

STATE TREASURY PUBLICATIONS | SUSTAINABILITY 10/2022

# Cooperation to build a sustainable future

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



Vastuullisuus  
näkyväksi

Valtiokonttori  
Statskontoret  
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# Description sheet

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<p><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>The State Treasury published guidelines on sustainability reporting in September 2021. The guidelines encourage all ministries, agencies and institutions to prepare an annual sustainability report from 2021 onwards. The guidelines describe a uniform framework for central government sustainability reporting. The framework uses the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda action programme. In the sustainability reports, the organisations describe how their own activities contribute to the achievement of 3–5 of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (the handprint of the activities) and how they take care of the direct impacts of their activities on their operating environment (the footprint of the activities).</p> <p>This summary compiles the sustainability reports for 2021 that were published no later than July 2022 and that have been reported to the State Treasury. 46 of the central government ministries, agencies and institutions, and three of other public administration organisations, published the report. The 2021 sustainability report was the first one for 91% of these organisations. 43 of the central government accounting units, or 67 per cent of all 64 accounting units, published a sustainability report. Two accounting units prepared a joint report, and three prepared more than one report. According to the State Treasury’s instructions, a sustainability report can be prepared at the levels of administrative branch, agency or accounting unit. Reports were published in almost all administrative branches.</p> <p>All 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda were identified as part of the operational handprint in the sustainability reports. On the basis of this observation, the central government as a whole has the opportunity to extensively promote the Agenda. The most frequently identified goals were 12 (Sustainable consumption and production), 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) and 13 (Climate action).</p> <p>The majority of the reports also described the footprint of the activities, i.e., the direct impact of the activities on the operating environment that the organisation can influence. Most often, the reports mentioned the ecological impacts of the activities, of which the impacts of purchases, premises and travel were mentioned the most. Social (staff policy) and economic direct impacts (procurement, budgeting and financial structure) were also described in the reports.</p> <p>Responsible operations and ensuring sustainable development are the responsibility of all actors of society. Sustainability reporting in central government provides a tool for open information and for monitoring the development of one’s own operations. In the future, regular sustainability reporting will support the information needs of stakeholders, the transparency of society in promoting sustainable development and the work of central government organisations in building a sustainable future.</p> <p>The State Treasury will continue to support ministries, agencies and institutions in sustainability reporting and will contribute to developing sustainability work in central government. Workshops, discussion events and other events of the central government’s sustainability network will continue in the future.</p>			
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## Terms and abbreviations used in the summary

This summary and the State Treasury's reporting guide use terms based on the word sustainability, such as sustainability reporting and sustainability work. The terminology in the field has not yet been established, and in the future, the choice of terms may need to be re-assessed. In the summary, the terms responsibility and sustainability are used synonymously.

### The following abbreviations are used in this report:

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



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### Instructions for the reader

Depending on the reader's background information and interest, this report can be read in different ways and, if desired, the reader can focus only on specific parts of the report. In addition to this summary, a quick overview of the contents of the sustainability reports for 2021 can be obtained by reading the visualised summary prepared by the State Treasury (PDF).

The first chapter of this report provides a brief background to the common framework for sustainability reporting in central government and its objectives.

The 2021 sustainability reports will be discussed starting with the second chapter. The second chapter examines the number and distribution of the reports published, broken down by administrative branch and the organisation level at which the reports have been created. Chapter 3 focuses on studying which UN Sustainable Development Goals can be promoted by central government organisations, based on their reports. Chapter 4 examines the objectives set for sustainability work, and chapter 5 discusses the indicators used in the reporting.

Chapter 6 examines each of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the light of how each objective has, based on the 2021 reports, been promoted in central government. The chapter is extensive, and readers can focus only on certain sub-chapters to the extent that they are interested in certain sustainable development goals.

Chapter 7 examines the footprint caused by the activities of organisations, and chapter 8 examines the sustainability reports of central government organisations other than ministries, agencies and institutions. Chapter 9 provides an overview of the concrete implementation method of the 2021 reports.

Finally, chapter 10 discusses, on the basis of the first sustainability reports prepared in accordance with the common framework, what central government organisations should pay attention to in their future sustainability reports. Chapter 11 presents the final summary conclusions based on the 2021 reports.

This summary report and the State Treasury's reporting guide use terms based on the word sustainability, such as sustainability reporting and sustainability work. The terminology in the field has not yet become established, and in the future, terminology choices will be reassessed as the terminology develops. In the summary, the terms responsibility and sustainability are used synonymously.

## 1 Making central government's sustainability work visible in the sustainability reports

In spring 2022, many central government ministries, agencies and institutions published a sustainability report on their operations in 2021. Some central government organisations had already prepared their own sustainability reports, but in spring 2022, reporting became more common and, at the same time, more uniform. There are several reasons behind the increase in sustainability reporting, such as the increasing focus on sustainable development and social actors' sustainability, and public debate. The State Treasury's recommendation to all central government ministries, agencies and institutions to prepare an annual sustainability report on their activities, drawing on the State Treasury's guidelines on a uniform framework for sustainability reporting in central government, has also influenced the preparation of the sustainability reports.

Central government comprises ministries and their subordinate agencies and institutions. A report visualising the hierarchy of central government as well as vocabulary and explanatory texts can be found at [tutkihallintoa.fi](https://tutkihallintoa.fi). Information on central government is also available at [suomi.fi](https://suomi.fi).

The common and uniform guidelines for central government reporting on sustainability for operations are built on the 17 sustainable development target frameworks of the UN 2030 Agenda. Like other UN member states, Finland as a nation is committed to achieving the objectives set out in the Agenda by 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in the Agenda cover a significant share of global challenges in their diversity and dimensions on the road to a sustainable future. Each organisation in the Finnish central government can find an area among these objectives that can be developed to be more sustainable and responsible than before. Thus, it could be assumed that through its extensive tasks, the Finnish central government as a whole will have the opportunity to promote all the objectives of the 2030 Agenda. There is evidence to support this assumption based on the sustainability reports published, and we will look into this in more detail.

According to the model provided by the central government's common reporting framework, the reporting organisation describes its activities using two key concepts, the **handprint and footprint** of the activities. In this framework, the handprint of activities refers to the positive impacts of the organisation's own core activities and the related choices on the identified Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. A key aspect of the reporting framework is that not every organisation reports on how it contributes to all 17 goals of the Agenda. Instead, before the actual preparation of the report, the organisation should identify three to five (3–5) UN Sustainable Development Goals, the achievement of which it can most significantly promote through its own actions. This selection guides the organisation in identifying the most significant impact of its own activities at the societal level and in focusing on maximising it. The limitation does not exclude the possibility that an organisation can also promote sustainable development goals that are not specifically highlighted in the sustainability report. Focusing on the most significant impact helps use



limited resources both in the organisation's core activities and in the preparation of the sustainability report in the areas with the most significant impact.

Another key concept of the framework, the footprint of the activities, describes the direct impacts of the existence of the reporting organisation and keeping its operations running on its operating environment. In order to describe the footprint of the activities, the three-fold division into ecological, social and economic impacts has often been utilised. The concept of footprint guides us towards reducing negative impacts – reducing the footprint, which we should strive for. In order to reduce the footprint, negative impacts should be reduced, for example:

- ecological, by reducing emissions from operations and biodiversity loss,
- social, by taking care of the well-being of personnel, customers and stakeholders, and
- financial, by seeing to the transparent and appropriate use of the common funds available.

Central government ministries, agencies and institutions have statutory duties and in many respects limited operating possibilities. The purpose of the concepts used in the reporting framework is to distinguish between the activities of central government organisations that can promote sustainable development and responsible activities. In Finnish society, central government organisations have a significant impact on the functioning of society. By considering the manner in which one's own tasks are carried out and the choices made at work, impact can be taken into account at all levels of the activities in order to solve the challenges of sustainable development.

In some situations, it may be difficult to distinguish between the handprint and footprint of the activities – an organisation of central government may be able to make a significant contribution to achieving a certain sustainable development goal at the social level, while another contributes to the same goal, for example through its own staff of a few hundred people. It is not a competition between organisations. It is essential that each organisation understand the challenges of sustainable development that it can most significantly influence and that it increase its handprint on these. At the same time, everyone should take care of their own footprint, i.e., ensuring that the operating environment is not negatively affected by the organisation's existence.

The State Treasury guidelines Sustainability reporting in central government can be viewed on the [State Treasury website](#).

The preparation of a sustainability report is not a value per se, even though reporting in its different forms has become significantly more common among the various parties of Finnish society in recent years. Above all, the sustainability report is a tool that the organisation can use to accelerate and monitor its share of shared responsibility in building a sustainable future. The phrase



“making sustainability visible” has been used in central government sustainability reporting to illustrate the two key objectives of the reporting:

1. Draw attention to the core activities of the organisation and its employees in creating sustainable development. The compilation of the information collected in the sustainability report and the annual recurrence of the reporting guide the organisation in monitoring and taking a stand on developing the impact of its own operations.
2. Openly and transparently inform the rest of society about how central government organisations strive to promote sustainable development through their activities.

The justification for the existence of central government organisations is to ensure the functioning of society. In fact, all of the organisations have statutory tasks assigned to them. Although their activities are not guided by profit maximisation in the same way as in the business world, and the tasks are limited in many organisations, the activities of central government organisations do not automatically promote sustainable development. At least not all potential impacts to promote sustainable development can be utilised if the perspectives of sustainability are not separately addressed at all levels of the organisation's operations. Central government organisations have a significant impact on different areas of society. Civil servants can influence sustainable development through their policies and decisions. The sustainability report is a tool for accelerating the seizing of influence opportunities, but drafting the report alone does not ensure the promotion of sustainable development.

This report you are reading is a summary of the sustainability reports of ministries, agencies and institutions for 2021, the publication of which was notified to the State Treasury during July 2022. The report compiles the themes and perspectives presented by central government organisations in their sustainability reports and strives to create as comprehensive a picture as possible of the work that central government organisations contribute to building a sustainable future. This summary report focuses on what central government organisations have described in their reports regarding their own activities and their impact on sustainable development challenges. The purpose of the summary is not to be an audit report, an assessment or a verification of central government sustainability reports. Government sustainability reports are not part of official reporting. In fact, the State Treasury's guidelines provide a common framework for sustainability reporting in central government, which the State Treasury has provided as a recommendation to ministries, agencies and institutions.

Links to the sustainability reports of central government organisations have been published on the [State Treasury website](#).

The State Treasury recommends that ministries, agencies and institutions in the future prepare a sustainability report for their operations as consistently as possible. In this way, the effectiveness of the activities in relation to the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals can be monitored regularly. In the coming years, the State Treasury also intends to prepare a state-level



summary of published sustainability reports, such as this report. Like the sustainability reports drawn up under the common and uniform framework, this summary is also the first of its kind. Thoughts and comments on improving the summary report are warmly welcome.

## 2 Sustainability reporting has started in all administrative branches

This summary takes into account the sustainability reports of the following 46 ministries, agencies and institutions:

### **Parliament of Finland**

[Parliamentary office >](#)

### **Prime Minister's Office**

[Prime Minister's Office \(VNK\) >](#)

### **Ministry for Foreign Affairs**

[Ministry for Foreign Affairs \(MFA\) >](#)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of Justice**

[Prison and Probation Service of Finland \(Rise\) >](#)

[National Prosecution Authority >](#)

[Judiciary >](#)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of the Interior**

[Emergency Response Centre Administration >](#)

[Crisis Management Centre Finland >](#)

[Police >](#)

[Finnish Border Guard >](#)

[Ministry of the Interior \(MI\) >](#)

[Finnish Security and Intelligence Service \(Supo\) >](#)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of Defence**

[Defence Administration >](#) (Ministry of Defence and the Defence Forces together)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of Finance**

[Statistics Finland >](#)

[Customs >](#)

[State Treasury >](#)

[Finnish Government Shared Services Centre for Finance and HR \(Palkeet\) >](#)

[Government ICT Centre Valtori >](#)

[Tax Administration >](#)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of Education and Culture**

[National Archives of Finland >](#)

[Finnish Heritage Agency >](#)



[Library of the Visually Impaired \(Celia\) >](#)  
[Finnish National Agency for Education \(OPH\) >](#)  
[Ministry of Education and Culture \(MEC\) >](#)  
[Academy of Finland >](#)  
[Governing Body of Suomenlinna >](#)  
[Arts Promotion Centre Finland \(Taike\) >](#)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**

[National Land Survey of Finland \(MML\) >](#)  
[Finnish Food Authority >](#)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of Transport and Communications**

[Finnish Meteorological Institute \(FMI\) >](#)  
[Ministry of Transport and Communications \(MTC\) >](#)  
[Finnish Transport and Communications Agency Traficom >](#)  
[Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency >](#)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and**

#### **Employment**

[Business Finland >](#)  
[Energy Authority >](#)  
[Geological Survey of Finland \(GTK\) >](#)  
[Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency \(Tukes\) >](#)  
[Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment \(MEAE\) >](#)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health**

[Finnish Medicines Agency \(Fimea\) >](#)  
[Niuvanniemi Hospital >](#)  
[National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health \(Valvira\) >](#)  
[Ministry for Social Affairs and Health >](#)  
[Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority \(STUK\) >](#)  
[National Institute for Health and Welfare \(THL\) >](#)

### **Administrative branch of the Ministry of the Environment**

[Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland \(ARA\) >](#)  
[Finnish Environment Institute \(SYKE\) >](#)

These organisations have prepared a sustainability report for 2021, applying the instructions issued by the State Treasury, published it and notified the State Treasury of it no later than July 2022. Of other public administration organisations, Kela, the Senate Group and the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH) have published a sustainability report applying the guidelines of the State Treasury. The reports of these three organisations are discussed separately in chapter 8, "Other central government reports". The State Treasury compiles links to all sustainability reports of central government organisations, which the State Treasury has been notified of. You can read the reports at [valtiokonttori.fi](https://valtiokonttori.fi).



