environmental protection requirements (with particular reference to biodiversity) <b>MS Action:</b> Collect the data necessary to give scientific support to the indicators used in the reports
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<b>Measures of Progress:</b>	
To be completed by the Member State?	
Has the Member State established a multi-annual plan Data Collection Framework (DCF) that includes sampling/monitoring design for collecting ecosystem data to assist with assessing the impact of the fisheries sector on the marine ecosystem? (Enter Y/N)	YES  Y
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details where available: Finland has proposed a National Programme for Collection of Fisheries Data for 2009-2009. Under Module V: Module of evaluation of the effects of the fishing sector on the marine ecosystem, Finland plan on calculating ecosystem indicators 1-4 based on two joint Finnish-Estonian BIAS surveys. Indicators 5-7 will be calculated using VMS data, collected and used by the Finnish fisheries control system. Indicator 8 on the discarding rates of commercially exploited species will be calculated based on logbooks and landing declarations and reported annually. The fuel costs for each fleet segment for Indicator 9 will also be calculated based on logbooks and landing declarations, as well as fish price statistics.	
Additional clarifications: Appendix XIII of Commission Decision of 6 November 2008 Adopting a multiannual community programme pursuant to council regulation (EC) no 199/2008 Establishing a community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy defines environmental indicators to measure the effects of fisheries on the marine ecosystem. These indicators are: 1) Conservation status of fish species; 2) Proportion of large fish; 3) Mean maximum length of fishes; 4) Size at maturation of exploited fish species; 5) Distribution of fishing activities; 6) Aggregation of fishing activities; 7) Areas not impacted by mobile bottom gears; 8) Discarding rates of commercially exploited species; and 9) Fuel efficiency of fish capture.	
Data source	Data Collection Programme National Proposals 2009, <a href="https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library?p_p_id=20&amp;p_p_lifecycle=0&amp;p_p_state=maximized&amp;p_p_mode=view&amp;_20_struts_action=%2Fdocument_library%2Fview&amp;_20_folderId=94845">https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library?p_p_id=20&amp;p_p_lifecycle=0&amp;p_p_state=maximized&amp;p_p_mode=view&amp;_20_struts_action=%2Fdocument_library%2Fview&amp;_20_folderId=94845</a> Commission Decision of 6 November 2008 adopting a multiannual Community programme pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 establishing a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy. <a href="http://eur-">http://eur-</a>

	<a href="http://lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:346:0037:0088:EN:PDF">lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:346:0037:0088:EN:PDF</a>
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## OBJECTIVE 4

**Objective:** 4: To reinforce compatibility of regional and territorial development with biodiversity in the EU

**Headline Target:** Regional and territorial development benefiting biodiversity and negative impacts on biodiversity prevented and minimised or, where unavoidable, adequately compensated for, from 2006 onwards.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has there been an increase in Biodiversity spending under Cohesion and Structural funds since 2006? Please indicate Y or N.		N
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): and If yes please indicate for which activities</p> <p>In the reporting period 2007-2008, and with the assumption detailed hereunder, Finnish direct spending under the Cohesion and Structural Funds for biodiversity noticeably decreased. Its global allocation for biodiversity is EUR 16.9 millions (categories 51, 55 and 56).</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>No data available for 2006 (previous programming period). Detailed annual breakdown spending for biodiversity could not be identified for 2007-2008. Therefore the amount (in EUR) shown refers to the total biodiversity allocation under the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013 (categories 51, 55 and 56 as defined in annex II in Commission Regulation 1828/2006). These categories are assumed to strictly follow the total yearly allocations of the Cohesion Policy.</p>		
Data source	<p>Cohesion Policy Direct spending on biodiversity, provided by DG Environment  <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_ba_p_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_ba_p_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a></p> <p>Cohesion Policy (2007-2013), division by resources per programming year, per MS.  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/fonds/pdf/annexe-recto.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/fonds/pdf/annexe-recto.pdf</a></p>	

**Target:** 4.3. - Ecological coherence and functioning strengthened through spatial planning from 2006 onwards.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are you obliged by law to consider ecological networks in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:		
If Y, has this law been enacted after 2006? Enter Y or N here:		
Are there any mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of this measure? Enter Y or N here:		
If Y, are there regular monitoring reports prepared? Enter Y or N here:		
Is there a mechanism for interministerial coordination which addresses inclusion of ecological network considerations in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:		
Do you consider that the ecological network has been completed for your country? Enter Y or N here:		
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**Action:** 4.4.1 - CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism promoted, adopted and implemented



as appropriate by key stakeholders [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Implement best practice  
**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has your country implemented the CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism? Enter Y or N here:		
Does your country consider always the CBD Guidelines when planning tourism development? Enter Y or N here:		
Are there legal provisions for considering CBD Guidelines in tourism development? Enter Y or N here:		
Is your country producing any report on the usage of the Guidelines? Enter Y or N here:		
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Instructions for completing questions on the measure of progress above	Please consider if the implementation of the CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism is included in legislation, guiding documents and practices in relation to tourism and related activities.	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

## OBJECTIVE 5

**Objective: 5:** To substantially reduce the impact on EU biodiversity of invasive alien species (IAS) & alien genotypes

**Headline Target: Negative impacts on EU biodiversity of IAS and alien genotypes prevented or minimised from 2010 onwards.**

**Target: A.5.1** Impact of IAS on biodiversity in the EU substantially reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Number of worst invasive alien species registered per country	Total number	48
	Number of species per 1000 km <sup>2</sup>	0.10 – 0.25
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Of the '163' worst invasive alien species identified by the EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on trends in invasive alien species, 48 are present in Finland. This equates to between 0.10 and 0.25 species per 1000km <sup>2</sup> .		
Additional clarifications: The EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on invasive alien species (IAS) identified 163 out of 10,000 alien species as 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity'. These species have been proven to be highly invasive and damaging to native biodiversity in at least part of their European range. The severe impacts of these species range from competition with native species, affects on human health and causing damage to economic activities. The number of worst IAS per 1000 km <sup>2</sup> is presented as a range, as species occurrence may differ markedly depending on the regional level. <i>The list of 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity' is based on expert opinion expressed at the SEBI 2010 expert group on invasive alien species. Current information is only a preliminary estimate of the number of worst invasive species in European countries. These country figures are only rough indications of the actual impact, which may differ markedly between species and regions.</i>		
Data source	Reference or title: SEBI 10 EEA Weblink: <a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/assessing-biodiversity">http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/assessing-biodiversity</a>	

