



# Cooperation to build a sustainable future

Summary of the sustainability reports of ministries,  
agencies and institutions for 2021

# In this summary:

**Making government sustainability visible**

**Why is the state reporting on sustainability?**

**The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development as the framework for reporting**

**The majority of central government organisations have published a sustainability report**

**Sustainability reports from almost all administrative branches**

**Central government extensively promotes Sustainable Development Goals**

**Promoting Sustainable Development Goals by administrative branch**

**Sustainable implementation of the core task: guidelines for sustainability work**

**Metrics provide the direction for sustainability work**

**Central government handprint: promoting the Sustainable Development Goals**

**Also the footprint caused by the activities has been reported**

**Sustainability reporting will continue in the future**


# Abbreviations and terms used in the presentation

Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland	<b>ARA</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health	<b>MSAH</b>
Geological Survey of Finland	<b>GTK</b>	Finnish Security and Intelligence Service	<b>Supo</b>
Ministry of Transport and Communications	<b>MTC</b>	Finnish Environment Institute	<b>SYKE</b>
Finnish Transport and Communications Agency	<b>Traficom</b>	Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority	<b>STUK</b>
Finnish Medicines Agency	<b>Fimea</b>	Arts Promotion Centre Finland	<b>Taike</b>
National Land Survey of Finland	<b>MML</b>	Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare	<b>THL</b>
Library of the Visually Impaired	<b>Celia</b>	Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency	<b>Tukes</b>
Ministry of Education and Culture	<b>MEC</b>	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment	<b>MEAE</b>
Finnish National Agency for Education	<b>OPH</b>	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	<b>MFA</b>
Prison and Probation Service of Finland	<b>Rise</b>	Finnish Government Shared Services Centre for Finance and HR	<b>Palkeet</b>
Ministry of the Interior	<b>MI</b>	Government ICT Centre	<b>Valtori</b>
National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health	<b>Valvira</b>	Prime Minister's Office	<b>VNK</b>

# Making government sustainability visible

Since 2021, central government organisations have been encouraged to report annually on their sustainability:

1. How they promote the implementation of sustainable development through their core activities in accordance with the UN 2030 Agenda (handprint of the activities)?
2. How they manage the direct ecological, social and economic impacts of their activities on their environment (footprint of the activities)?



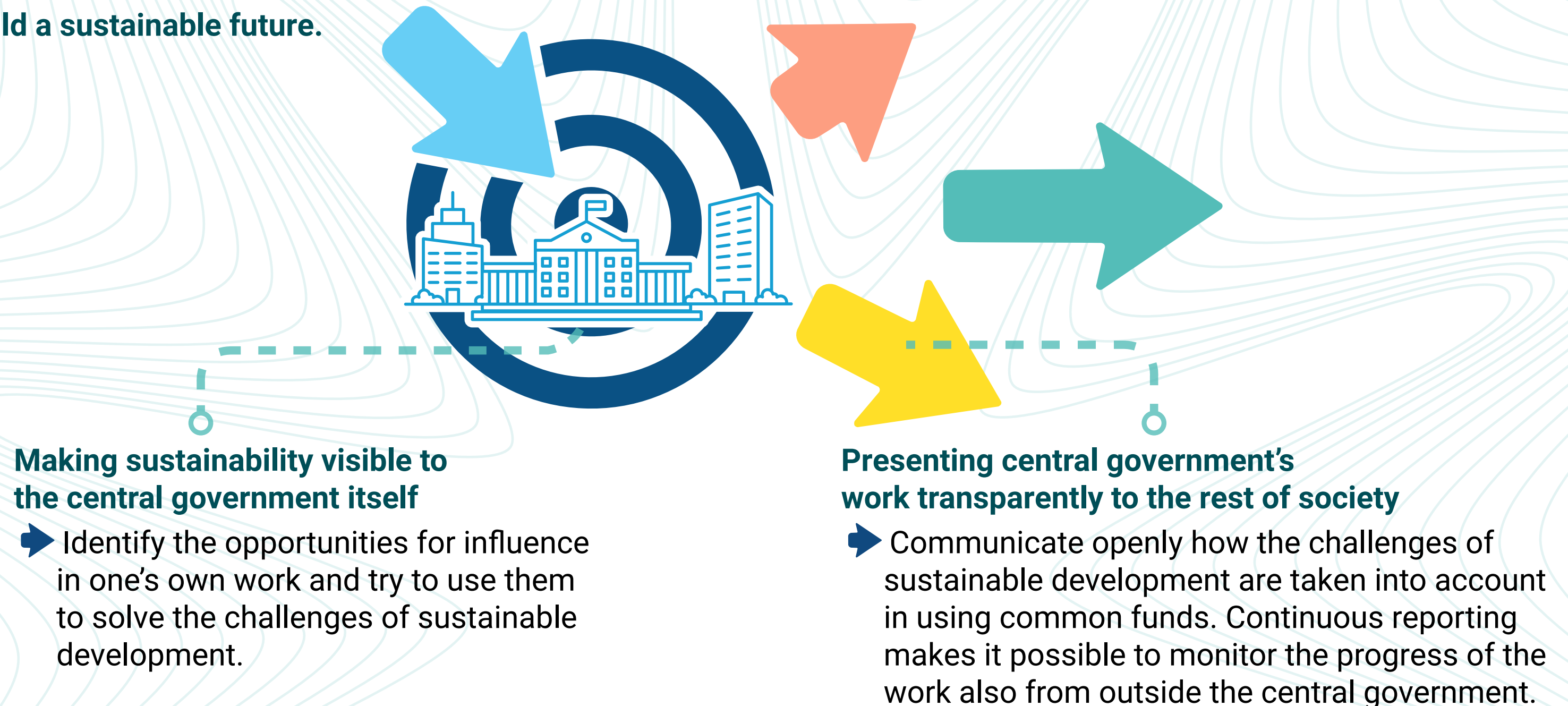
A common framework makes it possible to examine the reports of different organisations in parallel and to produce a summary at the level of central government. The State Treasury is responsible for maintaining the framework and preparing the summary. The State Treasury's guide in which the framework is presented can be found in Finnish at [valtiokonttori.fi](https://valtiokonttori.fi).