In 2021, there were 64 central government accounting units<sup>1</sup>, of which 43, or 67 per cent, published a sustainability report for 2021 by July 2022. Some central government organisations have published the report later. The accounting units prepare financial statements for their operations, which means that in some organisations, the level of the accounting unit is also a natural level of reporting for the preparation of the sustainability report. However, due to the nature of sustainability work, this is not always the case. According to the framework for central government sustainability reporting presented in the State Treasury's instructions, the sustainability report can thus be prepared on the basis of the organisations' own discretion at the level of the administrative branch, accounting unit or agency.

The 2021 reports include examples of all three implementation options. The administrative branch report was prepared only by the defence administration (joint report by the Ministry of Defence and the Defence Forces). On the other hand, within three accounting units, several agencies (the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the National Institute for Health and Welfare) published their own reports.

The following table shows the number of sustainability reports published by administrative branch, the number of accounting units that published the report, and the share of accounting units that published the report out of all accounting units in the administrative branch in question.

**Table 1: Published sustainability reports by administrative branch**

Administrative branch	Published reports	Accounting units that published the report	Total accounting units	Share of those who published the report
Parliament of Finland	1	1	3	33%
Office of the President of the Republic of Finland	-	-	1	0%
Prime Minister's Office	1	1	1	100%
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1	1	1	100%
Ministry of Justice	3	3	6	50%
Ministry of the Interior	6	5*	7	71%
Ministry of Defence	1	2**	2	100%
Ministry of Finance	6	6	12	50%
Ministry of Education and Culture	8	6***	6	100%
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	2	2	4	50%
Ministry of Transport and Communications	4	4	4	100%
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment	5	5	8	63%
Ministry for Social Affairs and Health	6	5****	6	83%
Ministry of the Environment	2	2	3	67%

<sup>1</sup> On-budget entities are an accounting unit that is divided into administrative branches and agencies and institutions responsible for the implementation and operation of central government tasks. On-budget entities are divided into accounting units whose accounting data are collected in central government accounting for the preparation of the final central government accounts.

<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67%</b>
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\* The Ministry of the Interior's accounting unit published two reports: Ministry of the Interior and Crisis Management Centre Finland.

\*\* The Ministry of Defence and the Defence Forces published a joint report.

\*\*\* The accounting unit of the Ministry of Education and Culture published three reports: the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Library of the Visually Impaired (Celia) and the Arts Promotion Centre Finland (Taike).

\*\*\*\* The accounting unit of the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) published two reports: Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) and Niuvanniemi Hospital.

Sustainability reporting has started in almost all administrative branches. Only the administrative branch of the Office of the President of the Republic has published no reports. In the administrative branches of more than one organisation unit, three published a sustainability report by all accounting units. These administrative branches were the ministries of defence; education and culture; and transport and communications. Eight out of the 12 ministries, or 67%, published their own sustainability report.

### 3 Central government extensively promotes the UN's sustainable development goals

The common and uniform framework for sustainability reporting in central government is based on the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Like all UN member states, Finland is committed to achieving the 17 sustainable development goals set out in the Agenda by 2030. If you wish, you can read more about the 2030 Agenda at [kestavakehitys.fi](https://kestavakehitys.fi).

The Agenda's sustainable development goals comprehensively and diversely describe common challenges that all parties globally are required to solve. Due to its diversity, the Agenda also provides a good framework for reporting on sustainability in central government organisations, because the task of central government is extensive. Theoretically, it could be assumed that central government could promote all 17 sustainable development goals. The sustainability reports describing the activities in 2021 confirm this assumption.

The key content of sustainability reports is the handprint of organisations' activities. Among the 17 goals, the organisations themselves have identified those they believe they can promote through their own actions and their own choices when fulfilling their tasks. The framework recommends that organisations select 3–5 goals and discuss their promotion in their sustainability report. By focusing on only a few goals identified as key, the organisation's sustainability report remains easily digestible to the reader, and preparing it is not an unreasonable effort for the organisation itself. At the same time, the restriction forces the organisation to genuinely identify key themes that it can promote through its own actions and choices. On average, four sustainable development goals have been discussed in the 2021 reports, which means that the recommendation in accordance with the guidelines has been adhered to.



In the 2021 reports, the sustainable development goals have been reported as shown in table 2:

**Table 2: Sustainable development goals identified in the reports**

Sustainable development goal	number
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	26
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	22
13. Climate action	21
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	17
9. Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure	16
3. Good Health and Well-being	15
5. Gender Equality	15
10. Reducing Inequalities	13
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	10
17. Partnerships for the Goals	10
4. Quality Education	9
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	5
15. Life on Land	3
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	3
14. Life Below Water	2
2. Zero Hunger	2
1. No Poverty	1

Central government organisations have clearly identified the greatest opportunities to influence the promotion of responsible consumption (goal 12), peace and justice (goal 16) and climate action (goal 13).

The assumption made during the preparation phase of the framework that all central government organisations will jointly promote the 2030 Agenda as a whole was confirmed in the 2021 reporting. However, despite the scope of the tasks of central government organisations, there are several sustainable development goals that only a few organisations can significantly promote.

The sustainable development goals discussed in the sustainability reports need not be carved in stone. It is important that in the sustainability reports, each organisation focuses on describing the areas in which it can make the most significant contribution to sustainable development. When the priorities or operating environment change over time, the themes to be reported must also be reassessed. Sustainability reporting is most useful when reporting is consistent over a longer period of time. In this case, the reader can monitor the trend of the activities' impacts. For this reason, the most important sustainable development goals should be carefully selected from the perspective of one's own activities, and they should not be lightly replaced in the following sustainability report.

In spring 2021, the State Treasury requested all ministries, agencies and institutions that were launching sustainability reporting in accordance with the



State Treasury's guidelines to notify the State Treasury of their most significant sustainable development goals. The request was based on speeding up the launch of sustainability reporting and the State Treasury's need for information on what sustainable development goals are expected to be promoted in central government. Compared to the information reported in spring 2021, the published sustainability reports have not significantly deviated from the identified sustainable development goals. Also in the information reported in spring 2021, each sustainable development goal had been identified by at least one organisation. At that time, the most common goals identified were goals 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). In the completed sustainability reports, goal 8 has been reported clearly less often than other key goals, but no significant changes have taken place in the identified handprint. When making this comparison, it should also be noted that in spring 2021, 54 organisations notified the State Treasury of their identified goals, and for this summary, the State Treasury has been notified of 46 published reports. In other words, the comparison can only be considered an additional indicative observation.

### 3.1 Identified sustainable development goals by administrative branch

The distribution of the sustainable development goals discussed in the reports varies greatly between administrative branches; in some administrative branches, several organisations have identified a handprint for the same goals, while within some administrative branches the variation is great. The following lists the sustainable development goals discussed in the reports by administrative branch.

#### **Parliament (one report)**

Goal 5 Gender Equality  
 Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production  
 Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

#### **Prime Minister's Office (one report)**

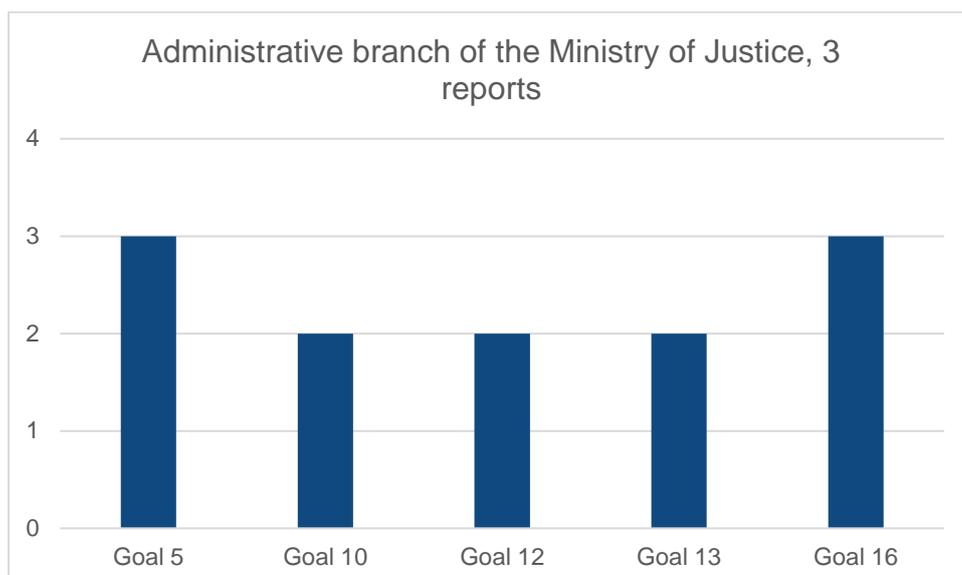
Goal 5 Gender Equality  
 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth  
 Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production  
 Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

#### **Ministry for Foreign Affairs (one report)**

Goal 4 Quality Education  
 Goal 5 Gender Equality  
 Goal 13 Climate Action  
 Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  
 Goal 17 Partnerships for the Goals

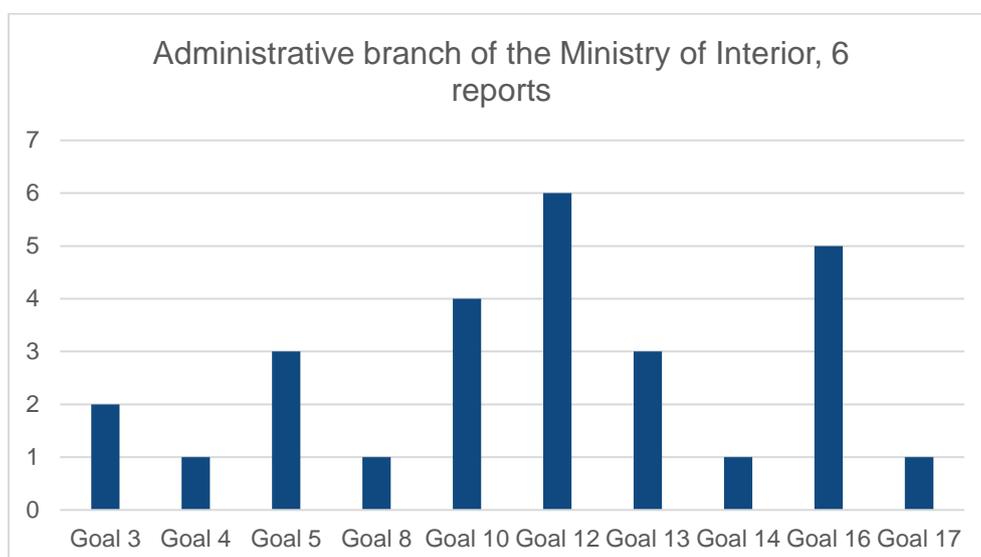


**Figure 1:** Sustainable development goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Justice



All reports by the administrative branch of the Ministry of Justice address objectives 5 (Gender Equality) and 16 (Peace, justice and good governance). In addition, two of the three reports have identified goals 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action).

**Figure 2:** Sustainable development goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of the Interior



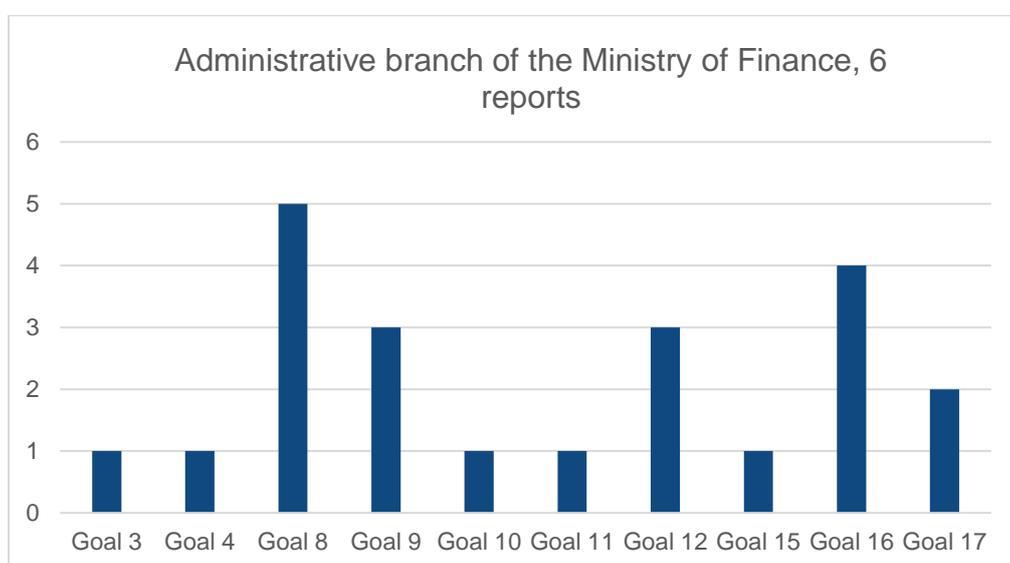
In the administrative branch of the Ministry of the Interior, all six reports address goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and five reports address goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Four of the six reports address goals 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Three reports address goals 5 (Gender Equality) and 13 (Climate Action). Goals 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 14 (Life Below Water) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) have each been discussed in a single report.