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Is there general and/or specific legislation in place in relation to Invasive Alien Species? Please enter Y or N here:		Y/N	Details/comments
	General	N	
	Specific	Y	Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996): introduction  Hunting Act (615/1993, 1268/1993): introduction, import  Plant Protection Law (1203/1994): introduction, import, control and eradication  Law for Animal Diseases (551/1980 and subsequent amendments): introduction, eradication
Does general legislation or specific legislation address issues such as import/export, possession/trade, introduction to the wild and control/eradication of IAS? Please enter Y or N here:	Import and export		Y
	Possession/Trade		N
	Introduction to the wild		Y
	Control/eradication		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
Finland has no general legislation in place in relation to invasive alien species (IAS). However, there is specific			

legislation that addresses import, introduction, control and eradication of IAS. The issue of possession and trade of IAS is not addressed. The Finnish Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996) restricts the introduction of alien species. The Hunting Act (615/1993, 1268/1993) prohibits the introduction and import of wild bird and mammal species unless permission has been granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Under the Plant Protection Law (1203/1994) there are provisions to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases of plants. Secondary legislation provides for import, monitoring, eradication, control and containment which is enforced by the Plant Protection Inspection Centre. The Law for Animal Diseases (551/1980) and subsequent amendments provides a legislative framework for preventing the introduction of animal pathogens in Finland which includes alien pathogens.

**Additional clarifications:**

The above Measure of Progress indicates current national/sub national legislation addressing Invasive Alien Species (IAS), in particular regarding their coverage of issues such as import/export, possession/trade, introduction to the wild and control/eradication of IAS. *General legislation refers to legislation addressing all aspects of IAS. Specific legislation refers to regulations addressing only certain aspects, e.g. plant pests in Plant Health legislation.*

Data source:	Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy Weblink: no link
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**Action: A.5.1.2** Encourage Member States to develop national strategies on invasive alien species [by 2007] and to implement them fully [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Develop national strategy.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?					NO	
Have a strategy and/or action plan on IAS been developed? Please mark accordingly:			No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy			Y		
	Action Plan			Y		
	Other	(Please specify)	N			
If N, are IAS <u>comprehensively</u> dealt with as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy/action plan? Please enter Y or N here:			Biodiversity Strategy		Y/N	Details/comments
			Biodiversity Action Plan			
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
The preparation for a national invasive alien species (IAS) strategy and action plan began in June 2008 with the aim of being completed by the end of 2010. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are responsible for its development. It is unclear whether IAS are dealt with comprehensively as part of a national or sub national biodiversity strategy or action plan.						
Additional clarifications:						
The above Measure of Progress specifies whether a national strategy and/ or action plan specifically related to IAS has been developed. If this is not the case, it should specify whether the topic is comprehensively addressed in the national biodiversity strategy or action plan.						
Data source	Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy Weblink: no link					

**Action: A.5.1.3** Encourage ratification and implementation by Member States of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ratify and implement.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has the country ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation? Please enter Y or N here:		N
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Finland has not ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation.		
Additional clarifications: The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation will enter into force 12 months after ratification by 30 states, representing 35 per cent of world merchant shipping tonnage. The convention has so far been ratified by 22 states that represent 22.65 per cent of world tonnage (as on 28 <sup>th</sup> February 2010).		
Data source	Reference : International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Conventions Weblink: <a href="http://www.imo.org/Conventions/mainframe.asp?topic_id=247">http://www.imo.org/Conventions/mainframe.asp?topic_id=247</a>	

**Action: A 5.1.4** Establish early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries [by 2008]. **MS Action:** Adopt system in Council, implement system at national level.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there an inventory/database of alien species in place other than those published by the DAISIE and/or NOBANIS projects? Please tick only one box.	No	
	In development	
	Implemented	
	Do not know	
Is there an early warning and information system for IAS in place? Please tick only one box.	No	
	In development	
	Implemented	
	Do not know	
If IMPLEMENTED or IN DEVELOPMENT, which of the following aspects have been covered? Please enter Y or N here:	Rapid response mechanism	
	Incident lists	
	Focal point network	
	National coordination mechanism	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
The Community is committed under the Biodiversity Action Plan to establish an early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries, taking into account biogeographical regions. The above Measure of Progress indicates the extent to which such a system has been developed or implemented at the national level and the areas covered. In addition, it should provide information on the existence of national/sub-national data centre or database on IAS.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:	

**Target: A.5.2** Impact of alien genotypes on biodiversity in the EU significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

**Action: A.5.2.2** Ensure protection of biodiversity as part of measures to protect human health and environment in relation to the deliberate release into the environment of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure at national level in line with requirements of the authorisation.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming been adopted? Please tick only one box:	No	
	In development	
	Implemented	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to unofficial sources such as the "GMO free Europe" initiative, in 2010 the Uusimaa province and the archipelago of Ahven Anmaa were formally or informally declared GMO-free in Finland.		
Additional clarifications:		
<p>According to Article 26a of Directive 2001/18/EC, Member States may take appropriate national measures on coexistence in order to avoid the unintended presence of GMOs in other products. Commission Recommendation 2003/556/EC on guidelines for the development of national strategies and best practices to ensure the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming is intended to help Member States develop national legislative or other strategies for coexistence.</p> <p>In April 2009, the Commission adopted a second report on the implementation of national measures on the coexistence of GM crops with conventional and organic farming.</p> <p>"GMO free Europe" is an initiative of the Foundation on Future Farming, and is linked to GENET, a European network of non-governmental non-profit organisations engaged in the critical debate of genetic engineering, founded in 1995.</p>		
Data source	Reference or title: EC Report on the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming, GMO free Europe Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/coexistence/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/coexistence/index_en.htm</a> <a href="http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/">http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/</a>	

## OBJECTIVE 6

**Objective:** 6: To substantially strengthen effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services

**Target:** A.6.1: International governance for biodiversity substantially more effective in delivering positive biodiversity outcomes by 2010

