



Education and Culture

Annual report 2009–2010

Ministry of Education and Culture publications 2010:3



Ministry of Education and Culture

P.O. Box 29, 00023 Government | Meritullinkatu 10 and Meritullinkatu 1, Helsinki, Finland

Tel. +358 9 160 04 and 09 578 14 | Fax +358 9 135 9335 (registry)

kirjaamo@minedu.fi | firstname.familyname@minedu.fi | www.minedu.fi

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Ministry of
Education
and Culture

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In October 2009, on the occasion of the Ministry's bicentenary, the Minister of Education and Science, Ms Henna Virkkunen, and the Minister of Culture and Sport, Mr Stefan Wallin, submitted a proposal for changing the name of the Ministry to better correspond to its remit and sector.

Executive overview

The Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for future knowledge and creativity base

The year 2009 was marked by the university reform. The new Universities Act enlarged the independence of universities and thereby enhanced the quality and impact of education and research. The aim was to improve the prerequisites of universities for international success. The freedom of research, art and education is guaranteed under the Constitution. Universities continue to execute a public mission, which, along with their educational responsibilities and right to confer degrees, is laid down in legislation.

While the reform makes the universities financially and administratively autonomous, their main mission – research and education – remains the same. The government guarantees core funding for the universities.

The amended university legislation forms part of the overall reform of higher education, which also encompasses a structural reform of higher education institutions and strategy work.

The Ministry continued to improve the conditions for art, culture and youth work. The resource development in art and culture now rests on a solid ground. The government transfers for cultural institutions were increased and the resources for the free art field were improved. As recorded in the Government Programme, the support of domestic film and audiovisual production was increased. The growth in funding has also benefitted sports in many ways, especially child and youth sports, adult physical activity and elite sports.

In order to alleviate youth unemployment, the first supplementary budget in 2010 contained an increase in the provision of vocational education and training and in apprenticeship training. Part of the lottery funds will be used to help create jobs and trainee placements in the fields of research, arts, sports and youth work.

The recorded aims in the Ministry's Strategy 2020 are to uphold the power of culture and education, to enhance competitiveness, to safeguard the success of the regions and living environments, and to strengthen inclusion and communality. Finland will be at the forefront of knowledge, participation and creativity.

In May 2010, the name of the Ministry of Education was changed to Ministry of Education and Culture. The remits of the Department for Education and Science Policy and the Department for Cultural, Sport and Youth Policy remain unchanged. Education, research and culture are growing in significance as key factors for societal welfare and progress. The name Ministry of Education and Culture describes better the Ministry's sector and gives a better idea of the extent of the sector both in Finland and in international contexts.

Helsinki, May 2010

Henna Virkkunen, Minister of Education and Science

Stefan Wallin, Minister of Culture and Sport

Harri Skog, Permanent Secretary

2009 timeline

January

- ~The Year of Creativity and Innovation starts
- ~Municipal outreach youth work becomes a permanent work form.
- ~Increases in support to sports bodies

February

- ~Expert report: A reform needed in morning and afternoon activities for schoolchildren
- ~The first child and youth policy programme published
- ~Preparation of a futures of culture review starts

March

- ~Bills on the Academy of Finland and polytechnics submitted to Parliament
- ~The Ministry of Education allocates an additional three million in support of film and AV production
- ~Increases in support to youth organisations

April

- ~A committee to look into the allocation of lesson hours in basic education
- ~A committee to explore ways to expedite transition from education to the labour market
 - ~2.5 million to outreach youth work
- ~Over 27 million to sports facilities construction

May

- ~The Government decides to reform sectoral research
 - ~Lifelong Learning Council established
 - ~Support to the renovation and digitisation of film theatres

June

- ~Quality criteria issued for basic education
 - ~Continuing education in the form of apprenticeship for graduates
- ~The Universities Act passed to come into force in 2010
 - ~Finland chosen as the theme country at 2014 Frankfurt Book Fair
- ~Wallin: All ministries must remember their commitment to the Turku - European Capital of Culture project



July

- ~Virkkunen: Finnish education know-how into an export article
- ~Young people have confidence in outreach work

August

- ~Virkkunen: The budget has a strong positive bias on education
- ~Wallin: Youth, culture and sports big winners in the budget proposal
- ~A committee proposes changes in the Youth Act in order to improve public youth services

September

- ~OECD report: Finns educate themselves longer and longer
- ~First ever quality awards for cultural periodicals
- ~State subsidy for sport federations and sport organisations to be reformed

October

- ~International review group: Finnish research and innovation system in need of reform
- ~140 million for establishment projects in general education and liberal adult education
- ~Virkkunen: Increases in teachers' continuing education
Further increases in government transfers to theatres, orchestras and museums

November

- ~Art policy programme for the visual fields published
The 2009 Finland Prizes to modern circus Cirko Aereo; Eppu Normaali band; Konserttikeskus (Concert Centre); director, scriptwriter Anastasia Lapsui; artists Kuutti Lavonen and Osmo Rauhala; and author Maria Vuorio.