### Ministry of Defence (one report)

Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being  
 Goal 5 Gender Equality  
 Goal 11 Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure  
 Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production  
 Goal 13 Climate Action  
 Goal 15 Life on Land  
 Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

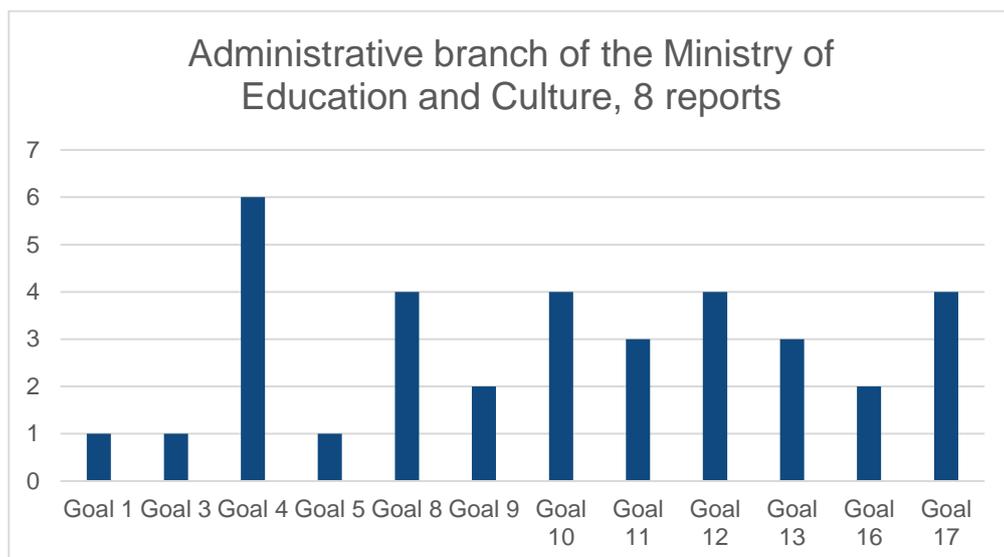
**Figure 3:** Sustainable development goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Finance



The goals discussed in the reports of the administrative branch of the Ministry of Finance are distributed slightly more than in other administrative branches. Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) has been discussed in five of the six reports. Goals 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) have been discussed in half of the reports. Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) has been discussed in four of the reports. Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) has been addressed in two of the six reports. The other goals identified, 3 (Health and Well-being), 4 (Quality Education), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 15 (Life on Land), have been addressed in one report.

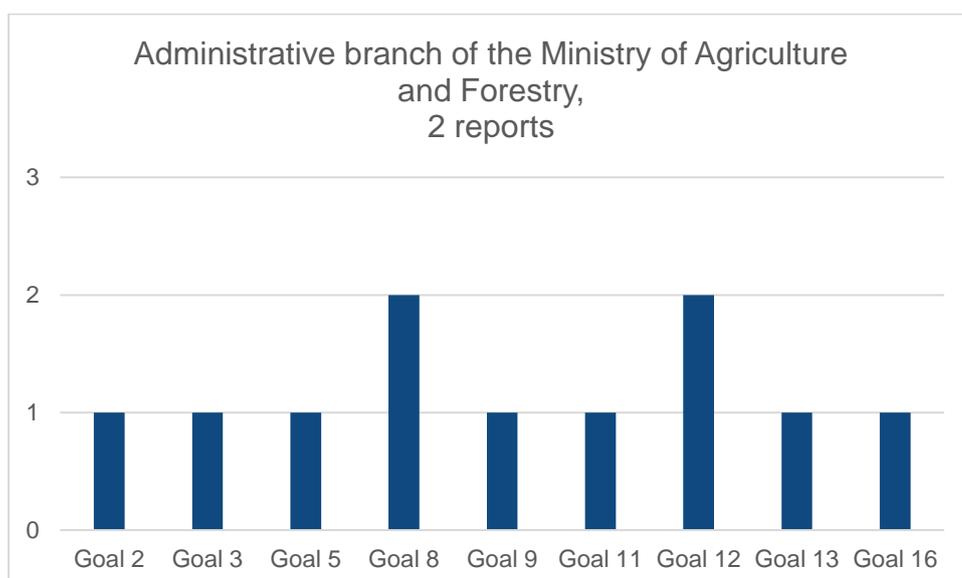


**Figure 4:** Sustainable development goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Education and Culture



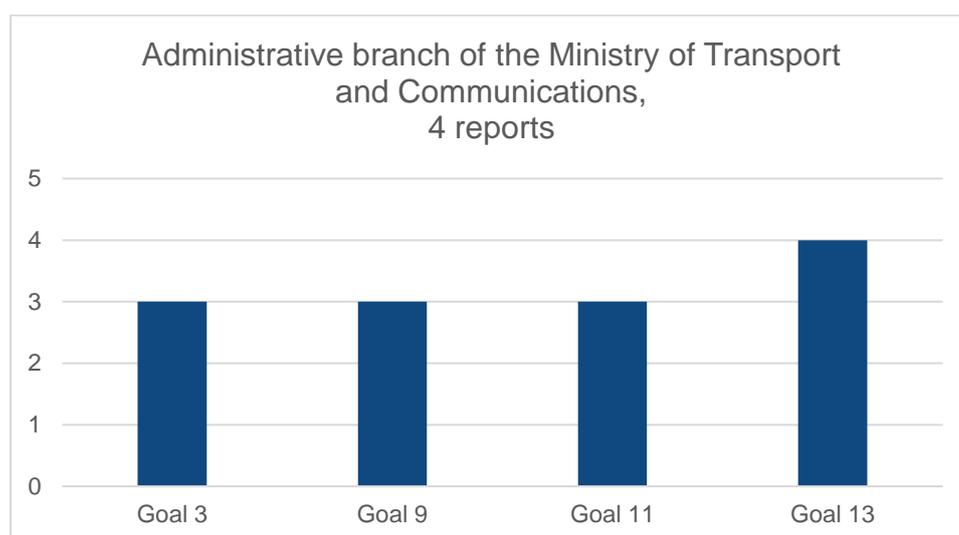
The largest number of reports were published in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the range of identified goals is also wide, as the administrative branch has identified handprints for up to 12 goals. Goal 4 (Quality Education) has been addressed in six of the eight reports, and goals 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) have been discussed in half, i.e., four of the reports. Two reports have identified goals 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and one has identified goals 1 (No Poverty), 3 (Health and Well-being) and 5 (Gender Equality).

**Figure 5:** Sustainable development goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry



Both reports published in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry addressed goals 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). Goals 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Health and Well-being), 5 (Gender Equality), 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) were only addressed in one report.

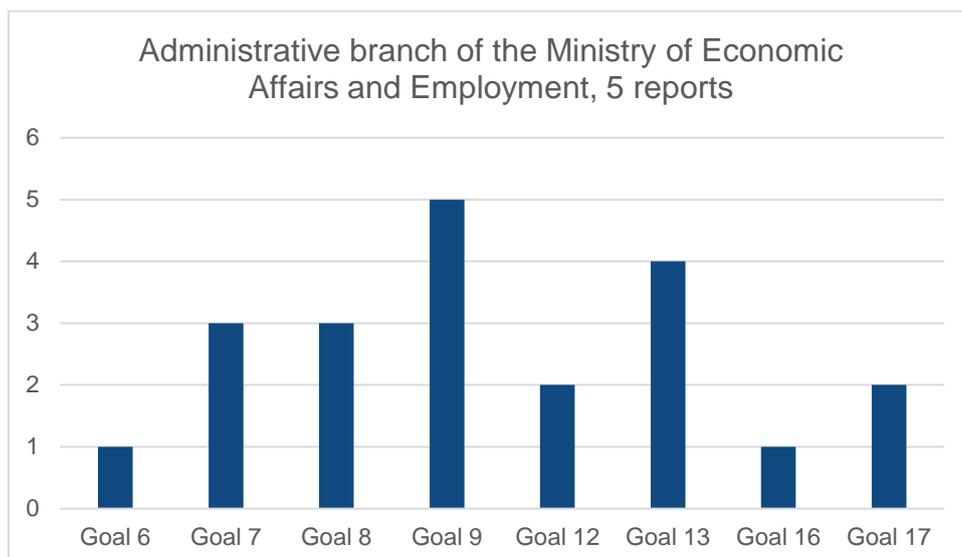
**Figure 6:** Sustainable development goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Transport and Communications



The administrative branch of the Ministry of Transport and Communications is clearly the most uniform administrative branch in terms of identifying goals. All four reports address goals 13 (Climate Action) and 3 (Health and Well-being), 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

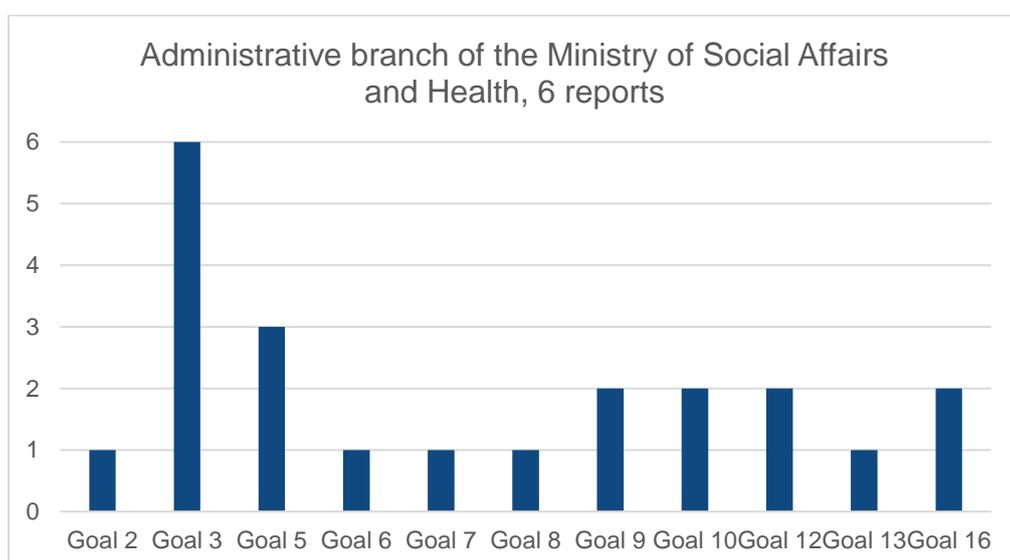


**Figure 7:** Sustainable development goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment



All five reports from the administrative branch of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment address goal 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure), and four address goal 13 (Climate Action). Three reports have identified goals 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and two have identified goals 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Goals 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) have both been addressed in a single report.

**Figure 8:** Sustainable development goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

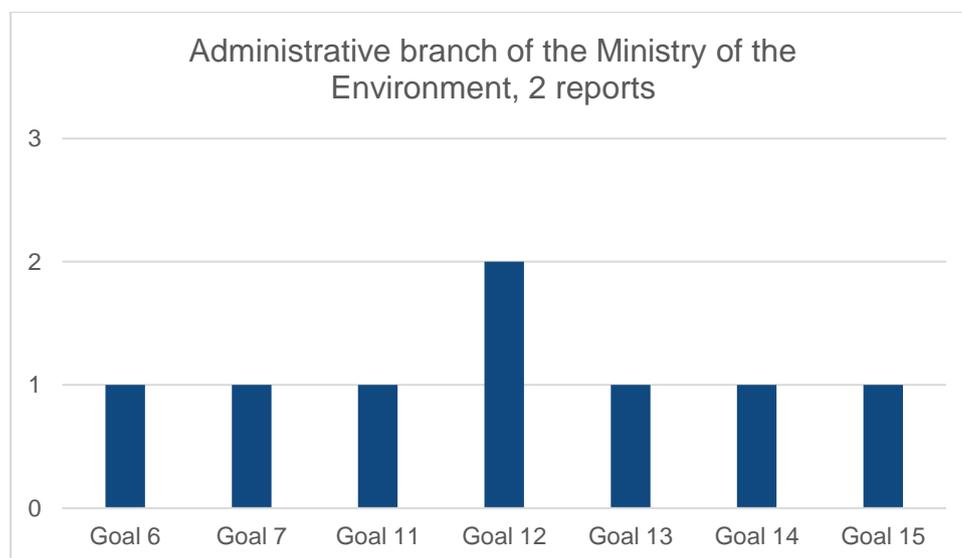


Like the administrative branch of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the range of goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health is very broad: the handprint has been identified in 11 goals. Goal 3 (Health and Well-being) has been discussed in all six reports and goal



5 (Gender Equality) in three. For the other goals, the dispersion is greater. Goals 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) have been addressed in two reports, and goals 2 (Zero Hunger), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 13 (Climate Action) have been addressed in one report.

**Figure 9:** Sustainable development goals identified in the administrative branch of the Ministry of the Environment



Both of the reports published in the administrative branch of the Ministry of the Environment addressed goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). Goals 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water) and 15 (Life on Earth) were addressed in one of the reports.

When examined by administrative branch, the identified sustainable development goals indicate, depending on the case, the key handprint of each administrative branch. As expected, most administrative branches focus on the goals related to the core work of their own operating field. Several factors influence the distribution of the sustainable development goals selected for discussion in the reports in different administrative branches. The scope of the tasks of organisations in the administrative sector, as well as the possible coordination of sustainable development in the administrative sector and joint strategies, are important factors. Cooperation between organisations during the start-up phase of sustainability reporting may also have influenced which sustainable development goals have been identified as the most central. In six administrative branches consisting of more than one organisation, all had identified at least one shared sustainable development goal.