**Action:** A.6.1.1: Press for effective worldwide implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, decisions of the Conference of the Parties including thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, and other related international and regional biodiversity agreements (e.g. Bonn, Berne, AEWA, Ramsar, UN Fish Stocks Agreement) and promote greater synergies between these [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Work at EU, global and regional levels for enhanced effectiveness in CBD implementation by streamlining operations of CBD, coordinating action between related multilateral environmental agreements, working towards integrated outcome-based reporting, establishing global partnership with key stakeholders.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Has your country submitted the 4 <sup>th</sup> national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (submitted= Y, not submitted=N)?		Y	
Is a National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP) in place or under development (in place=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		Y	
Data source	Reference or title: List of Parties that have submitted their 4 <sup>th</sup> national reports and CBD list of NBSAPs Weblink: <a href="http://www.cbd.int/reports/search">http://www.cbd.int/reports/search</a>		
Contributions to Secretariats/Trust Funds (in EUR) (latest figure available)	Convention	Year (latest contribution)	Amount (EUR)
	CBD	2009	49,977
	CMS	2008	29,342
	AEWA	2008	16,244
	Ramsar Convention	2009	15,964
	World Heritage Convention	2008	0
Data source	Reference or title: Information on Parties' contributions at convention websites  Weblink: <a href="https://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2">https://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</a> <a href="http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/COP9_documents_overview.htm">http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/COP9_documents_overview.htm</a> <a href="http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_21_income_expenditures_2006_2008.pdf">http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_21_income_expenditures_2006_2008.pdf</a>		

	<a href="http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_02_e.pdf">http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_02_e.pdf</a> <a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/">http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/</a>
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The 4<sup>th</sup> National Report to the CBD was submitted in June 2009. The National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Finland 2006-2016 and National Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Finland 2006-2016 were published in 2007; they form the second version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Finland had paid her contributions to the CBD, CMS, AEWA and Ramsar Convention, while the payment for the World Heritage Convention for 2008 was still outstanding as of 31 Dec 2008.</p>	
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>For the contributions to the CBD General Trust Fund and to the Ramsar Convention, the exchange rate of 30 Sep 2009 is used. For the contribution to the World Heritage Convention, the exchange rate of 1 July 2008 is used. The figures for CBD, CMS, AEWA and World Heritage Convention refers to contributions that have taken place, while the figure for Ramsar refers to the allocated contribution for 2009.</p>	



## OBJECTIVE 7

**Objective:** 7: To substantially strengthen support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in EU external assistance

**Target:** A .7.1 Financial Resources flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity has substantially increased in real terms

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>multilateral</u> aid		2006	2007		2008
	Total in million EUR	0	0		
	Percentage of total <u>multilateral</u> annual aid budget	0	0		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The OECD marker does not show any multilateral biodiversity-related aid spending for Finland in 2006 or 2007.					
Additional clarifications: Data for 2008 are not available yet. See also the clarification under the next Measure of Progress on bilateral aid.					
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html">http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html</a> and <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW">http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW</a>				

**Action:** A .7.1.3 Enhance MS funds earmarked for biodiversity in MS bilateral development cooperation programmes in support of implementation of the CBD, Millennium Development Goals and other programmes relevant for biodiversity in developing countries. **MS Action:** Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in other relevant projects.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>bilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008
	Total in million EUR	2.5	5.8	
	Percentage of total annual <u>bilateral</u> aid budget	0.006	0.015	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the OECD markers, Finland spent EUR2.5m in 2006 and EUR 5.8m on bilateral biodiversity-related bilateral aid, which amounts to 0.006% and 0.015%, respectively, of the total annual bilateral aid budget.				
Additional clarifications: The figures provided in this assessment have been extracted from the OECD Creditor Reporting System ( <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW">http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW</a> ). The data presented above may differ from data available to and/or presented by Member States. The exchange rate used is for the 1 <sup>st</sup> of July each year. Data for 2008 are not available yet. Biodiversity-related aid is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources. Figures shown relate to bilateral aid, and do not include multilateral contributions to GEF, UNEP and other organisations active in the field of biodiversity. Also, it should be noted that figures are based on indications of the policy objectives of bilateral aid activities, though the biodiversity objective will often be less than the total value of such activities. Policy objectives are reported by donors through “markers” which do not allow exact quantification of aid activities’ contribution to the objectives. Thus, the figures are approximate.				
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html">http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html</a> and <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW">http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW</a>			

**Action:** A.7.1.4 Enhance the overall contribution of EU MS for biodiversity through a substantial 4<sup>th</sup> replenishment of the GEF based on the agreed policy priorities. **MS Action:**

Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Contribution to the GEF replenishment		3 <sup>rd</sup> replenishment	4 <sup>th</sup> replenishment	5 <sup>th</sup> replenishment
	Total in million EUR	26.99	31.12	
	Percentage of total budget	1.11%	1.46%	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Finland contributed 26.99 million EUR to the 3 <sup>rd</sup> replenishment which is 1.11% of the total replenishment. Finland contributed 31.12 million EUR to the 4 <sup>th</sup> replenishment which is 1.46 % of the total replenishment.				
Additional clarifications: For the 3 <sup>rd</sup> replenishment the exchange rate of 19 September 2002 was used. For the 4 <sup>th</sup> replenishment the exchange rate of 19 October 2006 was used where applicable. Data for the 5 <sup>th</sup> replenishment are not available.				
Data source	Reference or title: GEF website Weblink: <a href="http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx">http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx</a>			

**Target: A.7.2** EU mainstream external development assistance delivering enhanced biodiversity and related livelihoods benefits, and negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.

**Action: A 7.2.2** Systematically carry out ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects funded by EU in partner countries and ensure actions are identified and implemented to prevent and mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity in a timely manner **MS**  
**Action:** Check and ensure that SEAs and EIAs are systematically carried out on relevant development strategies, programmes and projects.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects mandatory? Please enter Y or N:		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Description/explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	<b><i>Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects</i></b>  <i>Relevant projects are hereby defined as equivalent to projects that require SEA and EIA according to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC as amended by Directive 97/11/EC and Directive 2003/35/EC) and Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC).</i>	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

## OBJECTIVE 8

**Objective:** 8: To substantially reduce the impact of international trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services

**Target:** A8.1: Impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
The MS actions under this target fully implemented by 2010, showing impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 (Y/N)	MS action	Implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented
	A.8.1.3			
	A.8.1.4			
	A.8.1.8	Y		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Finland has provided funding for the CBD Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing. No information on national legislation implementing the Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing or the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources was provided. Information on activities raising awareness on the Bonn Guidelines and the Material Transfer Agreement was not provided either. No information on the proportion of national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable sources was provided. A low number of import, export and re-export documents for trade in CITES specimens was issued in 2007 and 2008, with no applications denied, and several items seized. National capacity for implementing CITES has been developed and support to developing countries for implementing CITES has been provided. The contributions to the CITES Trust Fund were paid.				
Additional clarifications: This is a summary of the Measures of Progress under objective 8.				
Data source	All the other Measures of Progress under objective 8.			

