

Finland: A deforestation exposure assessment

Headlines

190 ha

Finland's average annual deforestation exposure in 2021–2023, from **direct trade**

652 ha

Finland's average annual deforestation exposure in 2021–2023, **adjusted for re-exports**

-43.7%

change in total deforestation exposure from 2014–2023, **adjusted for re-exports**

Methods note

This factsheet provides an estimate of the deforestation footprint of Finland's imports, combining data on global bilateral trade and the deforestation associated with 160+ different agricultural commodities. It is intended to help identify the most likely sources, trends and hotspots in global deforestation exposure. Deforestation exposure is likely to be underestimated for commodities that are often imported in more processed forms, particularly wood and rubber products. Please refer to the end of the factsheet for some key considerations, or read the full [methods note](#) for more detail on data sources and limitations.

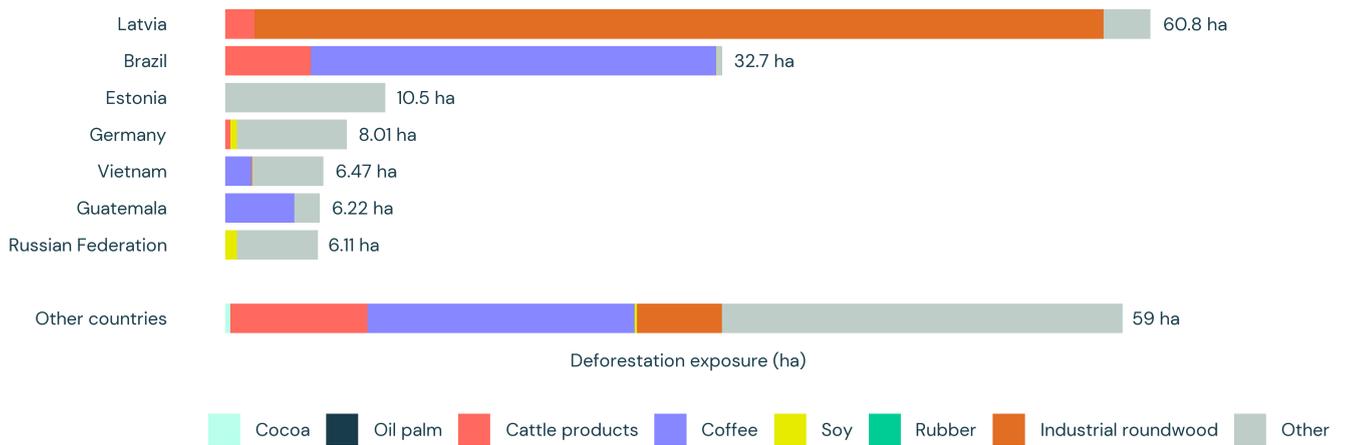
Deforestation exposure by commodity and trade perspective

Finland's total deforestation exposure was larger from the re-export adjusted perspective (652 ha per year) and smaller from the direct trade perspective (190 ha per year). The re-export adjustment process uses a mass-balance approach to estimate the likely true origins and destinations of products where supply chains involve multiple trade steps. For more information, see the accompanying [methods note](#). Numbers are average annual exposure from 2021 to 2023.