However, the aim should not be that as many organisations in the administrative branch as possible report on the same sustainable development goals, but above all on those that can be most significantly influenced by their own actions and the choices made in them. The distribution of identified goals within an administrative branch is an observation that should be taken into



account in the administrative branches. Ministries may have the opportunity to examine the priorities of their administrative branch as a whole and consider whether the goals identified in the reports reflect the work that the administrative branch as a whole does.

The table below shows the sustainable development goals identified and reported in the sustainability reports by administrative branch. The right-most column in the table describes the proportion of each goal among all reported goals as a central government entity.

**Table 3:** Sustainable development goals identified in the reports by administrative branch

	PMT	PR	PMO	MFA	MJ	MI	MD	MF	MEC	MAF	MTC	MEAE	MSAH	ME	Total	%
Goal 1									1						1	1%
Goal 2										1			1		2	1%
Goal 3						2	1	1	1	1	3		6		15	8%
Goal 4				1		1		1	6						9	5%
Goal 5	1		1	1	3	3	1		1	1			3		15	8%
Goal 6												1	1	1	3	2%
Goal 7												3	1	1	5	3%
Goal 8			1			1		5	4	2		3	1		17	9%
Goal 9								3	2	1	3	5	2		16	8%
Goal 10					2	4		1	4				2		13	7%
Goal 11							1	1	3	1	3			1	10	5%
Goal 12	1		1		2	6	1	3	4	2		2	2	2	26	14%
Goal 13				1	2	3	1		3	1	4	4	1	1	21	11%
Goal 14						1								1	2	1%
Goal 15							1	1						1	3	2%
Goal 16	1		1	1	3	5	1	4	2	1		1	2		22	12%
Goal 17				1		1		2	4			2			10	5%
<b># reports</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	

### 3.2 Central government handprint in relation to the progress of the 2030 Agenda

In the [international country comparison of sustainable development](#), Finland will be in first place for the second consecutive year in 2022. The comparison assesses the work of the governments to promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for each of the objectives of the programme. Despite its excellent ranking, Finland is not reaching all its goals. Finland has achieved or is close to achieving goals related to social sustainability in particular. However, Finland still has a long way to go and challenges to solve in its goals related to ecological sustainability.

In spring 2022, the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development, which brings together major societal actors, published the Finnish sustainable development strategy for 2022–2030. The aim of the strategy is a

prosperous and globally responsible Finland that protects the carrying capacity of nature. The purpose of the strategy is to strengthen the work of sustainable development during the parliamentary term. The strategy is based on six areas of change where systemic changes are needed in Finland:

- Economy and work promoting wellbeing and sustainable consumption
- Education, competence and sustainable lifestyles
- Wellbeing, health and social inclusion
- Sustainable energy system
- Food system promoting wellbeing
- Forest, water and land use promoting biodiversity and carbon neutrality

The strategy is based on the National 2030 Agenda roadmap prepared in 2021. The preparation of the roadmap examined how Finland has achieved the sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda. The preliminary studies found that most of the goals are linked to targets that have not been achieved and that should be specifically targeted with additional measures. It is therefore gratifying to see that, as a whole, central government has the opportunity to promote all sustainable development goals. In particular, Finland still has a lot to do with goals 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action) in order to achieve these goals by 2030. These goals 12 and 13 are among those that central government organisations have identified as being most likely to promote.

The Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development will next work on an implementation plan for the strategy, which will identify key actors and the most effective measures in Finnish society.

## 4 Targets have been set for the progress of sustainability work

One of the key aims of sustainability reporting is to provide the reporting organisation itself and its stakeholders and the rest of society with transparent information on how the organisation's work to promote sustainable development progresses over time. A natural match for a sustainability report is a sustainability programme or other plan on what the organisation aims for from the perspective of sustainability work and sustainable development in the near future. The State Treasury's guidelines mainly focused on preparing sustainability reports, but the guidelines recommended that organisations set targets for their own work also from the perspective of sustainability work.

### 4.1 Plans, strategies and agreements guiding the work

The sustainability work of central government organisations and the work to promote sustainable development stem above all from the societal impact each organisation has in carrying out its own statutory task. Although the justification for the existence of central government organisations is to ensure the functioning of society, there is room for active reflection on how the challenges of sustainable development can be taken into account when implementing one's own task.

Based on the 2021 sustainability reports, the goals and actions of central government organisations to promote the selected sustainable development



goals have, as expected, been derived from performance agreements between the ministry and its agency or institution, national and organisational strategies and their implementation plans, the government programme and the organisations' own sustainability programmes. As sustainability work is tightly intertwined with the activities of organisations, it is natural that from this point of view, the goals set for one's own activities can be found in other objectives set for the activities.

The work of the ministries is guided directly by the government programme. The sustainable development perspective is strongly present in Rinne's and Marin's government programmes. In addition, the ministries refer to the Government's Agenda2030 report in their reports.

Ministries steer organisations in their administrative branches through performance agreements and targets. The inclusion of sustainable development in the performance targets is therefore a general way of ensuring and monitoring activities and progress in line with sustainable development. Twenty organisations have mentioned in the report its performance agreement with the steering ministry. These reports have made use of the information and indicators used to monitor performance targets. However, on the basis of the sustainability reports, it is difficult to determine whether the organisation's performance objective is clearly to respond to a sustainable development challenge and whether progress towards this specific objective can be monitored. Many reports state that the key objectives set in the performance agreement are also significant from the perspective of sustainable development.

In the administrative branches of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the reports mention the sustainable development policy of the administrative branch, the elements of sustainability work added to the group strategy, or similar.

Several reports also refer to organisations' equality and non-discrimination plans. 15 of the reports refer to these plans as part of the handprint of one's own activities and 10 as part of the footprint of the activities. If the number of employees employed on a regular basis by an employer is at least 30, the employer must draw up, at least every two years, an equality plan on pay and other terms of employment, in accordance with which measures promoting equality are implemented. An equality plan must be drawn up to promote equality. The plans include objectives and measures whose progress is monitored by the equality and non-discrimination working groups. Well-prepared plans serve as tools for systematically promoting equality and non-discrimination in the workplace. The existing equality and non-discrimination plans of the reporting organisations contain, in the best cases, effective monitoring tools for monitoring the organisation's direct social impacts.

Based on the sustainability reports, the national sustainable development strategy and roadmap approved by the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development in spring 2022 and the commitments for sustainable development (Commitment2050) have also guided the actions of central government organisations to promote sustainability. The reports of eight organisations refer to the strategy and roadmap for sustainable development either as a guiding factor, as an entity that the organisation aims to promote for its part, or as background information. According to the sustainability reports, 17



organisations have made at least one commitment to sustainable development in the *sitoumus2050.fi* online service. In the *Commitment2050* service, organisations, companies and private persons can issue various commitments for sustainable development measures. The commitments and their progress are monitored by the commission for sustainable development and the general secretariat.

## 4.2 Concrete goals to be monitored

Based on the sustainability reports, it appears that the majority of the reporting organisations have set varying levels of goals for their sustainability work, the progress of which is monitored and measured. The goals vary in nature and level of precision. Some individual reports clearly describe the organisation's sustainability policies or goals, some refer to performance targets and some refer to the shared sustainable development policies of the administrative branch.

From the viewpoint of the reader of a sustainability report, the most concrete objectives possible to promote the areas of sustainable development within the scope of the organisation's impact are significant. They would allow both the reporting organisation itself and the reader of the report to monitor the progress of the work.

A precondition for setting concrete objectives is that the activities can be clearly and consistently measured. The sustainability report that was prepared for many organisations in 2021 was the first of its kind, and concrete indicators were not yet available. It may indeed be that the targets will become more concrete in the future.

## 5 Indicators to monitor progress and guide work

Systematic measurement of activities to monitor the progress of sustainability work is an important pair of goals set for the activities. The majority of organisations have used or at least identified indicators in their reports to monitor the progress and promotion of the sustainable development goals. If indicators have not yet been identified as monitoring tools, the reports describe measures to promote the target. Roughly divided, the reports feature two types of indicators:

- measuring the growth of the reporter's own handprint – the activities have a direct impact on the value of the indicator
- measuring areas affecting the promotion of the target – the activities have an indirect impact on the value of the indicator.

In this summary, information describing how well the goals set for one's own activities have been achieved has been considered an indicator. If it is not possible to determine from the figure whether a better or worse direction has been achieved in terms of the target, this is not an indicator but a data point. 61% of the reports had clearly identified indicators for monitoring the achievement of the targets.



In general, the promotion and progress of sustainable development goals can be measured in different ways. Many indicators describing the activities of central government or related to the activities, or information collected, describe how the activity promotes the sustainable development goals at least indirectly. UN indicators have also been set for the goals in the UN 2030 Agenda, and it is natural for some organisations to use them.

It may be difficult to identify indicators and measure their impact, and the identification and measurement have been understood in different ways in different reports. In addition, many organisations launched the preparation of a sustainability report in the middle of 2021, when the use of indicators covering the entire year has not necessarily been possible, let alone the use of data from reference years to illustrate the progress of the work. In terms of indicators and comparative data, the situation will develop in reports for the coming years.

Based on the sustainability reports of 2021, it is straightforward to measure sustainability work and the measures included in it if the organisation has its own sustainability or responsibility programme.

The following chapter discusses the handprint of the activities presented in the sustainability reports for the 17 sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda. The indicators used in the reports as tools for monitoring work have also been presented for each goal.

## **6 Handprint of activities to promote sustainable development goals**

In the sustainability reports, most organisations, applying the guidelines of the State Treasury, have selected three to five 2030 Agenda goals that they can best influence through their activities.

In addition, 70% of the reports (32) have identified not only the main sustainable development goals but also key targets. The targets are more specific and concrete than the main goals. For this reason, many organisations have considered it natural to compare the impacts of their own activities and the promotion measures to certain targets. Although the activities will certainly have an impact on several goals, and the goals are overlapping and interdependent, it is not appropriate to describe all actions and impacts on all sustainable development goals in the reports.

In this summary, the targets are summarised in themes that describe their content in order to improve readability. The official targets in their entirety are attached.



## 6.1 No Poverty – goal 1

The first sustainable development goal is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. **The Arts Promotion Centre Finland** has recognised that it can specifically promote this goal through its own activities.



The Arts Promotion Centre Finland promotes the employment of artists through the coordination of multi-authority work and cooperation between different parties (such as ministries and TE Offices). In addition, it seeks different ways of increasing the accessibility of arts in development and government grant activities and develops aid instruments for cultural diversity and accessibility and the supporting of municipalities.

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

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

The indicators used include:

- results of multi-authority work
- number of experiments and counselling implementations
- opportunities for inclusion

In order to promote this goal, the Arts Promotion Centre Finland supported the employment of artists by coordinating the work of several authorities and by cooperating with different parties, such as local authorities. In 2021, the Arts Promotion Centre Finland continued its multiannual Fair Art campaign, the purpose of which is to strengthen artists' earnings.

## 6.2 Zero Hunger – goal 2

The second sustainable development goal is to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The **Finnish Food Authority** and the **Finnish Medicines Agency (Fimea)** have recognised that they can promote this goal through their own activities.



Central government promotes this goal by monitoring and ensuring the safety and availability of food. It takes into account climate change adaptation, social sustainability of food production, nutritional health, security of supply, agricultural sustainability and support for the upstream part of the food chain, as well as the production and research of information. In addition, monitoring, advice and research related to medicines and medical products support the achievement of the goal.



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

- nutritious and sufficient food, no hunger (target 2.1)
- malnutrition and nutritional needs (target 2.2)
- agricultural productivity (target 2.3)
- sustainable food production systems (target 2.4)
- genetic diversity (target 2.5)
- international cooperation related to rural areas (target 2.a)
- food raw material market (sub-objective 2.c)

**The indicators used include:**

- monitoring the nutrition of target groups (Finnish Food Authority)
- areas of organic production (Finnish Food Authority)
- national phosphorus and nitrogen levels as well as rural development programme indicators, such as biodiversity and energy consumption in agriculture (Finnish Food Authority)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The Finnish Food Authority grants support for rural development and farmers and coordinates EU food aid for the deprived.
- The Finnish Food Authority supervises, advises and communicates on the safety, marketing, traceability and consumer information of the food chain.
- The Finnish Food Authority examines the need for and health of food.
- The Finnish Food Authority advises and conducts research to adapt agriculture to climate change, drought and floods as well as other extreme conditions and disasters, and tests new plant varieties as part of climate change adaptation.
- Fimea monitors medicines and medical products and advises and conducts research related to them.

### 6.3 Good Health and Well-being – goal 3

The third sustainable development goal is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. 15 organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are **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, Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority, Institute for Health and Welfare, Customs and Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency.**

Central government promotes the goal in a broad sense: health and well-being involve the supervision of medicines and foodstuffs, the steering, development and provision of social welfare and health care services, the reduction of deaths caused by traffic and other accidents, measures related to radiation and air pollution, and also taking care of the health and well-being of employees. In addition, there is a lot of international cooperation related to safety and health, for example through exports of specialist services and programmes and participation in international working groups.