### Action:

A.8.1.3: Promote full implementation of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits (ABS) arising out of their Utilisation, and other agreements relating to ABS such as the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources – and continue to contribute to negotiation of an international regime on ABS according to the mandate adopted at the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the CBD [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure effective implementation of the Bonn Guidelines at national level, in particular by enhancing awareness of stakeholders. Effectively participate in and contribute to EU preparations for international ABS negotiations. Effectively contribute to ongoing negotiations of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the provision of funds for the CBD Access & Benefit-sharing Working Group	Year	Amount (EUR)
	2006	
	2007	
	2008	
	2009	10,000
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Finland provided funds for the 5 <sup>th</sup> meeting (2007), 6 <sup>th</sup> meeting (2008) and the 8 <sup>th</sup> meeting (2009) of the ABS Working Group. The amount for the 8 <sup>th</sup> meeting was EUR10,000.		
Additional clarifications: -		

Data source	Reference or title: Reports of CBD ABS Working Group Weblink: <a href="http://www.cbd.int/meetings/">http://www.cbd.int/meetings/</a>
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### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Does national legislation implementing the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		
Have any national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.		
Additional detail (If Y, please describe national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES (Parties to The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources: AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, UK)
Does national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		
Have national activities raising awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.		
Additional detail (If Y, please describe national activities that raise awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**Action:** A.8.1.4: Maximise the proportion of EU consumption of wood products deriving from sustainable sources [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Ensure implementation of CITES provisions for listed timber species and support capacity building in range states. Review of other timber species with criteria for listing. Participate in Community-level analysis of options for further legislation to control imports of illegally harvested timber into the EU (as foreseen in FLEGT action plan). Encourage private and public sector procurement policies favouring wood products from sustainable sources.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What is the proportion of national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable	2006	
	2007	

sources (%)?	2008	
	2009	
Additional detail (Please describe the kind of sources (e.g. certified products; products through bilateral agreements with producer countries, etc)) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**Action:** A8.1.8: Support capacity-building and implementation of CITES provisions to ensure that trade in CITES species is effectively regulated and controlled and not detrimental to the conservation of the species in range states [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure that EC CITES Regulations are adequately implemented and enforced including the imposition of adequate sanctions for infringements of the Regulations. Support of CITES programmes and programmes in range states to ensure effective implementation of CITES to trade in species on sustainable levels.

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Number of import applications denied during the last reporting cycle compared to the number of import documents issued	Number of import documents issued	236	
	Number of import applications denied	0	
	Import applications denied as percentage of the number of import documents issued	0	
Number of export and re-export certificates/permits denied during the last reporting cycle compared to permits issued	Number of export documents issued	11	
	Number of export applications denied	0	
	Export applications denied as percentage of the number of export documents issued	0	
	Number of re-export documents issued	45	
	Number of re-export applications denied	0	
	Re-export applications denied as percentage of the number of re-export documents issued	0	
Change in the number of seizures as a percentage of total trade for the last two reporting periods (net change)		Year	Number
	Number of seizures in reporting period 1	2007	30
	Number of seizures in reporting period 2	2008	
	Net change between reporting periods	NA	
Development of national capacity (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	The national CITES authorities have purchased technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement; computerisation and have provided oral or written advice/guidance for Staff of Management Authority, Staff of enforcement authorities, traders and the public. Training was also provided for staff of enforcement authorities.		
Financial contributions to developing countries for CITES implementation (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	Financial assistance to facilitate the participation of developing countries in international CITES meetings. The funds were given to the Secretariat to be used at their		

		discretion.	
Data source	Reference or title: CITES biennial reports		
	Weblink: <a href="http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml">http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml</a> and <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env/cites&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env/cites&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>		
Financial contributions of MS to the CITES Trust Fund (latest figure available)		Year	Amount (EUR)
		2008	18,454
Data source	Reference or title: CITES COP documents		
	Weblink: <a href="http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.shtml">http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.shtml</a>		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The number of import, export and re-export documents issued in 2007 and 2008 was 236, 11 and 45, respectively. No import, export and re-export applications were denied in 2007 and 2008. An aggregate number for seizures and confiscation of specimens is 30 for 2007 and 2008. As to capacity-building at the national level, the national CITES authorities have purchased technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement; computerisation and have provided oral or written advice/guidance for staff of Management Authority, staff of enforcement authorities, traders and the public. Training was also provided for staff of enforcement authorities. Finland provided financial assistance to facilitate the participation of developing countries in international CITES meetings. The funds were given to the secretariat to be used at their discretion. The funds were given to the Secretariat to be used at their discretion. Finland paid her contributions to the CITES Trust Fund in 2008, with no contributions in arrears.			
Additional clarifications: All information here refers to the biennial period of 2007 and 2008 combined. The number of seizures refers to seized and confiscated specimens only (not including figures provided in kilograms; note the figure provided in the table is the combined figure for 2007 and 2008). For the financial contribution, the exchange rate of 31 December 2008 was used.			

## OBJECTIVE 9

**Objective:** 9: To support biodiversity adaptation to climate change

**Headline Target:** Potential for damaging impacts, related to climate change, on EU biodiversity substantially reduced by 2013

**Target:** A.9.1 8% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions achieved by 2010.

**Action:** A.9.1.1 Commitments made under the Kyoto Protocol respected [2006 onwards]. **MS**

**Action:** Comply with Kyoto burden-sharing target as laid down in Kyoto Protocol ratifying decision (2002/358/EC).

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Annual anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) in million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents (excl. LULUCF).		2006	2007	2008
	GHG emissions in million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent	79.6	78.1	70.1
	Changes in emissions compared to base year (%)	12.4	10.2	-0.3
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Finnish GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) significantly decreased, in relative terms, during the period 2006-2008. This decrease was continuous along the 3 covered years. Furthermore, its GHG emissions were still kept below its 1990 baseline, to -0.3% in 2008 compared to its Kyoto Protocol targets of 0% by the period 2008-2012.				
Additional clarifications: GHG data from Members States National GHG reports to the EEA Central Data Repository, under the EC Monitoring Mechanism (obligation n°280/2004/EC). Classification of MS performances with regards to GHG emissions follows the developed system : [0-1% change] = 'imperceptibly' , [1-3% change] = 'slightly' , [3-6% change] = 'noticeably' , [from 6% change] = 'significantly'				
Data source	National GHG Inventory Report on the EEA Central Data Repository (EIONET -2010 submission). <a href="http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/">http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/</a>			

**Target:** A.9.3 Climate change adaptation or mitigation measure from 2006 onwards delivering biodiversity benefits, and any negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.