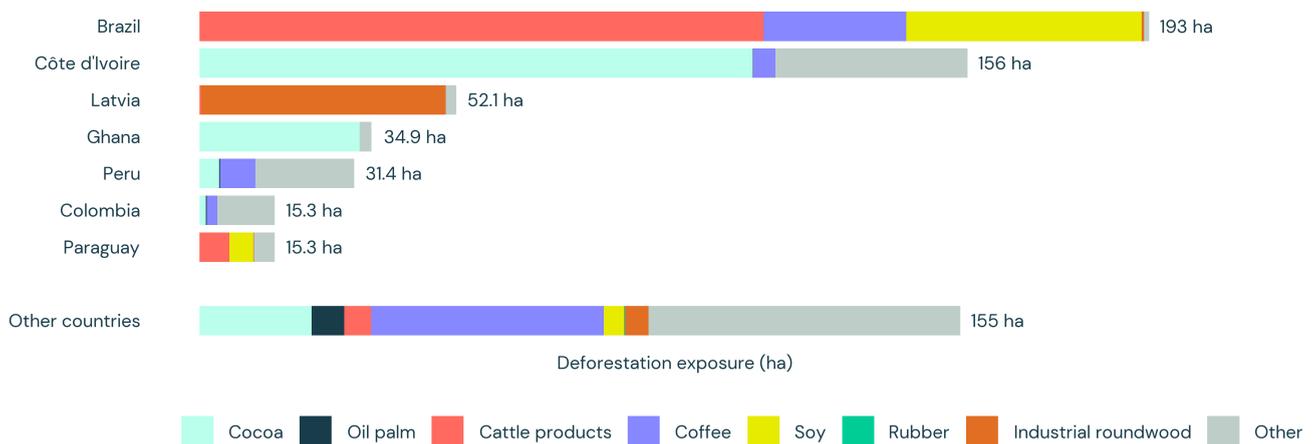
Direct trade deforestation exposure by origin country and commodity

From a direct trade perspective, on average between 2021 and 2023, Finland was most exposed to deforestation in Latvia (60.8 ha, 32%), followed by Brazil (32.7 ha, 17.2%) and Estonia (10.5 ha, 5.5%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were industrial roundwood (61.5 ha, 32.4%), coffee (50.5 ha, 26.6%) and rape seed (25 ha, 13.1%). In Latvia, the most important commodity for Finland's deforestation exposure was industrial roundwood (55.8 ha, 91.8%), followed by rape seed (2.85 ha, 4.7%). In Brazil, the most important commodity was coffee (26.7 ha, 81.6%), followed by cattle products (5.63 ha, 17.2%).



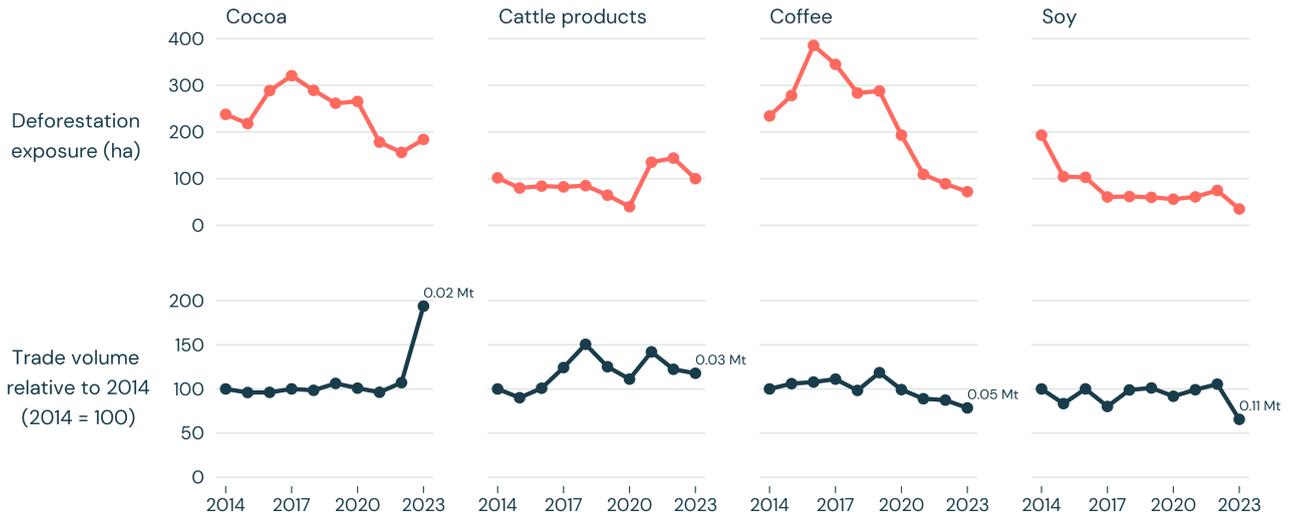
Re-export adjusted deforestation exposure by origin country and commodity