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

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

**The indicators used include:**

- number of food-borne epidemics and illnesses reported (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 (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health)
- 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)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**



- Customs supervises the transport of dangerous goods, chemicals and waste as well as the condition of heavy duty vehicles.
- The Finnish Meteorological Institute develops better methods for measuring, predicting and assessing air quality.
- The Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency carries out road safety activities, such as developing automatic surveillance.
- Fimea monitors the safety, efficacy and quality of medicines.
- The Finnish Meteorological Institute, the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, the Finnish Food Authority and Niuvanniemi Hospital produce data related to the goal.
- Fimea and the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority participate in national and international working groups.
- The Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority monitors the safety of medical use of radiation and communicates radiation risks.
- Valvira participates in the implementation of the national alcohol administration monitoring programme.
- In 2021, Traficom and the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency participated in the preparation of the new traffic safety strategy. The strategy aims to prevent traffic fatalities and injuries by 2050.
- In 2021, the National Institute for Health and Welfare established a centre of competence for combating violence, in which multidisciplinary and multiprofessional specialists of violence work in the same unit.

## 6.4 Quality Education – goal 4

The fourth sustainable development goal is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Nine organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are the **Library of the Visually Impaired (Celia), National Archives of Finland, Finnish Heritage Agency, Finnish National Agency for Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, police, Academy of Finland, Statistics Finland and Ministry for Foreign Affairs.**



Central government promotes the goal nationally and internationally. The information produced and provided by organisations and the funding of studies lay the foundation for high-quality education. Education policy and the accessibility of books promote everyone's access to quality education. In addition, instruction in sustainable development has been strengthened through curricula. Internationally, the goal is promoted by means of various cooperation pro-



jects and the funding by Ministry for Foreign Affairs for development cooperation, where education is one of the focus areas. This goal also involves supporting continuous learning for staff and providing traineeships.

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

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

#### The indicators used include:

- 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 (Ministry of Education and Culture)
- number of people having completed basic education at most in 1970–2020 (Ministry of Education and Culture)
- proportion of women among applicants for police training (police)
- proportion of online studies (police)

#### The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:

- Statistics Finland offers education in statistical literacy, for example, for students and schoolchildren, and produces information for developing education.
- Celia promotes the use of audiobooks as a special tool referred to in the curriculum.
- The Finnish National Agency for Education and the police strengthen sustainable development learning at different levels of education and in curricula.



- The Ministry of Education and Culture implements the Right to Learn programme and, together with the Finnish National Agency for Education, monitors the implementation of the extension of compulsory education.
- The Academy of Finland provides research funding.
- The Ministry for Foreign Affairs grants development cooperation funding for projects promoting education.
- In 2021, the Finnish National Agency for Education published a new optional unit related to climate responsibility in all vocational upper secondary qualifications.

## 6.5 Gender Equality – goal 5

The fifth sustainable development goal is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. 15 organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are: **the Parliamentary Office, Crisis Management Centre, National Land Survey of Finland, police, defence administration, Prison and Probation Service, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Academy of Finland, National Prosecution Authority, National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Judiciary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Prime Minister’s Office and National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health Valvira.**



In terms of this goal, the central government’s sustainability reports emphasise personnel policy and work related to domestic violence. Equality and non-discrimination plans and equality committees promote the realisation of equality at workplaces. Preventing domestic violence, supporting victims, paying attention to prisoner care and developing tools for pre-trial investigation are key ways of promoting equality in everyday life. In addition, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs allocates more than 70 per cent of development cooperation funding to actions with gender equality objectives.

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

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

**The indicators used include:**



- proportion of women and men at different task levels (Parliamentary Office, Judiciary)
- number of service guidance events (Ministry of the Interior)
- proportion of women among the evaluation experts of the Academy's evaluation panels (Academy of Finland)
- number of female victims of domestic violence (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health)
- monitoring the implementation of the measures of the equality and non-discrimination plan (e.g., the police)
- number of those who have completed training related to equality (Prime Minister's Office)
- cases of harassment experienced in military service (defence administration)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The Prison and Probation Service has projects focusing on female specificity.
- The National Institute for Health and Welfare organises services for victims of violence and their families, for example, shelters and the Nollalinja helpline.
- In 2021, the Ministry of the Interior developed tools for the pre-trial investigation of honour-based violence.
- In 2021, a MARAK3 project person was recruited to the police to intensify the fight against violence against women.
- In 2021, the Academy of Finland and the Prime Minister's Office updated their equality and non-discrimination plans.
- In 2021, the Crisis Management Centre included the gender, and women, peace and security perspectives in basic education and advanced courses.



## 6.6 Clean Water and Sanitation – goal 6

The sixth sustainable development goal is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. **The Geological Survey of Finland, the National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) and the Finnish Environment Institute** have recognised that their activities can promote this goal in particular.



The goal will be promoted by producing data and evidence, by instructing actors, by participating in the implementation and preparation of legislation, and by supporting and ensuring the protection of groundwater and the availability of safe drinking water.

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

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

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)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The Geological Survey of Finland carries out structural surveys of the groundwater area.
- SYKE instructs municipalities on preparing protection plans for groundwater areas.
- Valvira guides municipal health protection authorities in matters related to the quality and control of domestic water.
- A joint water diplomacy project funded by three ministries was launched in 2021, coordinated by the Finnish Environment Institute and the Finnish Institute of International Affairs.



## 6.7 Affordable and Clean Energy – goal 7

The seventh sustainable development goal is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Five organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are: **the Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland, Energy Authority, Geological Survey of Finland, Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment.**



Through the information production, energy efficiency measures and network development, central government supports the achievement of the goal. Supporting and steering renewable and low-carbon energy is at the core of the measures. International cooperation is also carried out to promote energy efficiency and clean energy. In the national energy and climate plan (NECP), Finland announced a national target proportion of renewable energy of 51% out of the total final consumption for 2030. The actual figure was 43.9 per cent in 2020.

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

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

### The indicators used include:

- 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 total final consumption (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, Energy Authority)

### The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:

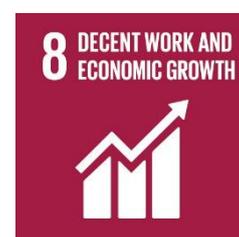
- The Energy Authority assesses the development plans of grid companies and concludes energy efficiency agreements.
- The Geological Survey of Finland and the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority carry out research and supervision related to geological and nuclear energy.



- Together with actors in the sector, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment will improve the security of energy supply by developing the electricity and district heating network, improving transmission connections and making use of new energy storage possibilities.
- The Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority maintains nuclear safety competence.
- The Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland offers grants for energy and charging infrastructure and grants for discontinuing oil heating in municipalities.

## 6.8 Decent Work and Economic Growth – goal 8

The eighth sustainable development goal is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 17 organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are **Business Finland, the National Archives of Finland, National Land Survey of Finland, Finnish Heritage Agency, Finnish National Agency for Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, Finnish Food Authority, Finnish Security and Intelligence Service, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Safety and Chemicals Agency, Customs, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, State Treasury, Prime Minister’s Office, Finnish Government Shared Services Centre for Finance and HR (Palkeet), Government ICT Centre (Valtori) and Tax Administration.**



In central government, the goal is promoted by investing in the well-being of employees and by supporting economic growth, automation and the operations of companies. Agricultural and rural development subsidies, RDI funding, business subsidies and the fight against grey economy promote competitiveness and economic growth. Being and becoming employed are supported through various programmes and services. Staff well-being includes equality and non-discrimination issues, competence development, occupational safety and health activities and a safe and healthy working environment.



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

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

**The indicators used include:**

- job satisfaction and well-being surveys (Finnish Government Shared Services Centre for Finance and HR (Palkeet))
- additional savings from selected automations (Valtori)
- customer satisfaction monitoring (Tax Administration, Finnish Security and Intelligence Service)
- use of OmaVero (Tax Administration)
- total volume of digitised materials 2019–2021 (National Archives of Finland)
- number of personnel training days and online study modules completed per year (National Land Survey of Finland, Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency)
- measures of the occupational well-being plan (National Land Survey of Finland)
- number of trainees (Customs)
- number of supported agricultural investments and new farmers receiving start-up aid (Finnish Food Authority)
- employment rate (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment)
- risk and hazard assessment and classification as well as results obtained from the psychosocial support operating model (Finnish Security and Intelligence Service)
- jobs created by RDI funding (Business Finland)
- growth in exports of SME customers (Business Finland)



**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- Customs controls and streamlines cross-border freight traffic.
- The State Treasury coordinates Kaiku development funds.
- Valtori promotes economic productivity by means of automation.
- The Tax Administration combats the grey economy and thus eliminates unfair competition.
- The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency offers sports and cultural benefits as well as information bulletins from an occupational health psychologist.
- The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment promotes the employment and diversity of immigrants' working lives by participating, for example, in the preparation of the action plan against trafficking in human beings.
- The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service organises specialist meetings and training and information events.
- Business Finland supports tourism companies operating in Finland in internationalisation, development and sales.
- The Finnish National Agency for Education develops vocational education and training to ensure that competence is up to date and that it corresponds to working life.
- In 2021, the Prime Minister's Office prepared an action plan for occupational safety and health and well-being at work.

## 6.9 Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure – goal 9

The ninth sustainable development goal is to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. 16 organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are: **Business Finland, the Energy Authority, Geological Survey of Finland, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom), Finnish Medicines Agency (Fimea), Geological Survey of Finland, Ministry of Education and Culture, Academy of Finland, Customs, Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority, State Treasury, Government ICT Centre (Valtori) and Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency.**



Central government supports the development of research, transport and digital infrastructure as well as sustainable innovations, circular economy and security, for example through the production of knowledge and research, support for companies and actors, funding channels and various programmes. For example, producing information provides a foundation for building sustainable industry and infrastructure and achieving carbon neutrality targets. The tools related to the objective include the national RDI roadmap for research, development and innovation, the transport system plan Liikenne 12, the investment programme for walking and cycling, the roadmap for fossil-free transport and the battery strategy. In addition, the goal will be promoted internationally through various forums and financial instruments.

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

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

**The indicators used include:**

- amount and capital of product development loans (State Treasury)
- share of R&D expenditure in GDP (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment)
- population coverage of 5G networks (Traficom)
- broadband subsidies paid (Traficom)
- development of the fast charging point network (Energy Authority)
- Trust and reputation study: score for the innovation dimension (Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency)
- voluntary material efficiency commitments (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment)
- funding for low-carbon and circular economy solutions (Business Finland)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- Valtori maintains and develops digital service channels.
- The Academy of Finland grants funding for the construction and development of the research infrastructure.
- The Ministry of Transport and Communications supports the procurement of electric passenger cars.
- The Energy Authority provides investment support for public stations, promoting the development of a network of charging and refuelling stations.
- Fimea promotes the smooth distribution of medicines by improving the availability and coverage of information.
- The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency supports companies by developing regulations, supervision and services to encourage safe innovations.
- In 2021, the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency drew up a basic transport infrastructure management plan that includes sustainable development.
- In 2021, the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency updated the guides on the storage of hazardous chemicals and published a guide on preparedness for security threats.

## 6.10 Reduced Inequalities – goal 10

The tenth sustainable development goal is to reduce inequality within and between countries. 13 organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are the **Emergency Response Centre Administration, Crisis Management Centre, Finnish Heritage Agency, Library of the Visually Impaired, Ministry of Education and Culture, police, Prison and Probation Service, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, National Prosecution Authority, Arts Promotion Centre, National Institute for Health and Welfare and Tax Administration.**



Based on the reports, reducing inequality in central government means improving the availability of services and taking different groups into account. In HR policy, reducing inequality means implementing equality at the workplace, strengthening diversity and developing recruitment.

At the ministerial level, different programmes and, for example, the development of immigration policy and the Aliens Act as well as performance guidance are ways of reducing inequality. At the level of central government as a whole, the provision of services in Swedish and Sámi and the availability of interpretation services are seen as ways of promoting equality.



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

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

**The indicators used include:**

- implementation of equality and the work community's fairness index at the workplace (Prison and Probation Service)
- number of dispatched election observers and civilian crisis management experts in positions that promote diversity and reduce inequalities (Crisis Management Centre)
- training events (Ministry of the Interior)
- assessment of equality and non-discrimination impacts and gender impact assessment in government proposals (Ministry of the Interior)
- number of quota refugees (Ministry of the Interior)
- number of young people outside education and work (Ministry of Education and Culture)
- Share of population living with less than 50% of median income (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The National Prosecution Authority is carrying out a project to develop Swedish-language services.
- The Emergency Response Centre Administration issues emergency notifications in the Sámi language in Sámi-speaking areas.
- The Ministry of Education and Culture implements the Right to Learn and the Right to Know development projects that promote equality and non-discrimination.
- The police records statistics on hate crimes.
- The Emergency Response Centre Administration takes into account the needs of special groups by enabling, for example, emergency calls by text message and a 24-hour interpretation service.
- In 2021, the police prepared an action plan to promote the diversity of the police organisation and to intensify cooperation between the police and various minority groups.



## 6.11 Sustainable Cities and Communities – goal 11

The eleventh sustainable development goal is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Ten organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are the **Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland, Finnish Meteorological Institute, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom), National Land Survey of Finland, Finnish Heritage Agency, Ministry of Education and Culture, defence administration, Governing Body of Suomenlinna and State Treasury.**



Central government promotes sustainable cities and communities, especially by supporting affordable and sustainable housing, producing information, guiding transport systems in a more sustainable direction and developing the sustainability and environmental responsibility of communities and regions. Military areas are also communities whose activities extend to the surrounding society through noise and other environmental factors. They also have an impact on the planning of the area and on the regional economy and employment. In addition, preventing a crisis situation protects the environment and cities. The goal is promoted at local, EU and international levels. For example, environmental strategies and management plans are tools for promoting sustainable cities and communities.