Reporting will be developed and good practices will be shared in the central government's sustainability network, to which all the authors of the sustainability reports of central government are welcome.



# Why is the state reporting on sustainability?

The sustainability report is one tool that can be used to accelerate the work to build a sustainable future.



# The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development

The UN member states have committed themselves to the 2030 Agenda in national and international cooperation in 2015.

The Agenda contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which must be achieved by 2030.

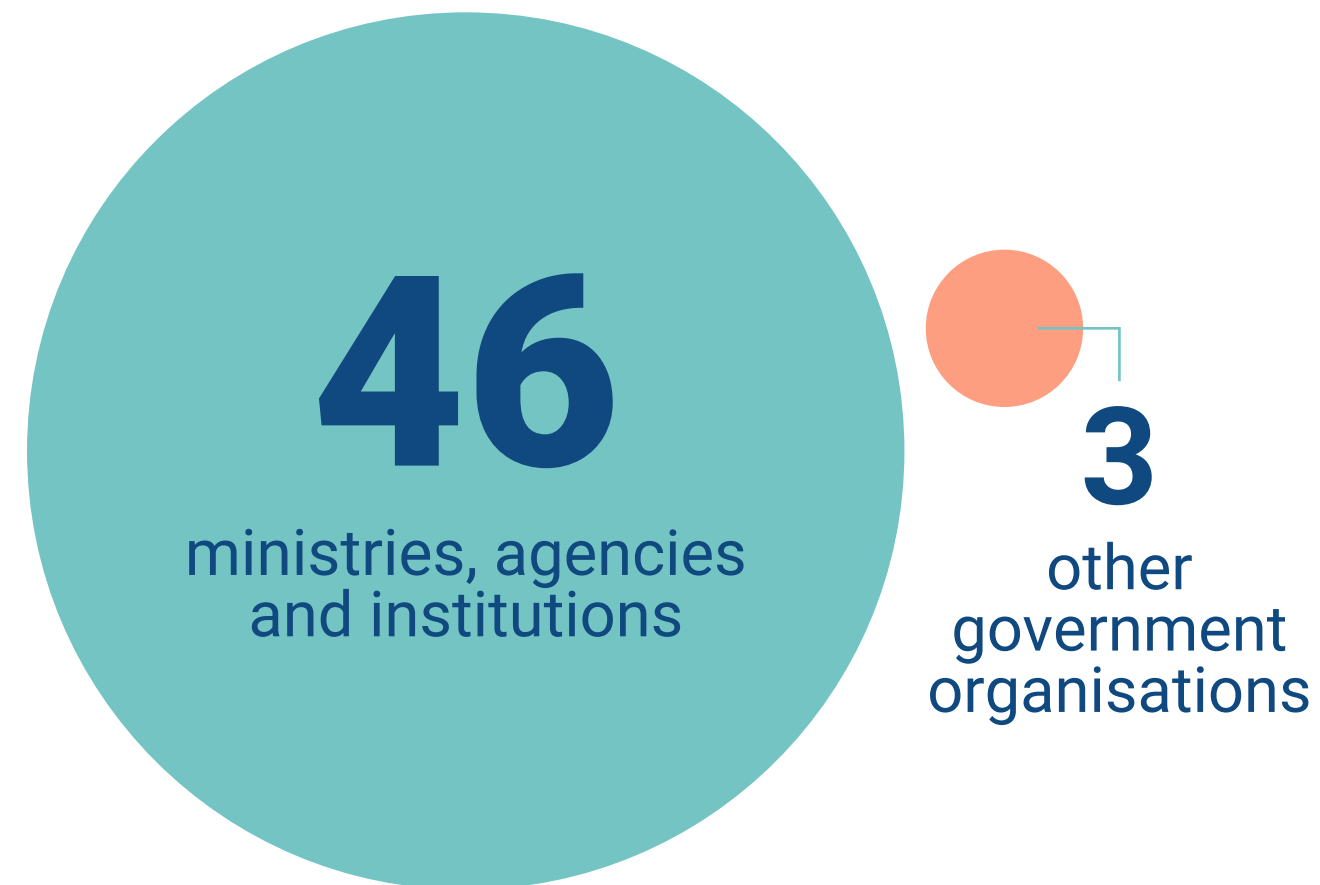
A versatile framework for reporting on sustainability work: together, central government promotes the achievement of all of the goals.

For more information about the action plan, visit: [kestavakehitys.fi/en](https://kestavakehitys.fi/en)



# Central government promotes the 2030 Agenda goals

**49 organisations published their sustainability report for 2021 in spring 2022.**



**91%** of the organisations prepared their first sustainability report for 2021.

## Organisations who published the report

● Academy of Finland ● Arts Promotion Centre ● Border Guard ● Business Finland ● Crisis Management Centre ● Customs ● Defence Administration (Ministry of Defence and Defence Forces together) ● Emergency Response Centre Administration ● Energy Authority ● Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) ● Finnish Food Authority ● Finnish Government Shared Services Centre for Finance and HR (Palkeet) ● Finnish Heritage Agency ● Finnish Medicines Agency (Fimea) ● Finnish Meteorological Institute ● Finnish National Agency for Education ● Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes) ● Finnish Security and Intelligence Service ● Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom) ● Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency ● Geological Survey of Finland ● Governing Body of Suomenlinna ● Government ICT Centre (Valtori) ● Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland ● Judiciary ● Library of the Visually Impaired ● Ministry for Foreign Affairs ● Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment ● Ministry of Education and Culture ● Ministry of Social Affairs and Health ● Ministry of the Interior ● Ministry of Transport and Communications ● National Archives of Finland ● Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) ● National Land Survey of Finland ● National Prosecution Authority ● National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) ● Niuvanniemi Hospital ● Parliamentary Office ● Police of Finland ● Prime Minister's Office ● Prison and Probation Service ● Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK) ● State Treasury ● Statistics Finland ● Tax Administration ● Finnish Institute of Occupational Health ● National Pension Institute (Kela) ● Senate Group



# Sustainability reports from almost all administrative branches

A total of 43 accounting units, or 67 percent of all of accounting units published a sustainability report for 2021.