After adjusting for re-exports, on average between 2021 and 2023, Finland was most exposed to deforestation in Brazil (193 ha, 29.6%), followed by Côte d'Ivoire (156 ha, 23.9%) and Latvia (52.1 ha, 8%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were cocoa (173 ha, 26.5%), cattle products (126 ha, 19.4%) and coffee (90.1 ha, 13.8%). In Brazil, the most important commodity for Finland's deforestation exposure was cattle products (115 ha, 59.4%), followed by soy (47.8 ha, 24.8%). In Côte d'Ivoire, the most important commodity was cocoa (112 ha, 72%), followed by cashew nuts (33.7 ha, 21.6%).



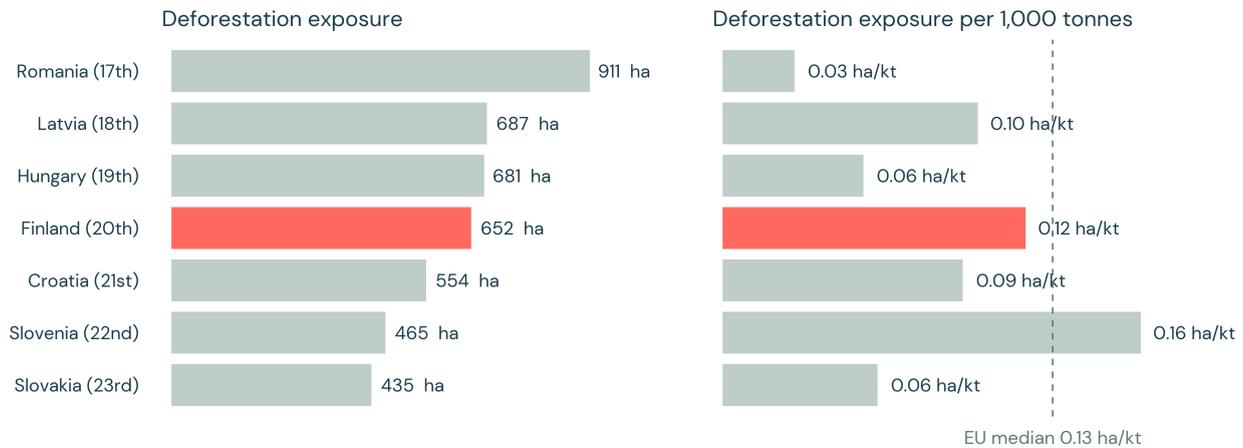
Trends in deforestation exposure and trade volume for top commodities

The following charts show trends in re-export adjusted deforestation exposure and trade volume for the top four commodities (selected based on total deforestation exposure over the last three years of the time series). Overall, Finland's total exposure decreased between 2014 and 2023 by 423 ha, a change of -43.7%. Of the top seven commodities, the biggest change in absolute terms was for coffee, which saw a decrease of -162 ha over the time series (-69.3%). The biggest change in relative terms was for soy, which saw a decrease of -81.9% (-158 ha) over the time series.



Comparison with deforestation exposure of other EU countries

After adjusting for re-exports, Finland ranks 20th among EU countries for deforestation exposure, accounting for 0.6% of the EU27 total. Looking at the deforestation per 1,000 tonnes of imported material, Finland ranks 15th at 0.12 ha/kt, lower than the EU median of 0.13 ha/kt.



Interpreting this factsheet

To identify the most important commodities and countries globally for Finland's deforestation exposure, this factsheet uses the best available data [linking commodities to deforestation at the global scale](#), based on conversion of natural forests with canopy cover of at least 25%. Due to data availability limitations, we are currently unable to include deforestation exposure estimates for the imports of more processed materials, meaning that deforestation exposure is likely to be underestimated for commodities typically imported in more processed forms – particularly affecting wood and rubber products. We refer you to our [methods note](#) for further details.

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For methods information, data sources, and frequently asked questions, please refer to the [accompanying methods note](#).

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