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

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

**The indicators used include:**

- interest 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 by mode of transport (Traficom)
- environmental protection costs and distribution to projects (defence administration)



**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The State Treasury and the Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland help rental housing communities to cope with the maintenance and repair needs of properties.
- The Governing Body of Suomenlinna commits its partners to the implementation of the World Heritage Site management plan.
- The Finnish Geospatial Research Institute of the National Land Survey studies the use of drones, especially in land surveying and forest and agricultural applications, together with an extensive cooperation network.
- The Finnish Meteorological Institute produces 24/7 warning services and advance information on weather phenomena causing harm and danger and on their impacts in Finland and elsewhere. This can be used in proactive measures that maintain the security of society and people.
- Traficom grants state aid and subsidies to support mobility, transport and functional network connections.
- In 2021, the National Land Survey published a mobile phone game, which was used to test the updating of the location information of boundary markers by crowdsourcing.

**6.12 Responsible Consumption and Production – goal 12**

The twelfth sustainable development goal is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. 24 organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are the **Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland, Parliamentary Office, Geological Survey of Finland, Emergency Response Centre Administration, Crisis Management Centre, Finnish Medicines Agency, National Land Survey of Finland, Finnish Heritage Agency, Niuvanniemi Hospital, Finnish National Agency for Education, police, defence administration, Border Guard, Finnish Food Authority, Ministry of the Interior, Finnish Security and Intelligence Service, Governing Body of Suomenlinna, Finnish Environment Institute, National Prosecution Authority, Arts Promotion Centre, Safety and Chemicals Agency, Customs, Judiciary, Prime Minister's Office, Finnish Government Shared Services Centre for Finance and HR (Palkeet) and Government ICT Centre (Valtori).**



Responsible consumption is reflected in the handprint of central government organisations as societal impact, for example, through the production of information, product control, teaching materials and the sustainability of consumption habits. In addition, organisations highlight influencing their own activities, such as procurement and remote work. Increasing awareness of personnel, stakeholders, target groups and society will enable responsible consumption and environmental protection. Working remotely reduces emissions not only from physical premises but also as the number of private cars decreases, as



the personnel do not commute to the office. In addition, circular economy is highlighted in several reports.

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

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

**The indicators used include:**

- waste volumes and recycling rate (Parliamentary Office, Finnish Security and Intelligence Service, defence administration)
- tendering procedures that take environmental criteria into account separately, e.g., recycling packaging and furniture (Judiciary)
- with respect to environmental responsibility, reduction of the administrative sector's carbon footprint in procurement (Ministry of the Interior)
- food dog inspections and foodstuffs seized in them (Customs)
- space efficiency (Valtori)
- share of hybrid or electric cars in official cars (Valtori)
- implementation of the green office environmental programme (Governing Body of Suomenlinna)
- share of domestic production in consumption (Finnish Food Authority)
- reducing disposable dishes, cutlery, hand towels and copy paper (Niuvan-niemi Hospital)
- the number of students who have completed the material on environmental responsibility in the armed forces and the number of students who have completed the e-learning course on sustainable development (defence administration)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The Emergency Response Centre Administration has reduced its own official cars to one third, and the key procurement criteria for new cars have been low emissions, energy efficiency and safety.
- The Geological Survey of Finland produces research data and solutions for the entire value chain of metals and minerals, and for the recyclability, traceability and processing of battery minerals.
- Customs prevents the spread of diseases of animal and plant origin and the import of alien species and supervises the disposal of waste.
- With its research data, the National Land Survey helps people make sustainable use of natural resources.
- The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency promotes and regulates the safety of chemicals and participates in the drafting of regulations and guidelines as part of international, EU and national cooperation.
- In the performance agreements of the administrative branch, the Ministry of the Interior also has a carbon footprint reduction in procurements.
- The Border Guard surveyed environmental risk targets and improved its risk management.
- In 2021, Valtori gave up one third of its facilities in Lintulahti after a utilisation rate measurement and a personnel survey.

### 6.13 Climate Action – goal 13

The thirteenth sustainable development goal is to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. 21 organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are **Business Finland, the Energy Authority, Finnish Meteorological Institute, National Archives of Finland, Ministry of Transport and Communications, National Land Survey of Finland, Niuvanniemi Hospital, Library of the Visually Impaired (Celia), defence administration, police, Border Guard, Finnish Security and Intelligence Service, Academy of Finland, Finnish Environment Institute, National Prosecution Authority, Judiciary, Safety and Chemicals Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency.**



In terms of this goal, central government sustainability reports emphasise, on the one hand, reducing the carbon footprint of one's own activities and, on the other, international cooperation and the role of research data in climate



change mitigation and adaptation. In international cooperation, climate action is promoted through, for example, networks, the IPCC, climate diplomacy and development cooperation. Research and knowledge production can be used to promote a more sustainable environment, as better climate-related decisions can be made and new sustainable solutions developed. Central government organisations produce information on, for example, weather phenomena, the current state of preparedness and adaptation to climate change, and the impacts of remote work on transport emissions. The research programmes also develop a sustainable and healthy food system and create innovative materials and services. The Energy Authority acts as the emissions trading authority in Finland.

Central government climate action is also guided by many documents and strategies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. These include the climate and environment strategy of the ICT sector, the roadmap for fossil-free transport, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2030 (NAP2030), sector-specific low-carbon roadmaps, ecosystem agreements for innovation activities, the national climate and energy strategy, the medium-term climate policy plan and the organisations' own energy and climate programmes.

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

- climate-related risk factors and disasters (target 13.1)
- national policies, strategies and planning (target 13.2)
- education, knowledge building and capacities (target 13.3)

#### The indicators used include:

- roadmap for fossil-free transport (Ministry of Transport and Communications, Traficom, Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency)
- greenhouse gas emissions from domestic transport (Ministry of Transport and Communications, Traficom)
- number of purchase subsidies granted to electric cars and first registered electric cars (Traficom)
- taking the emission impacts of transport into account in the planning of transport infrastructure management and the transport system as well as in project planning and evaluation (Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency)
- total annual greenhouse gas emissions in the emissions trading sector (Energy Authority)



- measurement of the carbon footprint of the administrative branch of the Ministry of the Interior (Finnish Security and Intelligence Service)
- share of service events related to promoting sustainable development (Business Finland)
- implementation of the measures of the Energy and Climate Programme (defence administration)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The Finnish Meteorological Institute implements climate-related development cooperation projects that improve countries' ability to produce weather, climate and early warning services for their citizens.
- The Energy Authority participates in the development of regulations on emissions trading in EU Commission working groups.
- The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service promotes paperlessness and digitalisation in its own activities.
- Business Finland supports Finnish companies in developing solutions that promote sustainable development.
- In 2021, the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency updated the situation picture of the flood-sensitive railway sections in connection with the flood risk management plans circulated for opinions.
- In 2021, the Border Guard developed online training packages to reduce travel.

## 6.14 Life Below Water – goal 14

The fourteenth sustainable development goal is to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. The **Border Guard** and the **Finnish Environment Institute** have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities.



This objective involves the Finnish Environment Institute's measurements of the state of the Baltic Sea, models pertaining to the sea and the development of planning methods, and the Border Guard's development of the prevention and monitoring of environmental damage and the reduction of the environmental load of its own operations. In their own activities, attention is paid, for example, to the energy efficiency of vessels and the use of biofuel.

The reports do not separately identify specific targets to be promoted or define indicators to monitor the progress of the target.



**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The Border Guard monitors unauthorised vessel emissions and hunting, develops preparedness for environmental damage and oil spill response, and participates in international community work to combat environmental damage.
- The Finnish Environment Institute collects and produces information related to improving the state of the Baltic Sea and participates in many international research projects and in the work of the Arctic Council and the preparation of environmental education and communication materials. For example, it coordinates extensive research on pharmaceutical discharges into the Baltic Sea.
- In 2021, the Border Guard participated in a joint oil and chemical spill response exercise organised in Finland for the Baltic Sea countries.
- In 2021, the Finnish Environment Institute 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. It also charted areas where offshore wind power can be built economically in Finland and without major damage to the marine environment.

## 6.15 Life on Land – goal 15

The fifteenth sustainable development goal is to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. The **defence administration, the Finnish Environment Institute** and **Customs** have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities.



The goal is promoted on the basis of reports by supervising the import and disposal of wood packaging and foodstuffs, by producing information and guidelines related to biodiversity, and by developing the environmental responsibility of military operations.

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

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



**The indicators used include:**

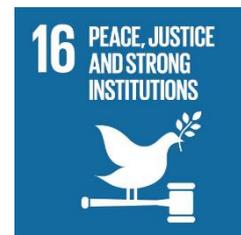
- Share of wood packaging directed to the Finnish Food Authority's inspection out of all wood packaging inspections (Customs)
- environmental protection costs and project distribution (defence administration)
- implementation and monitoring of the environmental strategy as part of the environmental system of the Finnish Defence Forces (defence administration)

**The measures described in the report to promote the goal include:**

- Customs controls the import and disposal of wood packaging and food.
- The Defence Forces develops the environmental friendliness of military operations.
- The Finnish Environment Institute published an online service for the assessment of endangered habitats.

**6.16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions – goal 16**

The sixteenth sustainable development goal is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. 22 organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are the **Parliamentary Office, National Archives of Finland, Crisis Management Centre, National Land Survey of Finland, police, defence administration, Border Guard, Prison and Probation Service, Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority, Finnish Security and Intelligence Service, National Prosecution Authority, Arts Promotion Centre, Institute for Health and Welfare, Statistics Finland, Customs, Judiciary, Safety and Chemicals Agency, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, State Treasury, Prime Minister's Office and Tax Administration.**



The activities of many central government organisations themselves aim to promote good governance and the peace and justice of society. Based on the reports, the goal is promoted, in particular, by producing information, promoting legal protection, communicating and combating violence.

Information lays the foundation for openness, good governance and democracy in society. The availability of unchanging and researched information increases trust in the authorities. Trust in knowledge and institutions plays a key role in the realisation of a stable society. Communication and the tutkihalintoa.fi website produce transparency, and the internal Whistleblower reporting channel improves the detection of abuses and protection of the person



reporting them. An anti-corruption strategy and training contribute to the reduction of corruption. The Trust and reputation survey monitors citizens' trust in institutions.

In reducing violence, attention is drawn on the one hand to risks and threats experienced by the personnel related to occupational safety and health activities and online targeting and shaming and, on the other hand, to preventing violent radicalisation and reducing homicides in society. The Barnahus project has been developed to investigate violence against children. THL produces information and provides services for victims of violence.

The goal is promoted internationally, for example, by means of development cooperation and crisis management, in international networks and by participating in the development of nuclear material protection. Customs combats cross-border crime by means of control at the borders. The Crisis Management Centre promotes this goal in its efforts to influence the human security and peace of the target countries.

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

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

**The indicators used include:**

- communication channels and reaching stakeholders, such as online news published and Twitter account followers (Parliamentary Office)
- incidents and threats (Prison and Probation Service)
- introduction of the whistleblower reporting channel (Prison and Probation Service)
- media contacts (Judiciary)
- number of civilian crisis management experts, missions and participants in training (Crisis Management Centre)



- permanence of State Treasury decisions in the Accident Appeals Board (State Treasury)
- number of visitors to the tutkiahallintoa.fi website (State Treasury)
- processed requests for information (National Archives)
- Trust and reputation study (National Archives, Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency, Statistics Finland)
- surveys on the will of conscripts and reservists to defend the nation (defence administration)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The State Treasury is responsible for compensating those who have been wrongfully deprived of their freedom.
- Under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior, a programme to combat violent radicalisation will be implemented.
- Statistics Finland produces data for decision-makers, society and scientists.
- The Tax Administration monitors the registration of companies and the management of their obligations, prevents the grey economy and maintains a public tax debt register.
- The Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority promotes 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.
- The Prime Minister's Office prepares and investigates the clarification and extension of the contents of the declarations of interest of ministers and their special assistants, and the possible introduction of the information on interests in connection with the transparency register.
- The police supports the well-being of children and young people and prevents crime through anchor activities, which are multiprofessional cooperation.
- The Arts Promotion Centre Finland draws up impartiality guidelines for the personnel that prepares decision-making and for peer reviewers.
- In 2021, the National Land Survey participated in the UN Global Geospatial Information Management activities in several working groups and in events organised within the framework of the initiative.



## 6.17 Partnerships for the goals – goal 17

The seventeenth sustainable development goal is to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Ten organisations have recognised that they can specifically promote this goal through their own activities. The organisations are the **Geological Survey of Finland, National Archives of Finland, Crisis Management Centre, Library of the Visually Impaired (Celia), Finnish National Agency for Education, Governing Body of Suomenlinna, Statistics Finland, Safety and Chemicals Agency, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Tax Administration.**



Central government organisations promote the goal in international networks, in research and consulting projects and through development cooperation. The strengthening of partnerships is realised, for example, through multi-level cooperation between the Crisis Management Centre and international traineeship, exchange and scholarship programmes coordinated by the Finnish National Agency for Education. The reports also highlight the importance of national stakeholder cooperation and communication, and cooperation between the public and private sectors. In 2021, Finland's development cooperation funding accounted for 0.47 per cent of GDP.