Parliament of Finland

**33 %**  
(1/3 accounting units)

The President of  
the Republic

**0 %**

Prime Minister's  
Office

**100 %**  
(1/1)

Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs

**100 %**  
(1/1)

Ministry of Justice

**50 %**  
(3/6)

Ministry of the  
Interior

**71 %**  
(5/7)

2 reports from the accounting  
unit of the Ministry of the  
Interior, 6 reports in total

Ministry of Defence

**100 %**

1 report:  
Ministry of Defence together  
with the Defence Forces

Ministry of Finance

**50 %**  
(6/12)

Ministry of Education  
and Culture

**100 %**  
(6/6)

3 reports from the accounting  
unit of the Ministry of Education  
and Culture, 8 reports in total

Ministry of  
Agriculture and  
Forestry

**50 %**  
(2/4)

Ministry of  
Transport and  
Communications

**100 %**  
(4/4)

Ministry of Economic  
Affairs and Employment

**63 %**  
(5/8)

Ministry of Social Affairs  
and Health

**83 %**  
(5/6)

2 reports from the accounting  
unit of Finnish Institute for Health  
and Welfare, 6 reports in total

Ministry of the  
Environment

**67 %**  
(2/3)

The State Treasury's  
guidelines have also been  
applied in the reports by  
**National Pension Institute,**  
**the Senate Group** and  
**the Finnish Institute of  
Occupational Health.**



# **Observations and highlights from central government sustainability reports**

**The following section focuses on the sustainability  
reports of central government organisations**

# Central government extensively promotes the Sustainable Development Goals

Central government organisations have identified the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) whose achievement they can best contribute to. Most have recognised that they contribute to the goal of responsible consumption and production. In their reports, the organisations have explained how they are working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

## The Sustainable Development Goals by frequency of occurrence in the reports:



# Promoting the Sustainable Development Goals by administrative branch 1/4

Administrative sector and identified the Sustainable Development Goals by frequency of occurrence

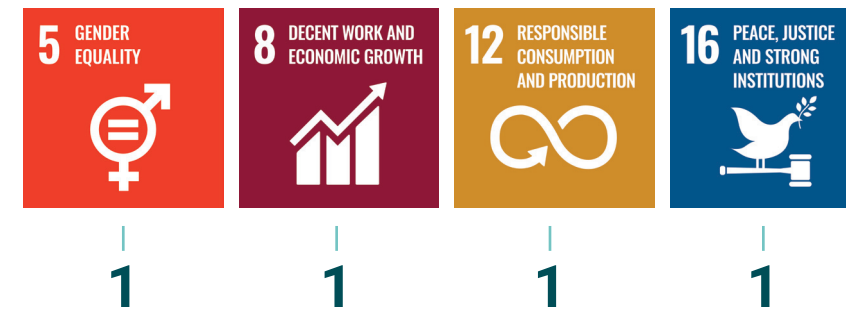
## Parliament of Finland

Parliamentary office



## Prime Minister's Office

Prime Minister's Office



## Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ministry for Foreign Affairs



## Ministry of Justice

Prison and Probation Service, National Prosecution Authority, Judiciaries



## Ministry of the Interior

Emergency Response Centre Administration, Crisis Management Centre Finland, Police of Finland, Border Guard, Ministry of the Interior, Finnish Security and Intelligence Service



# Promoting the Sustainable Development Goals by administrative branch 2/4

Administrative sector and identified the Sustainable Development Goals by frequency of occurrence

## Ministry of Defence

Ministry of Defence and the Defence Forces



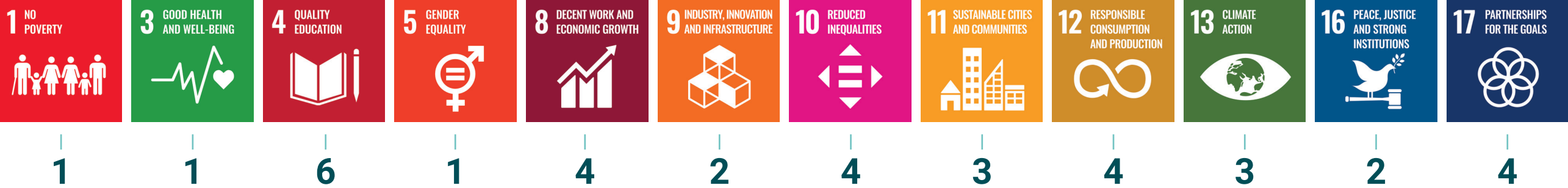
## Ministry of the Environment

Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland, Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)



## Ministry of Education and Culture

National Archives of Finland, Finnish Heritage Agency, Library of the Visually Impaired (Celia), Ministry of Education and Culture, Academy of Finland, Governing Body of Suomenlinna, Arts Promotion Centre





# Promoting the Sustainable Development Goals by administrative branch 3/4

Administrative sector and identified the Sustainable Development Goals by frequency of occurrence

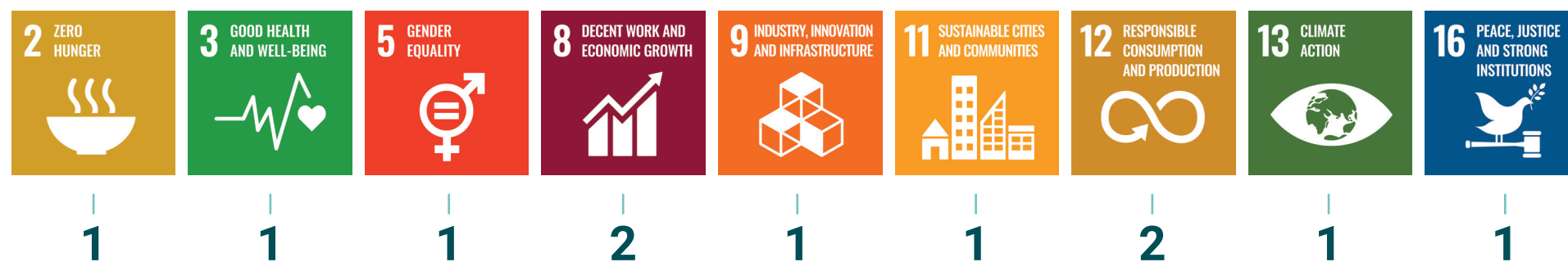
## Ministry of Finance

Statistics Finland, Customs, Finnish Government Shared Services Centre for Finance and HR (Palkeet), Government ICT Centre (Valtori), Tax Administration