**Action:** A.9.3.2 Ensure that implementation of EU Biomass Action Plan takes due account in assessments, where relevant, of impacts on biodiversity, in particularly on high-nature-value farmland and forests, in order to achieve ecological sustainability of biomass production [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Carry out sustainability impact assessments, ensure decision-making takes account of findings in relation to biodiversity impacts in order to prevent and minimise negative impacts

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES	
Have a separate action plan on <u>biomass</u> and/or a National Renewable Action Plan (NREAP) already been developed? Please tick only one box for each row:		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	Action Plan				
	NREAP				
Have key mechanisms in implementing sustainability criteria for biofuels and	Roundtables	National certification bodies		Other national approaches (please specify)	



bioliquids already been put in place at the national level? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)						
Have requirements been adopted, which address the impact of biomass production for cooling, heating and electricity on biodiversity?		Y/N	Details/comments			
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
Additional clarifications:						
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:					
<b>Target: A.9.4</b> Resilience of EU biodiversity to climate change substantially strengthened by 2010.						
<b>Action: A.9.4.1</b> Develop a comprehensive programme of priority actions to support biodiversity adaptation to climate change in the EU [by 2008]. <b>MS Action:</b> Participate in development of programme.						
<b>Measures of Progress:</b>						
To be completed by the Member State?				YES		
Have a national biodiversity adaptation strategy and/or action plan been developed? Please mark accordingly:			No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy					
	Action Plan					
	Other	(Please specify)				
If N, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national <u>adaptation strategy</u> /action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:				Y/N	Details/comments	
		Adaptation Strategy				
		Adaptation Action Plan				
If N to LINE 2, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:				Y/N	Details/comments	
		Biodiversity Strategy				
		Biodiversity Action Plan				
If N to LINE 3, have biodiversity adaptation projects been initiated? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:				Y/N	Details/comments	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
Additional clarifications:						
Data source	Reference or title: CBD national reports. Third national report available for EC, some MS already with Fourth national report.					

Weblink: <a href="http://www.cbd.int/countries/">http://www.cbd.int/countries/</a>		
<b>Action: A.9.4.3</b> Make a preliminary assessment of habitats and species in the EU most at risk from climate change [by 2007], detailed assessment and appropriate adaptation measures prepared [by 2009], commence implementation [by 2010]. <b>MS Action:</b> Contribute to assessment through regional and site specific climate impact assessment.		
<b>Measures of Progress:</b>		
To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have scientific studies been undertaken to support assessments of species and habitats at risk? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
Have <u>habitats at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
Have <u>species at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source	Reference or title: National reports in the framework of UNFCCC Weblink: <a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php</a>	

## OBJECTIVE 10

**Objective:** 10: To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in the EU and globally

**Target:** A10.1: Research findings on biodiversity and ecosystem services has substantially advanced our ability to ensure conservation and sustainable use by 2010 and again by 2013

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there a national research programme dedicated exclusively to supporting biodiversity research? Enter Y or N here:		
If Y, please provide a brief description of the research programme here, and provide any relevant internet links.		
If N, is biodiversity research incorporated into other national programmes? Enter Y or N here:		
If biodiversity research is incorporated into other national programmes, please list and briefly describe those programmes here, and provide any relevant Internet links.		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No information provided on national research programmes supporting biodiversity in Finland.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**Action:** A10.1.2 Identify ways and means to strengthen independent scientific advice to global policy making, inter alia by actively contributing to CBD Assessment, and the ongoing consultations on the need for improved International Mechanisms on Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity **MS Action:** As for Community: Engage in CBD consideration of 2007 MA Evaluation, and ongoing IMOSEb consultations

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a national initiative? Y or N here:		
Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency? Y or N here:		
If Y, please list and provide a short description here:		
If you responded Y to either question above, please indicate:		
1. What is the geographical scope of the assessment? (Tick all that apply)	Local/Community	
	Sub-national	
	National	
2. Do the plans include the following (Tick all that apply)	Stakeholder engagement	
	Valuation of ecosystem services	
	The contribution of documented case-studies from indigenous and local communities	
	The facilitation of open access to research on biodiversity	
	Support for standardization for collection of biodiversity data and reporting	
Are the framework, experiences and findings of the original Millennium Assessment (2001-2005) utilized in reviewing, revising and implementing national plans and strategies on biodiversity, development and cooperation? Enter Y or N here:		
Are valuation/accounting methods used for the assessment of ecosystem services? Enter Y or N here:		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No information provided on Finland's plans to follow up the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.		

Additional clarifications	
Description/Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above:	<i>The CBD considered the 2007 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) evaluation at the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP) meeting. This led to decision COP IX/15: Follow up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The responses above regard Member State engagement in the follow up activities.</i>
Provide relevant Data Sources and internet links here:	Reference or title: Weblink:

**Action:** A10.1.6 Allocate adequate financial resources to European and national biodiversity research and to dissemination of its results, including under the 7th Framework Programme  
**MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the ESFRI

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.8 for an indication of the amount of funding allocated for biodiversity research for the years 2006-2010 for this Member State.	

**Action:** A10.1.8 Put institutional arrangements in place to ensure policy-relevant research done (e.g. in support of implementation of the nature directives, integration of biodiversity into sectoral policies) and research outcomes are reflected where appropriate in policy development  
**MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes; strengthen national institutions/mechanisms at the science-policy interface for biodiversity, strengthen ability to assimilate research results at policy level

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Has a national biodiversity platform been created to ensure that biodiversity research and outcomes are reflected in policy development and implementation? Enter Y or N here:	Y
If yes, has the national biodiversity platform been updated in the past year? Enter Y or N here:	N
If no, are there plans to develop such a platform? Enter Y or N here:	
If a current national biodiversity platform exists, please provide the link below: Not current, but EPBRS directs to <a href="http://fibre.utu.fi/bitumi/">http://fibre.utu.fi/bitumi/</a>	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy (EPBRS) site link to a national biodiversity platform directs users to the FIBRE website. FIBRE was a six year biodiversity research programme in Finland which ended in 2002. BITUMI, a project under FIBRE aimed to provide a platform for the transfer of scientific knowledge in Finland and promote communication. However, it is not clear whether this programme has carried over into a national biodiversity platform that is current and still updated regularly.	
Additional clarifications -	
Data source	Reference or title: EPBRS site with links to national bio platforms Weblink: <a href="http://www.epbrs.org/epbrs/static/show/info">http://www.epbrs.org/epbrs/static/show/info</a>