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

- environmentally friendly technologies for developing countries (target 17.7)
- technology bank and RDI capacity building mechanism for developing countries (target 17.8)
- strengthened international assistance for developing countries' capacity (target 17.9)
- global partnership and stakeholders (target 17.16)
- Public sector, public–private sector and civil society partnerships (target 17.17)

### The indicators used include:

- proportion of Finland's official development cooperation in GDP (Ministry for Foreign Affairs)
- participation of the Crisis Management Centre in international crisis management cooperation (Crisis Management Centre)
- volumes of international consultation (Statistics Finland)
- customer satisfaction survey (Celia)
- number of network users registered by partners (Celia)
- cooperation agreements between authorities (Governing Body of Suomenlinna)



- interaction of the Trust and reputation survey aimed at the citizens (Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency)

**The measures described in the reports to promote the goal include:**

- The Ministry for Foreign Affairs implements the tax and development action plan in 2020–2023.
- Statistics Finland is involved in consultancy projects that disseminate information on the practices of producing statistics on different topics to statistical actors in developing countries.
- The tax administration implements development cooperation projects related to taxation.
- Celia supports schools in accessibility.
- The Governing Body of Suomenlinna commits partners to the sustainable development goals, for example, through the development of sustainable tourism and by organising resident and partner events.
- The Geological Survey of Finland helps reduce Saudi Arabia's oil dependency by supporting the development of the mining sector.
- The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency increases interaction with stakeholders, for example through various cooperation forums.

## 7 Considering the footprint of activities

The State Treasury recommends describing in the sustainability report how the organisation has taken its footprint into account and how it aims to reduce it. The footprint of the activities, i.e., the direct impacts of the activities and the organisation's existence on the operating environment, has been examined as a separate section in 34 sustainability reports (74%). The footprint can be classified at least as ecological, social and economic impacts, as in the State Treasury's guide.

It is essential that the sustainability reports of central government organisations address the part of the footprint of the activities that the organisation can influence through its activities and choices. For example, many organisations have leased their premises from Senate Properties, which means that the organisation's ability to influence the direct ecological impacts of the premises is narrower than that of the owner. Senate Properties, for its part, discusses the environmental impacts of properties it owns in its own sustainability report. This division avoids additional, overlapping reporting.

Based on reports, the central government's footprint consisted in 2021 of premises, procurements, travel, waste, material consumption, personnel policy and funding structure. The footprint can be significantly influenced by steering and strategies targeting organisations, especially the state's premises and travel strategy and the objectives of administrative branches.



- 33 reports (72%) describe the direct ecological impacts of the activities. These reports include, in particular, procurements, the impacts of travel, premises and waste.
- From the perspective of staff and its well-being, the social impacts of the activities have been discussed in a report by 18 organisations (39%).
- Taking care of the economic impacts of operations in the context of central government includes ensuring that the available financial resources are used in a planned and appropriate manner. 14 organisations (30%) have reported on the economic impacts of their operations. The impacts have been described by using information on procurement, budgeting, cost-effectiveness, and the economy and performance of operations.

### **The aim is to combine central government footprint data.**

Many activities affecting the footprint of central government organisations, such as property maintenance, are the responsibility of group operators. The State Treasury examines the extent to which information related to the operational footprint of central government organisations can be collected centrally for the entire central government. The aim is for central government organisations to later be able to collect footprint information from the consolidated databank in their sustainability reports.

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

## **7.1 Ecological impacts of operations**

The ecological footprint of one's own activities is one of the oldest and also the clearest of the areas of sustainability work, which is reflected in 72 per cent of the sustainability reports of 2021. Procurements made by the organisation, facilities and travelling were identified as factors contributing to the ecological footprint.

Procurements were mentioned in 20% of the reports as one of the most significant themes in the footprint of the activities, with ecological, social and economic impacts. Procurements were identified as key sources of emissions, in addition to which responsibility, various environmental criteria and human rights can also be taken into account in competitive tendering. On the basis of the sustainability reports, the aim is to ensure cost-effectiveness and systematic procurement. On the other hand, many procurements are managed in a centralised manner, which means that the organisation cannot have as significant an impact on them through its own activities.



The premises used by the organisations were identified as a key part of the operational footprint in 18 sustainability reports (39%). The reports indicate that the footprint of facilities is affected by the number and space-efficiency of sites as well as energy consumption and, for example, cleaning. Moving to smaller facilities, enabling remote work also in the future and non-designated workstations are ways of reducing the footprint of central government organisations in this area. In addition, the central government's premises strategy aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2035. You can read more about the central government's premises strategy at [vm.fi](https://www.vu.fi).

In addition, central government aims to reduce the ecological impacts of the premises by recycling and reducing printing. Attention has also been paid to the environmental impacts of the organisations' catering services.

*From the reports: The State Treasury's pre-Christmas party 2021 served climate-friendly food: plenty of vegetarian foods made from seasonal ingredients, responsibly sourced fish and minimal red meat.*

Based on the reports, particular attention has been paid to the environmental friendliness of official cars and travel volumes in order to reduce emissions caused by the activities. The COVID-19 pandemic also had an impact on the ecological footprint caused by central government activities. As a rule, remote work affected the energy consumption of the premises and the reduction in commuting. In the overall picture, the energy consumption of remote workers has not decreased but has mainly shifted to households. However, clear emission reductions were caused by the fact that major national and international events were organised mainly through remote connections in 2021, which first and foremost reduced the amount of air travel.

*From the reports: Traficom's travel expenses in 2019 were ten times higher than in 2021.*

Various environmental programmes are a well-established means of supporting the reduction of the ecological footprint by setting environmental and conservation objectives for the organisation, which are regularly monitored. Of the organisations that prepared the sustainability report for 2021, at least twelve have either the organisation's own environmental programme or a Green Office environmental programme certified by the WWF. Nine central government organisations have a Green Office certificate: the Finnish Meteorological Institute, National Land Survey of Finland, Finnish Food Authority, Statistics Finland, State Treasury, Tax Administration, Governing Body of Suomenlinna, Palkeet and Ministry of the Environment.

*From the reports: In its commitment to sustainable development, the Ministry of the Interior has set a target of reducing the administrative branch's carbon footprint by 75% by 2035 and an intermediate target of 50% by 2027.*

## 7.2 Social impacts of the activities

The social impacts caused by one's own activities were discussed in 18 sustainability reports (39%). In this area, it may be more difficult to perceive the reduction of the footprint than with regard to ecological impacts, as the reports indicate that the social footprint of central government consists in particular of



personnel policy. In the framework of sustainability reporting, reducing the footprint means that social impacts on, for example, one's own personnel and other stakeholders would be as positive as possible. In any case, the activities will have an impact.

Based on the reports, an effort has been made to ensure the personnel's job satisfaction and comfort by improving their competence, developing the management culture, strengthening work ability and promoting equality and non-discrimination. Examples include training on equality and accessibility, mentor training and title reforms discussed in the reports.

Other measures mentioned in the reports include recreational vouchers, various training courses and course offering, intervening in harassment and inappropriate behaviour, improving ergonomics, low-threshold psychological services and chat sessions. Improving accessibility and strengthening information security are also recognised methods for reducing the social footprint.

*From the reports: In 2021, the Finnish Environment Institute introduced No Meetings Friday to improve the staff's coping at work.*

The personnel strategy and equality and non-discrimination plans are seen as suitable tools for promoting the well-being of the personnel. The VMBaro personnel survey has been used to monitor, for example, the realisation of equality and non-discrimination as well as job satisfaction.

### 7.3 Economic impacts of the activities

Central government organisations operate to a significant extent with public funding and do not aim for profit. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the available financial resources are used in a planned and appropriate manner. About one third of the reports, or 14, discuss these themes.

In the sustainability reports, the economic dimension of operations has been examined through procurement, budgeting and funding structure, cost-effectiveness and the economic efficiency and profitability of operations. Efforts have been made to take care of the economic impacts by striving for positive productivity development, digitalisation of services, taking into account, among other things, necessity and economy in procurements, and efficient use of resources.

*From the reports: Through automation, Valtori saved nearly 11 person-years in 2021 and reduced service purchases.*

## 8 Other sustainability reports of public administration

In addition to central government ministries, agencies and institutions, Kela, the Senate Group and the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health have prepared a sustainability report in accordance with the guidelines issued by the State Treasury. Although the three organisations differ from each other in their fields of activity, they are discussed together in this summary.



Kela secures the livelihood of the population, which means that it is responsible for the social security of Finnish residents and many Finns living abroad. Social security provided by Kela includes basic social security for the unemployed, basic social assistance, health insurance and rehabilitation, benefits for families with children, minimum pensions and disability benefits.

The Senate Group is an internal central government service unit and an enterprise group that provides and produces premises and related services for central government.

The Finnish Institute of Occupational Health produces information and services based on the latest working life research for the workplace, occupational health care units, decision-makers and other organisations developing well-being at work.

**Together, these other public administrations contribute to eight SDGs:**

- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being (Kela and Finnish Institute of Occupational Health)
- Goal 5: Gender Equality (Kela)
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (Senate)
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (Senate Group and Finnish Institute of Occupational Health)
- Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities (Kela)
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (Senate)
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (Kela, Senate, Finnish Institute of Occupational Health)
- Goal 13: Climate Action (Kela, Senate)

**The following actions can be highlighted as examples from the sustainability reports of Kela, the Senate Group and the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health:**

- Kela offers various rehabilitation services aimed at promoting clients' ability to work and study. This contributes to goal 3 Good Health and Well-being.
- The Finnish Institute of Occupational Health offers various types of training for workplaces related to well-being, supervisory work, occupational health and safety, and coordinates the Vision Zero Forum for workplaces, the aim of which is to continuously improve well-being and safety at work and to share good practices. This contributes to goal 3 Good Health and Well-being.
- Kela produces information on gender equality and the impacts of family leave legislation. This contributes to goal 5 Gender Equality.



- Senate Properties has a total of 36 solar power plants, 18 of which were completed in 2021. This contributes to goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy.
- The Finnish Institute of Occupational Health conducts research that serves working life and aims to create solutions to occupational health, safety and well-being issues. This contributes to goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth.
- In competitive bidding, Kela puts 80 per cent emphasis on the quality of the maternity package and just 20 per cent on the price. This contributes to goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production.
- Senate Properties is responsible for ensuring that state-owned premises are carbon neutral by 2035 in accordance with the government's premises strategy. Key ways to achieve this include improving energy efficiency and space efficiency as well as carbon-neutral construction and repairs. This contributes to goal 13 Climate Action.

In their reports, Kela and the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health also discuss the footprint of the activities, i.e., the direct impacts of the activities on the operating environment. The Senate Group's handprint is to support the reduction of the footprint of its tenants. Kela and the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health highlight their carbon footprint, which consists in particular of energy consumption, travel and waste. Energy consumption was the biggest factor, and in both, it decreased from the previous year. In addition, transport emissions, premises and the transition of Kela's services almost entirely to telephone service and online as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic will have an impact on the footprint. Most of the Senate Group's total emissions came from maintenance activities and construction. Over the past ten years, emissions from the use of state-owned real estate have been significantly reduced and, for example, emissions from property maintenance have been halved compared to 2020.

*From the reports: Transport emissions of the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health decreased by about 21 per cent in 2021 compared to the previous year.*

You can read these sustainability reports of other central government bodies here:

[Kela >](#)

[Senate Group >](#)

[Finnish Institute of Occupational Health >](#)



## 9 Report implementation

The aim of the sustainability report is to provide transparent and open information on how sustainable development has been taken into account in the activities of central government organisations. An essential part of this transparency is to explain how the sustainability report has been compiled and who has participated in the work. Sustainability work affects operations throughout each organisation, so a very limited centralisation of the responsibility for drawing up the report does not serve the purpose of the sustainability report. The State Treasury's guide encourages central government organisations to participate in the implementation of the sustainability report by a diverse group of employees from different functions of the organisation, and the management to not only be committed to the content of the report but also express its commitment.

### 9.1 Responsibility for preparing reports and management commitment

Sustainability reports have been prepared in several different ways. Most (28) of the reports reveal that a separate working group or an existing working group on sustainable development or responsibility has been set up for this purpose. The working groups consist of representatives of different departments and units, in which case sustainability is examined extensively by the entire organisation. The promotion of the goals and the development of sustainability are monitored by an existing sustainable development or responsibility work group or a working group that has now been established within the organisation.

Seven reports mention a different implementation method than setting up a separate working group. Five of these highlight the involvement of different units, for example, through networking, discussions and writing about their area of responsibility. Eleven reports do not indicate how they were prepared.

The commitment of the management to the reporting process provides credibility for the work carried out for sustainable development and the report on it. Endorsement from the management communicates to the reader that the management is committed to the content of the sustainability report. Almost all (93%) of the reports for 2021 indicated that the organisation's management has confirmed the content of the report. A separate review of the activities or a foreword to the report by a management representative is available in 30 reports (47% of the reports).