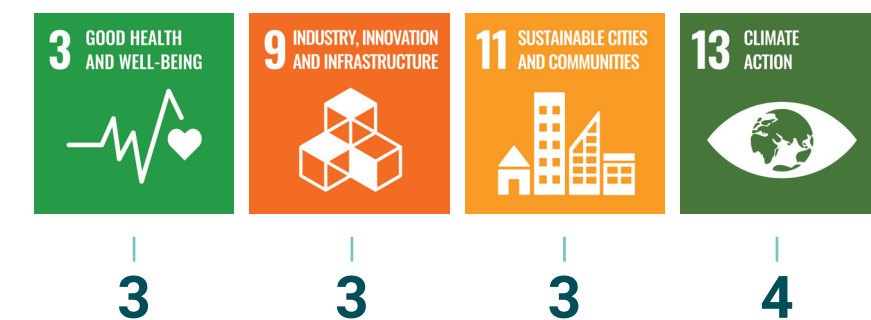
## Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

National Land Survey of Finland, Finnish Food Authority



## Ministry of Transport and Communications

Finnish Meteorological Institute, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom), Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency



# Promoting the Sustainable Development Goals by administrative branch 4/4

Administrative sector and identified the Sustainable Development Goals by frequency of occurrence

## Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment

Business Finland, Energy Authority, Geological Survey of Finland, Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes), Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment



## Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

Finnish Medicines Agency (Fimea), Niuvanniemi Hospital, National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira), Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK), Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)



# Guidelines for sustainability work



There are a wide range of central government organisations. Therefore, the reporting framework is flexible. The organisation has the freedom and responsibility to identify and communicate its most significant opportunities to influence sustainable development.

Central government organisations have extensive statutory tasks affecting society. An organisation can carry out its societal task while taking into account the impacts of its activities on sustainable development. **The sustainability report provides an opportunity to describe the work that has been done towards sustainable development.**



## Behind the promotion of 2030 Agenda goals:

- performance agreements of ministries and agencies
- national and organisational strategies and their implementation plans
- Government Programme
- the organisations' individual sustainability programmes or those interpreted as such (13 pcs.)



Finland's **national roadmap for sustainable development and the sustainable development commitments (Sitoumus2050)** adopted in spring 2022 guide central government actions to promote sustainability.

# Metrics provide the direction for sustainability work

The common framework helps measure how the organisation progresses in its work for sustainable development.

The nature of the organisations' core activities and its scope of duties affect the selection of indicators.

The indicators used can be roughly categorised:

1. Those measuring the growth of the reporter's own handprint (the activities have a direct impact)
2. Those measuring areas affecting the promotion of the goal (the activities have an indirect impact)

**61%** of the reports have clearly identified indicators.

For many organisations, the 2021 report was the first one. Therefore, the reports contained little comparative data.





# Central government handprint: promoting the Sustainable Development Goals

The following is a summary of how central government organisations have reported that they have contributed to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda through their activities.

- In their reports, organisations have discussed the goals that they can most significantly influence with their own activities.

For each Sustainable Development Goal, the following have been indicated:

- The most common themes that can be promoted in central government.
- Tasks that have been undertaken.
- Indicators used to measure work progress.





# End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Arts Promotion Centre Finland (Taike)

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- social security systems and measures, insurance cover for the poor (1.3)
- equal rights to financial resources and basic services (1.4)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*

- Taike promoted the employment of artists by coordinating multi-authority work and promoting co-operation between different parties.



## What indicators were used?\*



- results of cooperation between different authorities (Taike)
- number of experiments and counselling implementations (Taike)
- accessibility of art in different areas (Taike)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



# End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Finnish Food Authority, Finnish Medicines Agency (Fimea)

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- nutritious and sufficient food, zero hunger (2.1)
- malnutrition and nutritional needs (2.2)
- agricultural productivity (2.3)
- sustainable food production systems (2.4)
- genetic diversity (2.5)
- international cooperation related to rural areas (2.a)
- food raw material market (2.c)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- The Finnish Food Authority granted support for rural development and farmers.
- The Finnish Food Authority coordinated EU food aid for the poor.
- Fimea monitored medicines and medical products and advised and conducted research related to them.

## What indicators were used?\*



- monitoring the nutrition of target groups (Finnish Food Authority)
- area of organic production (Finnish Food Authority)
- national nitrogen and phosphorus levels (Finnish Food Authority)
- indicators of the rural development programme, e.g., biodiversity and energy consumption in agriculture (Finnish Food Authority)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



# Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The Finnish Medicines Agency (Fimea), Emergency Response Centre Administration, Finnish Meteorological Institute, Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom), Niuvanniemi Hospital, Ministry of Education and Culture, Defence Administration, Border Guard, Finnish Food Authority, National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira), Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (MSAH), Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK), Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Customs and Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- epidemics and other infectious diseases (3.3)
- non-communicable diseases (3.4)
- substance abuse (3.5)
- fatalities and injuries caused by road accidents (3.6)
- sexual and reproductive health (3.7)
- universal health coverage (3.8)
- deaths and diseases due to chemicals and contamination (3.9)
- framework convention on tobacco control (3.a)
- health risk preparedness in all countries (3.d)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- Customs supervised the transport of dangerous goods, chemicals and waste as well as the condition of heavy-duty vehicles.
- The Finnish Meteorological Institute developed better methods for measuring, predicting and assessing air quality.
- Traficom and the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency participated in the preparation of the new traffic safety strategy.
- Fimea supervised the safety of medicines.
- The Finnish Meteorological Institute, THL, the Finnish Food Authority and Niuvanniemi Hospital produced data related to the goal.
- STUK supervised the safety of medical use of radiation.
- THL established a centre of expertise for combating violence.

## What indicators were used?\*



- reported foodborne epidemics and illnesses (Finnish Food Authority)
- number of road traffic fatalities and serious injuries (Traficom, Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency)
- mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (MSAH)
- staff absences due to illness (Finnish Border Guard)
- well-being and job satisfaction surveys (Defence Administration)
- cases of harassment and bullying experienced in military service (defence administration)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.





# Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Library of the Visually Impaired (Celia), National Archives of Finland, Finnish Heritage Agency, Finnish National Agency for Education (OPH), Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Police of Finland, Academy of Finland, Statistics Finland and Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA)

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- free, equal and high-quality primary education (4.1)
- quality early childhood care and pre-primary education (4.2)
- affordable and quality vocational and tertiary education (4.3)
- eliminate inequalities in education and ensure access to education for disadvantaged people (4.5)
- literacy (4.6)
- sustainable development education (4.7)
- supply of qualified teachers in developing countries (4.c)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- Statistics Finland provided training on statistical literacy, for example, for students and schoolchildren.
- Celia promoted the use of audiobooks as a special tool referred to in the curriculum.
- The Finnish National Agency for Education and Police of Finland strengthened sustainable development learning at different levels of education and in curricula.
- The Ministry of Education and Culture implemented the Right to Learn programme and, together with the Finnish National Agency for Education, monitored the implementation of the extension of compulsory education.
- The Academy of Finland provided research funding.
- The Ministry for Foreign Affairs granted development cooperation funding for projects promoting education.

## What indicators were used?\*



- opportunity for staff to experiment and do things in a new way (National Archives of Finland)
- increased lending and reading activity of children and young people according to the indicator presented in the current performance agreement (Celia)
- number of young people outside education and work (MEC)
- number of people having completed basic education at most in 1970–2020 (MEC)
- proportion of women among applicants for police training (Police of Finland)
- proportion of online studies (Police of Finland)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



# Achieving gender equality and strengthening women's and girls' rights

Parliamentary Office, Crisis Management Centre, National Land Survey of Finland (MML), Police of Finland, Defence Administration, Prison and Probation Service (Rise), Ministry of the Interior (MI), National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira), Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (MSAH), Academy of Finland, National Prosecution Authority, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Judiciary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA), Prime Minister's Office (VNK)

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- discrimination against women (5.1)
- violence against women (5.2)
- women's full participation and equal opportunities for leadership (5.5)
- use of technology to strengthen women's rights (5.b)
- practices and laws related to equality (5.c)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- The Crisis Management Centre included the gender, and women, peace and security perspectives in its course offering.
- The Ministry of the Interior developed tools for pre-trial investigation in cases of honour-related violence.
- THL provided services for victims of violence and their families, for example, shelters and the Nollalinja helpline.
- A MARAK3 project person was recruited to the Police of Finland to intensify the fight against violence against women.
- The Academy of Finland and the Prime Minister's Office updated their equality and non-discrimination plans.
- Rise has projects focusing on female specificity.

## What indicators were used?\*



- proportion of women and men at different task levels (Parliamentary Office, Judiciary)
- number of service guidance events (MI)
- proportion of women among the evaluation experts of the Academy's evaluation panels (Academy of Finland)
- number of female victims of domestic violence (MSAH)
- monitoring the implementation of the measures of the equality and non-discrimination plan (e.g., Police of Finland)
- number of persons having completed training related to equality (VNK)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



# Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) and Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- drinking water for all (6.1)
- water quality (6.3)
- efficiency of water use, sustainable water abstraction and water adequacy (6.4)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- GTK carried out structural surveys of the groundwater area.
- SYKE instructed municipalities on preparing protection plans for groundwater areas.
- A joint water diplomacy project funded by three ministries was launched, coordinated by SYKE and the Finnish Institute of International Affairs.
- Valvira guided municipal health protection authorities in matters related to the quality and control of domestic water.

## What indicators were used?\*



There are no indicators defined in the reports to track progress on this goal. Instead, work to promote the goal has been measured:

- number of projects contributing to the objective (GTK)
- process indicators describing work phases (Valvira)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



# Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland (ARA), Energy Authority, Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK) and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (MEAE)

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- quality energy services for all (7.1)
- increasing renewable energy (7.2)
- energy efficiency (7.3)
- international cooperation (7.a)
- modernising infrastructure and technology to provide sustainable energy services in developing countries (7.b)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- The Energy Authority assessed the development plans of grid companies and concluded energy efficiency agreements.
- GTK and STUK carried out research and supervision related to geothermal and nuclear energy.
- Together with actors in the sector, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment improved the security of energy supply by developing the electricity and district heating network, improving transmission connections and making use of new energy storage possibilities.
- STUK maintained nuclear safety expertise.
- ARA offered grants for discontinuing energy, charging infrastructure and municipal oil heating.

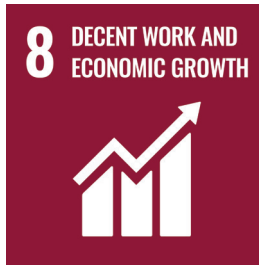
## What indicators were used?\*



- electricity use locations within the scope of the quality requirements for security of supply (Energy Authority)
- energy savings through energy efficiency measures (Energy Authority)
- share of renewable energy in gross final consumption (Energy Authority, MEAE)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.





# Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Business Finland, the National Archives of Finland, National Land Survey of Finland (MML), Finnish Heritage Agency, Finnish National Agency for Education (OPH), Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Finnish Food Authority, Finnish Security and Intelligence Service (Supo), Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes), Customs, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (MEAE), State Treasury, Prime Minister's Office (VNK), Finnish Government Shared Services Centre for Finance and HR (Palkeet), Government ICT Centre (Valtori), Tax Administration.

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- higher economic productivity through technology and innovation (8.2)
- development-oriented practices supporting employment (8.3)
- resource efficiency (8.4)
- full and productive employment (8.5)
- young people not studying or working (8.6)
- forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking in human beings (8.7)
- safe working environment (8.8)
- sustainable tourism (8.9)
- services provided by domestic financial institutions to all (8.10)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- Customs controlled and streamlined cross-border freight traffic.
- The State Treasury coordinated Kaiku development funds.
- Valtori promoted economic productivity by means of automation.
- The Tax Administration combated the grey economy and thus eliminated unfair competition.
- The Finnish National Agency for Education developed vocational education and training to ensure that competence is up to date and that it corresponds to working life.
- Tukes offered its staff sports and cultural benefits.
- The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment promoted the employment and diversity of immigrants' working lives by participating, for example, in the preparation of the action plan against trafficking in human beings.
- Business Finland supported tourism companies operating in Finland in internationalisation, development and sales.