**Action:** A10.1.9 Establish and promote (2006 onwards) common data standards and quality assurance procedures to enable interoperability of key European and national biodiversity databases and inventories (by 2008) **MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Please indicate level of participation in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). Please select only ONE of the following:	Participant (signed MoU)	Y
	Associate Member	
	non-member	
<p>If Participant or Associate Member of GBIF, please describe ways in which Member State participates.</p> <p>Finland has been a voting Participant in GBIF since April 2001. Finland has a national GBIF node, which coordinates the activities for GBIF within the country. The Finnish GBIF node carries out a number of projects, including a project in cooperation with the Environmental Administration, an update of the metadatabase of Finnish collections, biodiversity surveys, databases and datasets of biodiversity data. A project currently underway is developing a joint Nordic e-infrastructure for organism names to facilitate data sharing, in collaboration with the other Nordic GBIF nodes.</p>		
Data source	Reference or title: GBIF website Weblink: <a href="http://www.gbif.org/governance/governing-board/current-participants/">http://www.gbif.org/governance/governing-board/current-participants/</a> GBIF Finland <a href="http://www.gbif.fi/">http://www.gbif.fi/</a>	

To be completed by Member state?		NO
Please indicate level of participation in European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI).	Government agency/Research group is a member	Y
	Public University in MS is a member	Y
	Not a member	
<p>If Government agency/Research group is an ENBI member, please describe ways in which Member State participates.</p>		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Finland has been a voting Participant in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility since April 2001. Finland has a national GBIF node, which coordinates the activities for GBIF within the country. The Finnish GBIF node carries out a number of projects, including a project in cooperation with the Environmental Administration, an update of the metadatabase of Finnish collections, biodiversity surveys, databases and datasets of biodiversity data. A project currently underway is developing a joint Nordic e-infrastructure for organism names to facilitate data sharing, in collaboration with the other Nordic GBIF nodes.</p> <p>The European Network of Biodiversity Information (ENBI) is the European contribution to the GBIF. ENBI is organized into 13 Work Packages. Each separate work package is assigned a participant that acts as leader for the task, and will act as Contractor for that work package. All other participants ('members' in the terminology of Thematic Networks) are linked to a work package, depending on their tasks in or contributions to the work package. From Finland, the University of Turku Dept. of Biology-Centre for Biodiversity and the Finnish Museum of Natural History both participate in the European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI).</p> <p>The University of Turku Centre for Biodiversity is the lead contractor on ENBI Work Package 7: Observational Survey Data. The goals of this Work Package are to: Develop strategies and networks for common European standards on analysing and presenting biodiversity data that is based on observations, systematic sampling or surveys; Define methodologies linking taxonomic, collection and specimen databases with the observational data; and Establish links with existing projects and programmes that analyse and promote the use of GIS and remote sensing in biodiversity studies.</p> <p>The Finnish Museum of Natural History is an independent research institution functioning under the University</p>		

of Helsinki. The museum is a collaborator on Work Package 7: Observational Survey Data and also a member of Work Package 2: ENBI Forums.

Additional clarifications

-

Data Source

Reference or title: ENBI website

Weblink: <http://www.enbi.info/forums/homedir/partners.php>

## SUPPORTING MEASURE 1

### Supporting measure: 1: Ensuring adequate financing for biodiversity

**Target:** B1.1: Adequate funding provided for Natura 2000, biodiversity outside Natura 2000 in EU, biodiversity in external assistance and biodiversity research, inventory and monitoring 2007-2013

**Action:** B1.1.1: Ensure adequate financing provided [2007-2013] to Natura 2000 implementation through community (CAP Rural Development, Structural Funds, Life+) and MS co-financing, accessible to those who manage Natura 2000 sites, with focus on optimising long-term conservation status and benefits as well as priority awareness raising and networking initiatives. **MS Action:** Commit adequate national co-financing; identify national priorities for co-financing; develop national programmes for allocation of financing; disburse funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Does a national programme identifying long-term goals and the allocation of funding (both COM and MS co-funding) for the related biodiversity activities exist? If present indicate Y, if absent indicate N		Y
<p>If yes, please provide details on the national programme:</p> <p>The preparation of Finland's National Forest Programme 2015 has made use of Regional Forest Programmes for 2006–2011 drawn up by the Forestry Centres for their territories in a participatory process and with support from the Regional Forest Councils. The implementation of the programme is coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, supported by the National Forest Council and its secretariat. The NFP is financed by seven ministries and the private sector. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will prepare a revised action plan that specifies the responsibilities for the implementation of the programme, actors, schedule and Government funding. The Forest Council will modify the action plan on a yearly basis.</p> <p>The new METSO Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland for 2008–2016 was approved by the government in March 2008. It builds upon the experiences gathered from the first pilot phase in 2003–2007 and, as concerns privately owned forests, continues to rely on voluntary protection measures. Altogether 182 million euros have been allocated for its implementation. Most of these funds will be directed to conservation on private land, but funds will also be directed to acquisitions of areas by the state, research, habitat restoration, guidance and communications. The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry was revised in 2008 so as to take into consideration the METSO programme. The Act also allocates funds to biodiversity-oriented management in private forests. This sum was raised to 8 million euros in 2009.</p> <p>Under the Research Programme of Deficiently Known and Threatened Forest Species (PUTTE), the quality of the data in the threatened species database, as well as the knowledge of the biology and ecology of poorly known species groups, is improved. The project has been funded by the Ministry of the Environment annually with 1–1.6 million euros in 2003–2007.</p> <p>The Finnish Agri-Environment Scheme (AES) consists of measures on three levels. All participating farmers have to apply five mandatory basic measures. These address cultivation planning, fertilisation, plant protection and biodiversity management issues. On top of these, all farmers are obliged to implement at least one additional measure, the choice of which has increased from 6 to 13 between the second and third AES periods. The third level of measures of the AES are the special contracts that address more specialized environmental issues and require more concerted actions on behalf of the farmer.</p> <p>Some examples of recent funding programmes: a) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of the Environment funded the Academy of Finland's Research Programme on Environmental, Societal and Health Effects of Genetically Modified Organisms 2003–2007 (ESGEMO Programme). b) FINESSI (<a href="http://www.finessi.info/finessi/">http://www.finessi.info/finessi/</a>) was a three-year project funded by the Finnish Environment Institute during 2003–2006 to develop a computer-based evaluation framework for investigating the impacts of global change on various natural and managed systems in Finland. c) With Article 8(j) of the CBD as a point of departure, the Ministry of the Environment has funded a study "Biodiversity and the Saami: implementing Article 8(j) in the Saami homeland".</p>		