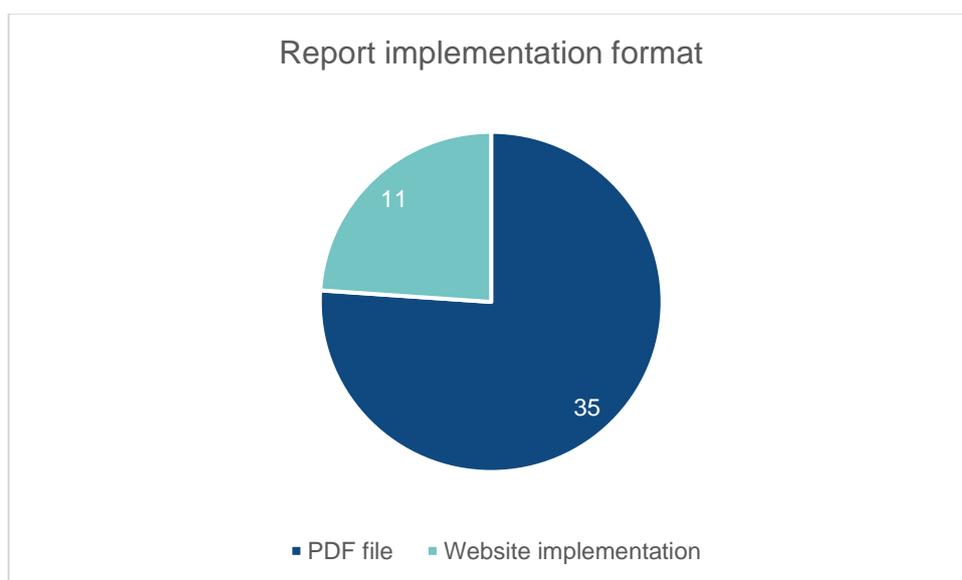
The reports draw on the goals and measures derived from the organisation's vision, strategy, responsibility programmes, and equality and non-discrimination plans, as well as the information contained in the financial statements, personnel report and Green Office report. In addition, discussions have been held with specialists from different units. The responsibility for coordinating the report varies, and most (70%) of the reports do not specifically mention or otherwise indicate the unit responsible for coordination. This is probably because the working groups on sustainable development consist of members of many different units. If the responsibility for coordinating the report has been assigned to a specific unit, this has most commonly been the financial unit or administrative department.



## 9.2 Format and scope of reports

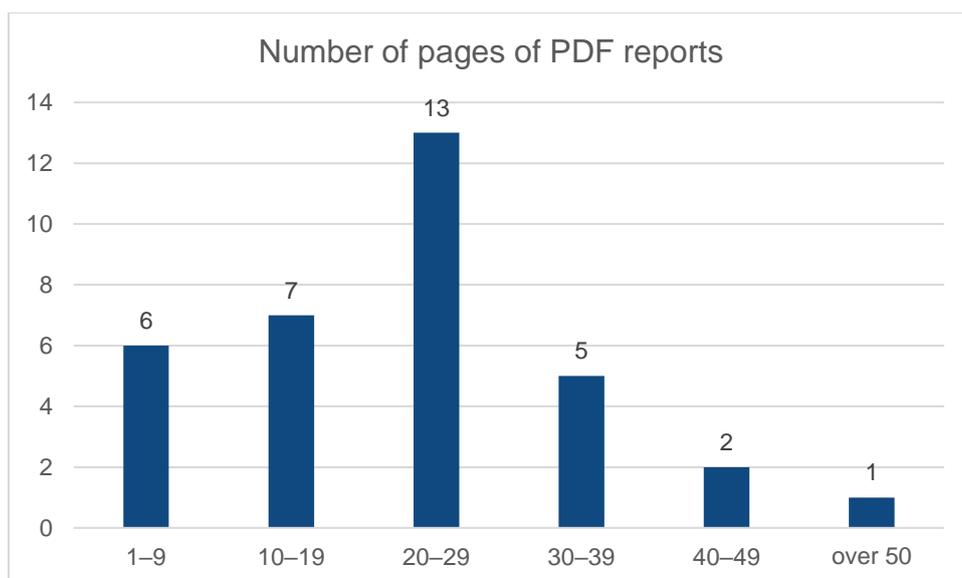
76 per cent (35) of the reports were published on the website as a PDF file and 24 per cent (11) as a website implementation. The State Treasury's guide did not contain strict instructions on the format of the report. It is essential to make the report as approachable, readable, understandable and accessible as possible.

**Figure 10:** Report implementation format



The reports vary greatly in length. The number of pages of PDF reports varies from 3 to 78. A more detailed distribution based on the length of the reports is presented in the figure below.

**Figure 11:** Number of pages of PDF reports



The length of the report is influenced by different factors, ranging from the size of the organisation and the extent of the field of activity to the available resources and the communication means available. Hopefully, as much consideration as possible has also been given to the readers of the report when deciding on the report publication format: sustainability reports are aimed at the most important stakeholders in the organisation and meet their information needs. Central government has a long tradition of producing text reports in PDF format, and it may be that the most common form of implementation will change in the next few years. The State Treasury's guide does not specify a precise length of the sustainability report. However, it emphasises the importance of keeping the report as readable as possible.

## 10 Ideas for designing sustainability reports for the coming years

For 91% of the reporting organisations, central government sustainability reports on 2021 activities are the first ones. The content of this summary has thus been new learning for many organisations. During the preparation of the reports, organisations have made observations on better operating models to streamline reporting in future reporting periods. Taking into account the infancy of central government sustainability reporting, central government organisations have managed well in implementing the reports. The State Treasury has made some observations when examining all government reports published. In addition to the content of this summary, the aim is to take these observations into account when the State Treasury provides support for sustainability reporting to ministries, agencies and institutions.

### 10.1 Selection of reporting level

The State Treasury's guidelines on sustainability reporting in central government gave central government organisations the freedom of choice to decide the organisational level at which the report will be implemented. The majority of sustainability reports were published at the accounting unit level, which is a natural level of reporting from the perspective of financial reporting. Other reporting levels were also used, which supports the original idea of the guidelines that sustainability reporting does not always work at the same level as financial reporting. In some situations, the sustainability report has thus become comparable to the annual report or annual review prepared by the agencies, when the choice has been made to report on the impacts of the activities on sustainable development at the agency level. The key principle of sustainability reporting is to provide information to the rest of society on the promotion of sustainable development in central government. This objective should be a guiding principle when selecting the organisation level of reporting, so as to best serve the reader.

Responding to the challenges of sustainable development is based on every aspect of the activities of all organisations. The preparation of a sustainability report separate from reporting on other activities can therefore be questioned. For many central government organisations, the 2021 sustainability report was the first one, and drafting a new report as a separate entity has been justified from many perspectives. The purpose of the sustainability reports is to



communicate openly to society about the work of central government on promoting sustainable development. In terms of communication, keeping the reports separate from other reports has made it possible to produce reports that are easier to approach. As responsibility work and the promotion of sustainable development are increasingly integrated into the core activities of organisations, it may be justified to consider the role of the report in relation to other reporting activities.

When examining central government as a whole, attention in the sustainability reports for 2021 is drawn to the overall picture of the activities of different administrative branches that is obtained based on the reports. The State Treasury's guidelines on the preparation of sustainability reports are directed at both ministries and agencies, since the ministries and their administrative branches form an operational entity. In sustainability reporting within an administrative branch, the themes highlighted by the ministry and the agencies and institutions subordinate to it are often from different perspectives on the same topic. This also should be the case, because the ministries can have a broad influence on the long-term development of their respective sectors and the operational activities of the agencies and institutions. Together, these two operational levels, strategic and operative, describe the short-term and long-term work of the administrative branch for promoting sustainable development.

In actual sustainability reporting, this is reflected in the fact that the ministries' sustainability reports differ from those of the agencies and departments. As a whole, these organisations' reports should provide a comprehensive picture of the administrative branch's work. Thus, it is unnecessary to repeat the operative work of the agencies in the ministry's sustainability report. If possible, the reports of the rest of the administrative branch should be examined from this perspective, and it should be considered whether the published reports reflect the administrative branch's work as a whole. One concrete way to make the work clearer for the reader is to include, for example, in the ministry's sustainability report information on agencies and institutions within the administrative branch and links to their sustainability reports.

## 10.2 Goal-orientation and measurement of activities

In its current form, the State Treasury encourages reporting on the sustainability of operations in a separate sustainability report. This summary also shows the many aspects of the promotion of sustainable development and sustainability work and the close connection with the statutory tasks and basic work of central government organisations. It is appropriate to question the separation of sustainability reporting from other reporting, even if there are grounds for doing so for the time being. Taking the sustainability perspective into account as part of the activities has drawn increasing attention in recent years. However, many organisations are still learning about the different levels of the impact of their own activities. In central government, organisations are at different stages of their sustainability work. Some already have a sustainability programme and have carried out reporting for several years, while others are only now beginning sustainability reporting.

Regardless of the stage of the sustainability work and reporting on it within an organisation, consistency supports both. Many organisations have now identi-



fied the SDGs that can be most significantly promoted through their own activities. The first sustainability report has been able to describe, at least qualitatively, the organisation's possibilities of exerting influence in the present. In future reports, it is important to continue reporting on this work in an increasing manner – what has been done in the organisation to promote the goal, and is the progress at an acceptable level?

Through these reports, organisations have identified the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are sought globally by 2030. Once the organisation has identified its own area of influence and its possibilities of exerting influence, it is worthwhile to set goals for itself and monitor progress in the work in order to ensure continuous development.

Setting concrete targets is not always easy, and monitoring them requires the identification and use of indicators. However, setting clear goals is important not only for the organisation itself in the monitoring and management of its own activities, but also for the reader, who is interested in central government activities relying on shared resources. The 2021 reports had few concrete objectives, so future reports have an excellent opportunity to set more. It is also important to show the reader the challenges that inevitably arise in promoting sustainable development. By describing the progress of concrete objectives, the problems and delays that may arise in the work will also be visible.

When identifying the handprint, it is important to pay attention to focusing on the sustainable development goals that can be promoted most significantly through one's own core activities. In particular, the goal of responsible consumption and production is multi-level, and it should be considered whether it is a handprint or a footprint. Each organisation's activities have ecological, social and economic impacts on the organisation's environment, which means that procurements, premises solutions and travel are part of each organisation's footprint. At the same time, the organisation may have more significant societal impact through its core task on another sustainable development goal.

The 2021 reports mainly described the handprint of the activities through how organisations strive to increase their positive impact by promoting the sustainable development goals they have identified. Increasing the handprint also involves taking into account issues that negatively impact – slowing down or preventing – the increase. Future reports should pay attention to this aspect.

### 10.3 Implementation of the report in practice

The length of the sustainability reports for 2021 varied greatly, and even the forms of implementation were roughly divided into two different types. The content of the sustainability report is largely determined by the organisation's activities, and it is influenced by the scope and progress of the sustainability work. When preparing the report, the most important thing is to remember the desired readership of the sustainability report. When the aim is to communicate openly to the rest of society and key stakeholders about the work of central government, a very long text report does not necessarily serve its purpose.



In this respect, the State Treasury's instructions will not be specified further, but it is worth examining the report of one's own organisation from the viewpoint of the reader when planning the next report. As such, a concise text report on sustainability does not necessarily attract readers. For this reason, the content of the sustainability report should be used as part of communications and the presentation of the organisation's operations throughout the year. If sustainability work is an important part of the organisation's strategy and key tasks, this perspective should also be clearly visible to stakeholders. The closest stakeholder group, the organisation's own personnel, should also not be forgotten.

## 11 In conclusion

Sustainability reports make visible the central government measures to promote sustainable development goals. In addition to communication, reporting also serves as a tool for developing and promoting sustainability in one's own organisation. In their own statutory tasks, central government organisations influence several sustainable development goals and thus strengthen democracy and security, human well-being and health, and the development of infrastructure and sustainable economic growth. Each organisation selects 3–5 goals that it best promotes in its activities. Together, the organisations form an entity that covers all seventeen sustainable development goals and contributes comprehensively to achieving sustainable development.

It is important that the Finnish government and thus society are committed to sustainable development. In addition to steering central government organisations in performance management and Government Programmes to promoting sustainable development either separately or through their own core task, the organisation can increase its impact on many objectives, for example by improving personnel well-being and responsible consumption and by developing communications and digitalisation.

The first unified sustainability reports on central government make concrete the way in which the sustainable development goals and their promotion are tied to the basic tasks of central government and how much we can influence the promotion of the goals through central government measures. By finding the measures that we can use to promote sustainability, and the development areas to which we must pay special attention, we can best influence the implementation of sustainable development. By continuing to report on sustainability in the future, central government organisations regularly pay attention to the effectiveness of their activities in promoting sustainable development, the level of progress in their work, and their successes and development points. The State Treasury will continue to support central government organisations in their sustainability work and aim to ensure that each of these organisations publishes a sustainability report regularly in the future. The State Treasury encourages everyone to prepare a sustainability report for their activities in 2021, even if one would not have been published by the time of this summary.

For the rest of society, central government organisations provide information in their sustainability reports on the work of central government in the field of sustainable development in an open and transparent manner. At best, a sustainability report can provide citizens with a reason to continue to rely on the long-term efforts of central government to safeguard the good of society as a



whole. One of the core issues in achieving the common good is identifying and taking into account the challenges of sustainable development.



## Appendices

### Appendix 1 Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

#### Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

#### Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment



2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

### **Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes



3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

#### **Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy



4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

## **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women



5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

## **Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

## **Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology



7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

**Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries



8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

**Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

**Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status



10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

## **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related



disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

## **Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities



12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

### **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\***

\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

### **Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution



14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

**Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements



15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

**Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children



16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

## **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

### *Finance*

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries



*Technology*

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

*Capacity-building*

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

*Trade*

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

*Systemic issues / Policy and institutional coherence*

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

*Multi-stakeholder partnerships*

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of



the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

*Data, monitoring and accountability*

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries





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