## What indicators were used?\*



- work satisfaction and well-being surveys (Palkeet)
- additional savings from selected automations (Valtori)
- use of OmaVero (Tax Administration)
- number of personnel training days and online study modules completed per year (MML, Tukes)
- number of trainees (Customs)
- number of supported agricultural investments and new farmers receiving start-up aid (Finnish Food Authority)
- employment rate (MEAE)
- jobs created by RDI funding (Business Finland)



# Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Business Finland, the Energy Authority, Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC), Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom), Finnish Medicines Agency (Fimea), Geological Survey of Finland (MML), Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Academy of Finland, Customs, Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes), Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (MEAE), Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK), State Treasury, Government ICT Centre (Valtori) and Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- high-quality, reliable and sustainable infrastructure (9.1)
- sustainable industry (9.2)
- access to financial services for small industrial and other enterprises (9.3)
- modernisation of the infrastructure and retrofitting sectors (9.4)
- scientific research and technological capacity (9.5)
- infrastructure in developing countries (9.a)
- technological development and research in developing countries (9.b)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- Business Finland introduced the circular economy government grant for investment purposes as a new financing service.
- Valtori maintained and developed digital service channels.
- The Academy of Finland granted funding for the construction and development of the research infrastructure.
- The Ministry of Transport and Communications supported the procurement of electric passenger cars.
- The Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency drew up a basic transport infrastructure management plan that includes sustainable development.
- The Energy Authority provided investment support for public stations, promoting the development of a network of charging and refuelling stations.
- The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency updated the guide on the storage of hazardous chemicals and published a guide on preparedness for security threats.
- Fimea promoted the smooth distribution of medicines by improving the availability and coverage of information.

## What indicators were used?\*



- amount and capital of product development loans (State Treasury)
- share of R&D expenditure in GDP (MEC, MEAE)
- population coverage of 5G networks (Traficom)
- development of the fast charging point network (Energy Authority)
- Reputation&Trust study: score for the innovation dimension (Tukes)
- voluntary material efficiency commitments (MEAE)
- funding for low-carbon and circular economy solutions (Business Finland)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



# Reduce inequality within and among countries

Emergency Response Centre Administration, Crisis Management Centre, Finnish Heritage Agency, Library of the Visually Impaired (Celia), Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Police of Finland, Prison and Probation Service (Rise), Ministry of the Interior (MI), Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (MSAH), National Prosecution Authority, Arts Promotion Centre (Taike), Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) and Tax Administration.

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- social, economic and political participation of all (10.2)
- equal opportunities and equal treatment (10.3)
- safe migration and mobility (10.7)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- The National Prosecution Authority carried out a project to develop Swedish-language services.
- The Emergency Response Centre Administration issued emergency notifications in the Sámi language in the Sámi-speaking areas and took into account the needs of special groups when making an emergency call, for example by enabling text message notifications.
- The Ministry of Education and Culture implemented the Right to Learn and the Right to Know development projects.
- The Police of Finland prepared an action plan to promote the diversity of the police organisation and to intensify cooperation between the police and various minority groups.

## What indicators were used?\*



- number of dispatched election observers and civilian crisis management experts in positions that promote diversity and reduce inequalities (Crisis Management Centre)
- fairness index of work cooperation in the work satisfaction survey (Rise)
- equality and non-discrimination impact assessments (MI)
- number of quota refugees (MI)
- number of young people outside education and work (MEC)
- share of population living with less than 50% of median income (MSAH)
- implementation of the Arts, Culture and Diversity in Finland report (Taike)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



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

Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland (ARA), Finnish Meteorological Institute, Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC), Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom), National Land Survey of Finland (MML), Finnish Heritage Agency, Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), Defence Administration, Governing Body of Suomenlinna and State Treasury

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- housing and basic services for all (11.1)
- transport system and traffic safety (11.2)
- cultural and nature heritage (11.4)
- environmental impacts of cities (11.6)
- number of cities and disaster risk management (11.b)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- The State Treasury and ARA helped rental housing communities to cope with the maintenance and repair needs of properties.
- MML's Finnish Geospatial Research Institute studied the use of drones, especially in land surveying and forest and agricultural applications, together with an extensive cooperation network.
- The Finnish Meteorological Institute produced a 24/7 warning service that can be used in proactive measures that maintain the security of society and people.
- The Ministry of Transport and Communications supported public transport in urban regions and the transport purchased by ELY centres for sparsely populated areas.
- Traficom granted state aid and subsidies to support mobility, transport and functional network connections.

## What indicators were used?\*



- yinterest subsidy loans for organisations, interest subsidies paid (State Treasury)
- reducing the repair backlog and wearing of fortifications (Governing Body of Suomenlinna)
- citizens' satisfaction with accessibility in different modes of transport (Traficom)
- environmental protection costs and distribution to projects (Defence Administration)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.





# Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland (ARA), Parliamentary Office, Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), Emergency Response Centre Administration, Crisis Management Centre (CMC), Finnish Medicines Agency (Fimea), National Land Survey of Finland (MML), Finnish Heritage Agency, Niuvanniemi Hospital, Finnish National Agency for Education (OPH), Police of Finland, Defence Administration, Border Guard, Finnish Food Authority, Ministry of the Interior (MI), Finnish Security and Intelligence Service (Supo), Governing Body of Suomenlinna, Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), National Prosecution Authority, Arts Promotion Centre (Taike), Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes), Customs, Judiciary, Prime Minister's Office (Vnk), Finnish Government Shared Services Centre for Finance and HR (Palkeet) and Government ICT Centre (Valtori)

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- sustainable consumption and production programme framework (12.1)
- sustainable use of natural resources (12.2)
- food waste and loss (12.3)
- treatment of chemicals and waste (12.4)
- production of waste (12.5)
- sustainable practices (12.6)
- public procurement practices (12.7)
- sustainability awareness (12.8)
- supporting developing countries in sustainable consumption and production (12.a)
- sustainable tourism (12.b)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- The Emergency Response Centre Administration reduced the number of its own official cars.
- GTK carried out several projects, for example involving the recycling of metals and minerals from smartphones.
- Customs prevented the spread of diseases of animal and plant origin and the import of alien species and supervised the disposal of waste.
- Tukes promoted the safety of chemicals.
- MML produced information that helps people make sustainable use of natural resources.
- The Border Guard surveyed environmental risk targets and improved its risk management.
- SYKE published a water footprint calculator.
- Valtori gave up one third of its Lintulahti facilities after a utilisation rate measurement and a personnel survey.