Data source	Reference or title: National Reports to the CBD Weblink: <a href="http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/">http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/</a>			
What is your country's expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites?	Year	Expenditure for management	Expenditure for restoration	Other expenditure
	2004	871,557	0	0
	2005	1,252,540	0	0
	2006	2,575,162	0	0
	2007	1,704,635	0	0
	2008	3,363,307	0	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Of particular importance regarding funding programmes for biodiversity are Finland's National Forest Programme 2015, the METSO Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland for 2008–2016 and the Finnish Agri-Environment Scheme (AES). Within Life projects, from 2004 – 2008, Finland spent up to EUR3,363,307 per year on management for Natura 2000 sites.				
Additional clarifications: The information on national programmes is taken from Finland's 4 <sup>th</sup> national report to the CBD. The information on expenditure for Natura 2000 refers to Finland's contribution to LIFE and LIFE+ Nature projects that started in the year as indicated. The allocation to management, restoration and 'other' is not always straightforward. Where a project was submitted by two or more countries, the national contribution was equally divided between the Member States.				
Data source	Reference or title: LIFE project database Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm</a>			

**Action:** B1.1.2: Allocate, at MS initiative, within each national/regional Rural Development (RD) Programme, adequate Community and MS co-financing measures available under all three axes of the RD Regulation which are directly or indirectly supportive of nature and biodiversity [2006/07 and any subsequent revisions]. **MS Action:** Ensure adequate MS funds to make up any shortfall in funds provided by EC co-financing.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):  This action is covered under Objective 2. Please see A.2.1.1 for Community and MS co-financing measures under the RD Regulation which are supportive of biodiversity.	

**Action:** B1.1.4: Allocate, at MS initiative, *cohesion and structural funds* for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS operational programmes [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Propose and implement projects.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?	NO				
Indicate cohesion and structural funds for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS' operational programmes (in EUR)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Allocation under category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection)		1,932,884		
	Allocation under category 55 (protection of natural assets)		2,868,765		

	Allocation under category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage)		12,104,438		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Finland's allocation for category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection) for 2007-2013 is EUR1.9m, for category 55 (protection of natural assets) EUR2.9m and for category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage) EUR12.1m.					
Additional clarifications: The amount (in EUR) shown for 2007 refers to the allocation for the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013.					
Data source	Reference or title: Data on Cohesion and Structural Funds provided by the Commission  Weblink: <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>				

**Action:** B1.1.7: Increase in real terms international development assistance funds *flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity* [for period 2006-2010 compared with period 2000-2005; and again for period 2011-2013]. **MS Action:** Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in to other relevant projects. Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under Objective 7. Please see the measures of progress under A.7.1 and A.7.1.3 for your country's international development assistance funds for projects directly benefiting biodiversity.	

**Action:** B1.1.8: Allocate adequate financial resources to *European and national biodiversity research* and to dissemination of its results, including under the Seventh Framework Programme [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiative(s) under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI).

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
Please indicate amount of national funding allocated for European and national biodiversity research activities and programmes for the years indicated.	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2006		
	2007		
	2008		
	2009		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		



## SUPPORTING MEASURE 2

### Supporting Measure: 2: Strengthening EU Decision Making for Biodiversity

**Target:** B2.4: Complimentarity of EC and MS biodiversity strategies and action plans substantially enhanced by 2010

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a new national environmental policy or strategy been created, or an existing policy or strategy updated, in light of the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'? Please indicate Y or N in each case.	New strategy/policy created	
	Existing strategy/policy updated	
	Strategy/policy in development	
	No new strategy/policy	
If new strategy/policy created, existing strategy/policy updated or strategy/policy in development, please provide details (name of plan, year of implementation) as well as an Internet link, if available, here:		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>No information was provided on whether Finland has created a new national plan or strategy or updated an existing one in light of the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
<div></div>		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

## SUPPORTING MEASURE 3

### Supporting Measure: 3: Building Partnerships for Biodiversity

#### Target B3.1: Key stakeholder groups actively engaged in conservation of biodiversity from 2006 in each MS

**Action B3.1.2:** Develop farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships, building on existing consultative processes under the Common Agricultural Policy and forest policy [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Facilitate such partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
How many farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by MS at the local, regional and national levels? Please indicate number of partnerships in the following table:	Local	Regional	National
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by Member States at local, regional and national levels, please provide details on how these partnerships have been facilitated No information was available concerning any partnerships for forestry and biodiversity or for farming and biodiversity facilitated by the Member State.			
Additional clarifications			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

**Action B3.1.5:** Develop biodiversity and planning partnership [2007 onwards] **Member State action:** Facilitate partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Does MS have a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnership at local, regional, national levels? Please indicate Y/N against each box	Local	N
	Regional	N
	National	N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnerships at local, region, and/or national levels, please provide details		
<p>The planning process in Finland has helped to identify and protect many valuable ecosystems, and has introduced new practices such as the maintenance of connectivity areas such as commercially managed forests. Natural resource and landscape ecological plans have been produced for all state-owned lands. Significant policy tools for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity include legislation and environmental impact assessments for development projects, land use planning for protected areas and other forms of land use planning.</p> <p>Finland does not appear to have an established forum, framework or similar platform for encouraging the development of biodiversity and planning partnerships.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
No information could be found in the CBD Fourth National Report specifically related to biodiversity and		

planning partnerships at the local, regional and national levels.

