

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some elements may be missing, preventing full implementation of the commitment to PCSD. This could be due to unclear oversight mandates, roles and responsibilities, insufficient funding, capacities or data, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Prime Minister Petteri Orpo's government is committed to improving the government's operations with a particular focus on facilitating the implementation of cross-administrative objectives, see link to the Government programme: https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/item/596f53d-ed3-4ba-a421-4c336a6dc8d9 The Government Report on the implementation of Agenda2030 to the Parliament describes the mechanisms for implementing efforts towards enhanced PCSD, see https://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-383-714-0
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	The Government strives towards stronger PCSD and has the institutional mechanisms described in the Government Programme and Government Report on Agenda2030 implementation in place and functioning (ministerial working groups, a coordination network of civil servants from all government ministries). The Government Programme also describes a determination to increase Finland's climate footprint and develop methods for measuring and better understanding Finland's carbon footprint (https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/server/api/core/bitstreams/d44dc8f6-4fd4-4b21-b7c2-c197dc4b378/content , p 164).
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	The Prime Minister's Office is responsible for societal policy planning and issues that do not fall within the mandate of any other ministry. It also manages many inter-administrative projects and bodies. It has no legislative authority to lead on PCSD work, but in practice leads the work e.g. through planning and chairing the weekly meetings of permanent secretaries of state, and by supporting the Prime Minister in interministerial coordination. The Prime Minister's Office also coordinates a network of sustainable development focal points from each sectoral ministry. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			9		
2. Long-term Vision	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include poor integration into sectoral policies, undefined objectives, limited stakeholder engagement, inadequate monitoring, capacity constraints, normative gaps, and low public awareness.)	The Strategy of the National Commission on Sustainable Development 2022–2030: <i>A prosperous and globally responsible Finland that protects the carrying capacity of nature</i> provides a long-term sustainable development vision for the members of the Commission, see https://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-383-084-4 "The Finland We Want by 2050" is a comprehensive societal commitment to sustainable development, adopted in 2016 by the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development. This initiative outlines a long-term vision for Finland, emphasizing the importance of sustainability in various aspects of life and governance. OECD 2023 data collection, country profiles. These strategies and commitments support a wide group of stakeholders, including government ministries, to cooperate for sustainable development but are not government-owned strategies. Rather, they reflect Finland's whole-of-society approach to SDG implementation.
	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modeling tools or systems thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps insufficient training, etc.)	Impact assessment - RIA in law-making Strategic foresight - permanent function at the PMO, see https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/foresight-activities-and-work-on-the-future Scenario development - Government prepares a report on future to the Parliament each parliamentary term, see https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/foresight-activities-and-work-on-the-future/government-report-on-the-future SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have only been partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government measures can be hindered by political interference, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, public opposition, complex legal frameworks, normative gaps or other gaps in monitoring and evaluation.)	The National Commission on Sustainable Development is a multi-stakeholder platform that promotes cooperation in order to achieve the sustainable development goals and strives to integrate the strategic objectives of sustainable development into the national policy, administration and social practices. See https://helsinginvaltiokunta.fi/en/commission
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			9		

		Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	Since 2018 the central government budget proposal has included a text on sustainable development in each main expenditure. In the texts connections between the appropriations and sustainable development are described. In 2020 the regulations concerning the drafting of the ministries budget proposals were renewed and the guidance on sustainable development was included then in the regulations. (https://vm.fikdocuments/2823/207577/Valtiovarainministeriö/CNCR886vHvNC3JAAFC33AA6vNC33AA4yvtoimintat+jm+talousuunnitelusta+julkisen+talouden+suunnitelman+valmisteluun+littyyten+kehitys+jm+muiden+ehdotusten+vsk/CN33AA4v+valtion+talousarvioehdotusten+laadinnasta.pdf?i=1588248110000). SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	In addition, ministries need in their annual reports to reflect on the achievement of the sustainable development goals in their administrative branch. (https://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-383-545-0) SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or measures in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	
		Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance		6		N/A
	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance, etc.)	High-level coordination mechanisms: - Regular meeting of state secretaries - Several Committees on different topics, both permanent and temporary https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/government/ministerial-committees-and-ministerial-working-groups SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	Formal governance structures: - Secretariat on sustainable development at PMD, see https://nestavakehyty.fi/en/commission/contact-details-of-the-general-secretariat-and-Sustainable-Development-Coordination-Network-consisting-of-all-ministries-and-permanent-expert-organizations,seehttps://nestavakehyty.fi/en/coordination-network
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. However, these programmes have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, insufficient engagement, etc.)	Capacity-building Training course for Government officials has been published in 2022 and updated in 2025, internal course so no link available. SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
		Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination		9		

5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement, or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	- Land use, housing and transport agreements, see https://ym.fi/en/agreements-on-land-use-housing-and-transport - Cities and municipalities produce annual reports on certain topics, like well-being. Major cities in Finland have prepared VLRs (or are planning to prepare a VLR). - Several projects that bring together central and local levels of governance, eg. "sustainable city" project, see https://kestavakaupunki.fi/en/front-page - Indicators for sustainable urban development (KEKANJIA) indicators for sustainable urban development (KEKANJIA) Kestävä kaupunki (kestavakaupunki.fi) - Accelerating Sustainable Development - Agenda 2030 Handbook for Municipalities https://kestavakaupunki.fi/en/-/agenda2030-handbook SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no formal governance structures or informal channels in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	N/A
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or processes in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	N/A
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			3		
6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	The National Commission on Sustainable Development is a multi-stakeholder platform that promotes cooperation in order to achieve the sustainable development goals and strives to integrate the strategic objectives of sustainable development into the national policy, administration and social practices. See https://kestavakehitys.fi/en/commission
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could include insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	The government supports forums and organisations that aim to enhance the participation of minorities or vulnerable groups in decision-making, such as the National Advisory Board on Roma Affairs (https://roman.fi/en/front-page), The Saami Climate Council (https://saamelainaministionovosto.fi/en/) and Kymys ry (https://kymys.fi/en/threshold-association/).
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	N/A
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			6		

7. Impact Assessment	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	Impact assessments are developed continuously. Although they have not been explicitly developed for sustainable development goals many of the same factors are being analysed as in the sustainable development goals as concerns for example income differences, gender, environmental goals and so on. The latest revision of the Guidelines for Impact Assessment in Law Drafting was done in 2022-2023 https://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-383-460-0
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	N/A
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			3		
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development, but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persist; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	Statistics Finland, the national statistics bureau, annually compiles data related to 248 global SDG indicators. Finland's decentralized statistical system involves over 20 contributing organizations from various sectors. The data collected by Statistics Finland forms the basis for example for Finland's VNR preparation see https://stat.fi/tup/kestavan-kehityksen-yk-indikaattorit-agenda2030_en.html
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	Indicator data is updated annually. Finland reports to HLPF with VNR every 4-5 years and this report includes reporting on PCSD activities. The latest VNR was presented to the UN in 2025, see https://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-383-243-5 SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies, but they are only partially implemented and used to inform decision making and ensure that adaptive action is taken. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden, limited technical capacity or a lack of data, normative gaps persist, or the mechanisms are not yet fully used to take adaptive action)	An independent evaluation on national sustainable development policy is made every four years, prior to Parliamentary elections. This evaluation assesses PCSD, among other things. Most recent evaluation was published in 2023. Policy brief on the evaluation of FI Agenda2030 implementation: Assessing the implementation of the Agenda2030 in Finland: https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/16465/7/2023-Assessing%20the%20implementation%20of%20the%20Agenda2030%20in%20Finland.pdf?sequence=6&isAllowed=y SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			9		
Total Score			54			