## What indicators were used?\*



- waste volumes and recycling rate (e.g., Parliamentary Office and Supo)
- competitive tendering that takes the environmental criteria into account separately (Judiciary)
- inspections by food detector dogs and food-stuffs seized in the inspections (Customs)
- implementation of the Green Office environmental programme (Governing Body of Suomenlinna)
- share of domestic production in consumption (Finnish Food Authority)
- reducing disposable dishes, hand towels and copy paper (Niuvanniemi Hospital)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



# Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Business Finland, the Energy Authority, Finnish Meteorological Institute, National Archives of Finland, Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC), National Land Survey of Finland (MML), Niuvanniemi Hospital, Library of the Visually Impaired (Celia), Defence Administration, Police of Finland, Border Guard, Finnish Security and Intelligence Service (Supo), Academy of Finland, Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), National Prosecution Authority, Judiciary, Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes), Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (MEAE), Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- climate-related risk factors and disasters (13.1)
- national policies, strategies and planning (13.2)
- education, knowledge building and capacity to adapt, slow down and mitigate climate change (13.3)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- The Finnish Meteorological Institute implemented development cooperation projects that improved countries' ability to produce weather, climate and early warning services.
- The Ministry of Transport and Communications published a climate and environmental strategy for the ICT sector.
- SYKE developed a database for construction emissions.
- The Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency updated the situation picture of railway sections subject to flooding.
- The Energy Authority participated in the development of regulations on emissions trading in EU Commission working groups.
- The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service promoted paperlessness and digitalisation in its own activities.
- The Border Guard developed online training packages to reduce travel.
- Business Finland supported Finnish companies in developing solutions that promote sustainable development.

## What indicators were used?\*



- implementation of the roadmap for fossil-free transport (MTC, Traficom, Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency)
- total annual greenhouse gas emissions in the emissions trading sector (Energy Authority)
- share of service events related to promoting sustainable development (Business Finland)
- implementation of the measures of the Energy and Climate Programme (Defence Administration)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



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

Border Guard, Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- The reports did not identify specific targets to be promoted.

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- SYKE charted areas where offshore wind power can be built in an economically profitable way, without major damage to the marine environment.
- SYKE collected long-term observation series on the chemical and biological status of the open sea and the concentrations of harmful substances in water and biota.
- The Border Guard participated in a joint oil and chemical spill response exercise organised in Finland for the Baltic Sea countries.
- The Border Guard monitored unauthorised ship emissions in sea areas.

## What indicators were used?\*



- There are no indicators defined in the reports to track progress on this goal.

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



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

Defence Administration, Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Customs

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- freshwater ecosystems (15.1)
- deterioration of natural habitats and biodiversity (15.5)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- Customs controlled the import and disposal of wood packaging and food.
- SYKE participated and produced information in the EU's and Finland's biodiversity strategies.
- The Defence Forces developed the environmental friendliness of military operations.

## What indicators were used?\*



- environmental protection costs and project distribution (defence administration)
- monitoring the implementation of the environmental strategy (defence administration)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.





# Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The Parliamentary Office, National Archives of Finland, Crisis Management Centre, National Land Survey of Finland (MML), Police of Finland, Defence Administration, Border Guard, Prison and Probation Service (Rise), Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK), Finnish Security and Intelligence Service (Supo), National Prosecution Authority, Arts Promotion Centre (Taike), Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Statistics Finland, Customs, Judiciary, Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes), Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA), State Treasury, Prime Minister's Office (VNK) and Tax Administration.

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- violence (16.1)
- violence against children and trafficking in human beings (16.2)
- legal protection and services (16.3)
- corruption and bribery (16.5)
- effective, responsible and transparent institutions (16.6)
- engaging and representative decision-making (16.7)
- participation of developing countries in global governance systems (16.8)
- public access to information and fundamental freedoms (16.10)
- national institutions (16.a)
- anti-discrimination laws and sustainable development practices (16.b)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- The Judiciary modified the forms used by customers and related instructions to improve comprehensibility and expediency.
- THL established a centre of expertise for combating violence.
- The State Treasury was responsible for compensating those who have been wrongfully deprived of their freedom.
- The Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority promoted the monitoring of nuclear material in the final disposal of spent nuclear fuel both nationally and in negotiations between the IAEA and the European Commission.
- MML participated in the UN's Global Geospatial Information Management activities.
- The MI implemented a programme to combat violent radicalisation.

## What indicators were used?\*



- communication channels and reaching stakeholders, such as online news published and Twitter account followers (Parliamentary Office)
- incidents and threats (Rise)
- number of civilian crisis management experts, missions and participants in training (Crisis Management Centre)
- processed requests for information (National Archives)
- Reputation&Trust study (National Archives, Tukes, Statistics Finland)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.



# Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Geological Survey of Finland (GTK), National Archives of Finland, Crisis Management Centre, Library of the Visually Impaired (Celia), Finnish National Agency for Education (OPH), Governing Body of Suomenlinna, Statistics Finland, Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes), Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Tax Administration.

## The targets identified in the reports focus on the following themes:

- environmentally friendly technologies for developing countries (17.7)
- technology bank and RDI capacity building mechanism for developing countries (17.8)
- strengthened international assistance for developing countries' capacity (17.9)
- global partnership and stakeholders (17.16)
- Public sector, public–private sector and civil society partnerships (17.7)

## What was done in 2021 to promote this goal?\*



- The Ministry for Foreign Affairs implemented the tax and development action plan in 2020–2023.
- Together with the Spanish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Crisis Management Centre led an informal group of member states with the aim of increasing the number and position of women in civilian crisis management.
- The tax administration implemented development cooperation projects related to taxation.
- GTK helped reduce Saudi Arabia's oil dependency by supporting the development of the mining sector.
- Tukes increased interaction with stakeholders, for example through various cooperation forums

## What indicators were used?\*



- international consultation (Statistics Finland)
- customer satisfaction survey (Celia)
- cooperation agreements between authorities (Governing Body of Suomenlinna)
- the interaction dimension of the Reputation&Trust study (Tukes)

\*A few examples from the sustainability reports have been included in this presentation.