Data source	Reference or title: Finland CBD 4 <sup>th</sup> National Reports Weblink: <a href="https://www.cbd.int/reports/search/">https://www.cbd.int/reports/search/</a>
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**Action B3.1.6:** Develop business and biodiversity partnership [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platforms/frameworks have been set up by MS to encourage business biodiversity partnerships? Please indicate number of forums/partnerships in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage business-biodiversity partnerships, please provide details of these initiatives				
No information was available concerning any business and biodiversity partnerships encouraged by the Member State.				
Additional clarifications				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			

**Action B3.1.7:** Develop partnership between financing sector and biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platform/framework set up to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity? Please indicate number of forums or similar platforms/frameworks in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity, please provide details of these initiatives				
No information was available concerning any partnerships between the financing sector and biodiversity encouraged by the Member State.				
Additional clarifications				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			

**Action B3.1.8:** Apply the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines for projects affecting terrestrial lands of indigenous and local communities both within the EU MS and in Third countries [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Apply in respect of projects financed by MS public aid

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines been applied to projects financed by public funds? Please indicate Y/N against each box:	In EU countries	
	In non-EU and developing countries	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied to projects financed by public funds in EU and/or non-EU countries, please provide a short description of those projects, including how the Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied.		
No information was available concerning the application of the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines applied to projects financed by public funds.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	



## SUPPORTING MEASURE 4

**Supporting Measure: 4:** Building public education, awareness and participation for biodiversity

**Target B4.1: 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010, 15 million by 2013.**

**Action B4.1.1:** Develop [2006/07] and implement [2007 onwards] a communications campaign in support of full implementation of this Action Plan **MS Action:** Develop and implement campaign in partnership with Commission

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) been developed at the national level? Please tick only one of the following	Yes	
	No and not yet being developed	
	Under development	
What is the stage of its implementation? Please tick only one of the following:	Not yet started	
	Partially	
	Fully	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and if a communications campaign in support of the EU BAP has been developed or is under development, please provide additional details and a short description of it below. No information was available on the development of a national level communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**Action B4.1.2:** Strengthen and implement IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative [2006 onwards].  
**MS Action:** Support the initiative, implement joint actions under the initiative

### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
What is the amount of funding by the MS for the supporting the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate amounts (in EUR):	2006	2007	2008
	10000	0	0
Have the national Environment Ministries made a declaration supporting the implementation of joint actions under the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate Y / N			Y
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and a brief description of how the Member State has supported the IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative.			

The Finnish Ministry of the Environment made a declaration in support of 2010 countdown initiative on 21<sup>st</sup> September 2006. The Finnish government communicated its support to the 2010 biodiversity target by helping to integrate the 2010 target to address environmental concerns in the Peruvian Amazon via its BIODAMAZ Project; adopting a Second Finnish National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2006-2016 focusing on the 2010 target. Additionally, it proposed helping to prepare the EU Environmental Council Conclusions on the EC Biodiversity Communication and to promote Youth & biodiversity during the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy meeting in Helsinki in November 2006. Between 2006 and 2008, 10,000 euros was contributed by Finland to fund Countdown projects.

Additional clarifications

In 2007 Finland contributed 10,000 euros to the project "C2010 in Finland"

Data source

Reference or title: IUCN 2010 Countdown Initiative  
Weblink: unpublished

## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

### Monitoring, Evaluation and Review:

**Target:** C.1.2: Indicators in place and informing policy decisions by 2010

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the extent to which the full suite of SEBI and national indicators is developed and applied:		
Finland applies 7 of the SEBI indicators directly, while a further 4 indicators have been adapted to the national circumstances and another one is under development. There are several other biodiversity-relevant indicators, which are not equivalent to any of the SEBI indicators.		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Finland applies 7 of the SEBI indicators directly, while a further 4 indicators have been adapted to the national circumstances and another one is under development. There are several other biodiversity-relevant indicators, which are not equivalent to any of the SEBI indicators.		
Additional clarifications: The information presented here is based on the results of the survey on SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators undertaken by the European Environment Agency in 2009. Note that information on individual national indicators is requested under the next Measure of Progress.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009 Weblink:	

**Action:** C.1.2.1. Adopt and apply [by 2007], at EC and MS levels, a small set of biodiversity headline indicators which inform the public and decision-makers on the state and trends of biodiversity, pressures on biodiversity and the effectiveness of key policy measures; adopt and apply at EC level a biodiversity index as a *Sustainable Development Indicator* and as a *Structural Indicator* [by 2007]. **MS Action:** Engage with Commission in indicator development, adopt in Council, support data flow.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity indicators	SEBI 2010 indicator	Corresponding national indicator(s)
	Abundance and distribution of selected species (birds; butterflies)	Same
	Red List Index for European species	None
	Species of European interest	Same
	Ecosystem coverage	None
	Habitats of European interest	Same
	Livestock genetic diversity	None
	Nationally designated protected areas	Time series on size of protected areas
	Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	None
	Critical load exceedance for nitrogen	None
	Invasive alien species in Europe	none
	Impact of climate change on bird populations	None
	Marine Trophic Index of European seas	None
	Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas	Adapted

	Fragmentation of river systems	None
	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	Adapted
	Freshwater quality	None
	Forest: growing stock, increment and fellings	Same
	Forest: deadwood	Same
	Agriculture: nitrogen balance	Same
	Agriculture: area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity	Organic farming
	Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks	Under development
	Aquaculture: effluent water quality from finfish farms	Same
	Ecological Footprint of European countries	None
	Patent applications based on genetic resources	None
	Financing biodiversity management	None
	Public awareness	None
	<i>Additional indicators</i>	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Finland applies 7 of the SEBI indicators directly, while a further 4 indicators have been adapted to the national circumstances and another one is under development. There are several other biodiversity-relevant indicators, which are not equivalent to any of the SEBI indicators.		
Additional clarifications: The information presented here is based on the results of the survey on SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators undertaken by the European Environment Agency in 2009.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009 Weblink:	

**Target:** C.1.3: Monitoring providing adequate data flow for implementation of indicator set, for reporting on favourable conservation status, and for broader assessment of effectiveness of this Action Plan by 2010.

**Action:** C.1.3.1: Establish reference values for favourable conservation status for Habitats and Birds Directive habitats and species to achieve a consensus of definitions across Member States [2006/07]; monitor habitats and species status in relation to these values [2007 onwards]. **MS Action:** Participate in development of reference values, carry out related monitoring as required under nature Directives.

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for habitats	Habitat types	Number of monitoring schemes	Details	
	Coastal habitats			
	Dunes habitats			
	Freshwater habitats			
	Heath and scrub			
	Sclerophyllous scrub			
	Grasslands			
	Bogs, mires and fens			
	Rocky habitats			
	Forests			

	<i>Others</i>		
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for species	Species groups	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Birds		
	Mammals		
	Amphibians and reptiles		
	Fish		
	Invertebrates		
	Plants		
	<i>Others</i>		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		