# The footprint of the activities has been taken into account in the reports

In central government's sustainability reporting, the footprint refers to the direct impacts of the organisation's operations and existence on the operating environment that the organisation can influence. Impacts can be classified as ecological, social and economic.



## Ecological impacts

**33** organisations reported



## Social impacts

**18** organisations reported



## Economic impacts

**14** organisations reported



## The aim is to combine central government footprint

Many activities affecting the footprint of central government organisations, such as property maintenance, are the responsibility of group operators. The State Treasury is examining the consolidation of footprint data.

This so-called databank will be launched in autumn 2022, when the State Treasury, in cooperation with the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), will produce an estimate of the combined carbon footprint of central government.



# The footprint of the activities has been taken into account in the reports



## Ecological impacts

**33** organisations reported

### Procurement

Procurements have been identified as significant sources of emissions. The aim is to take this into account in competitive tendering.

### Transport

Remote work and the effects of the pandemic significantly reduced travel. The aim of the government travel strategy (2021) is to reduce emissions caused by travel.

### Premises

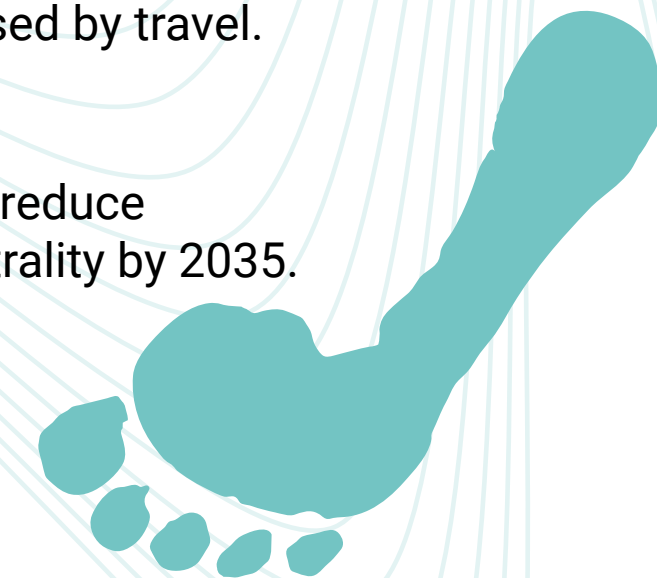
Remote work, space efficiency and non-designated workstations are ways to reduce the footprint. The government premises strategy aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2035.

### Waste

The digitalisation of the activities of central government organisations has reduced the amount of waste generated in deliveries. The organisations will continue to pay attention to recycling and reducing printing.



Eight central government organisations have the WWF Green Office certificate.





# The footprint of the activities has been taken into account in the reports



## Social impacts

**18** organisations reported

### Personnel policy

- Employee satisfaction
- Strengthening competence and work ability
- Promoting equality and non-discrimination
- Developing the management culture

The tools for taking the impacts into account include personnel strategies and equality and non-discrimination plans. The VMBaro personnel survey monitors, for example, work satisfaction, the success of management work and the functioning of the central government's salary system.

Actions taken by organisations to promote the well-being of personnel:

- recreational vouchers
- training and course offering
- addressing inappropriate behaviour
- improving ergonomics
- low-threshold psychological services
- improving accessibility



# The footprint of the activities has been taken into account in the reports



## Economic impacts

**14** organisations reported

The financial dimension is examined in the reports through

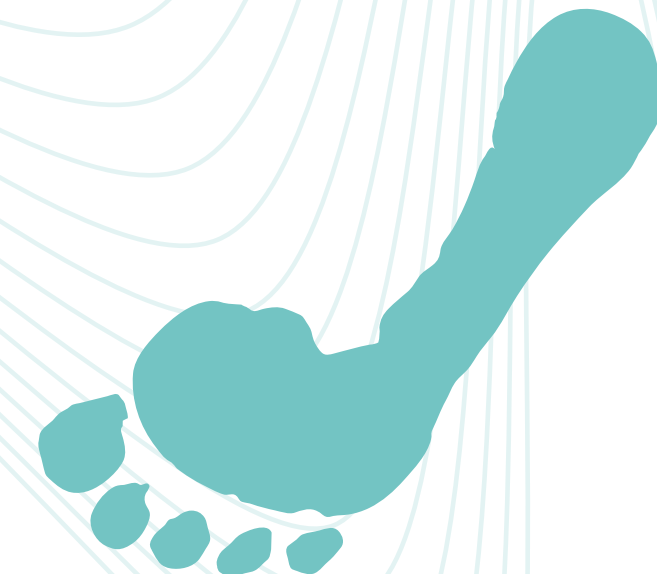
- procurement,
- budgeting and financial structure,
- cost-effectiveness and
- operational economy and results.

The economic footprint has been influenced

- with positive productivity development and digitalisation of services,
- by taking economic efficiency and necessity into account in procurements, and
- with the efficient use of resources.



The financial footprint of central government organisations entails ensuring that financial resources are used in a planned and appropriate manner.



# Sustainability reporting will continue in the future

1. Sustainability reporting will yield the most benefits when
  - the reporting is repeated annually and
  - takes into account the continuity of the themes to be reported in the use of indicators.

➡ ability to monitor the progress of central government work and changes in operational priorities over time.
2. Sustainable operations and ensuring sustainable development are the responsibility of all actors of society.
3. Sustainability reporting in central government provides only one tool for open information provision and for monitoring the development of one's own operations.

Valtiokonttori  
Statskontoret  
State Treasury

The State Treasury supports the development of sustainability work in central government and provides support to the ministries, agencies and institutions implementing sustainability reporting.

Workshops, training and other events of the state's sustainability network will continue in the future.



Valtiokonttori  
Statskontoret  
State Treasury

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