December

- ~KiVa Koulu (Cool School) project won European crime prevention competition
- ~More incentive for full-time studies through a student financial aid reform
- ~Wallin: Bill for amending the Copyright Act not to be submitted



Education and science policy

The quality of basic education was enhanced. Quality criteria were devised and the first subsidies were allocated for the purpose of reducing teaching group sizes. Measures were taken to prevent marginalisation of schoolchildren and students and to support transition from one level to another. Vocational education and training kept growing in popularity. The end of the year was characterised by the last stages of the university reform. The findings of a review of the Finnish innovation system endorsed the university reform.

The adult education and training reform was carried on.

Quality of basic education

A special programme was devised for quality enhancement in basic education, with special subsidies for guidance counselling, the development of special needs teaching, school club activities and the development of school-home cooperation.

A total of 16 million euro was allocated for the smaller teaching groups project.

Quality criteria devised for basic education help to produce local-level information about the quality of instruction. The Ministry of Education and Culture will help education providers in adopting the quality criteria by granting a special subsidy from 2009 to 2011.

The number of comprehensive schools kept falling. At the national level, the accessibility of basic education is still good, but there are fairly great differences within the network. The changes in the upper secondary school network were minor.

The government transfers for the establishment of educational institutions were increased by over 60 million euro as part of the government's recovery policy, raising the total transfers in 2009 to 101.5 million. Renovations owing to problems with dampness and mould and other urgent projects were moved forward. The recovery action will continue in 2010. The parliamentary authorisation for this was increased by 48.5 million to 86.5 million euro.

Measures were taken at all levels of education to improve the prerequisites of children, young persons and adults with immigrant backgrounds to pursue education. The provision of instruction preparing for basic education, intended for children aged 6–10, was doubled. Resources for language instruction were improved.

In addition, continuing education began to be provided for teachers with immigrant backgrounds and the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy began to prepare reforms in support of employment and integration.

Vocational education and training in great demand

The demand for vocational education and training (VET) is growing. In the spring of 2009, there were 62,300 applicants with VET as their primary choice, which is 8% more than in 2008. Almost half of the school leavers opted for VET.

The student places in VET were substantially increased in 2009: by 4,245 in the spring and by 750 in the autumn. Decisions were additionally made on another 1,250 student places in 2010. The increases were targeted to growth centres in response to labour needs. One special aim is to reduce youth unemployment, prevent youth marginalisation and secure opportunities for adults to upgrade their training.

There were 14 fusions among VET providers, reducing their total number to 144. The Sámi Training Centre is the only institution of initial VET run by the government.

The qualification structure was reformed to better correspond to knowledge needs in the labour market. The new system is being adopted by stages in 2008, 2009 and 2010. The qualification requirements were revised and will include skills demonstrations. In 2009 22 vocational qualifications were reviewed. In 2009 over 900 vocational teachers participated in training on the development of working life knowledge and skills.

The Career Start scheme was made permanent as from the beginning of 2010. It guides and prepares for initial vocational education. This will reduce the number of school-leavers who do not apply for or gain entry to any post-compulsory training. Another aim is to reduce early school-leaving and the number of those who change field of education at the early stages of their training or whose studies take more than one year longer than the normative time. The Career Start is being piloted by 48 training providers and almost 2,800 students. Some 70% of Career Start students continue at the next level of education or transfer to the labour market.

Finland fared well in the WorldSkills 2009 competition held in Calgary, Canada. These biennial competitions were now held for the 40th time. Team Finland had 45 members, who competed in 39 events. There were altogether around 900 competitors from 51 countries. The WorldSkills competition has an important role in making vocational education and training known, promoting cooperation between training and working life and developing world-class skills.

The first supplementary budget in 2010 will allocate funds for alleviating youth unemployment. The provision of vocational and apprenticeship training will be further increased, as will opportunities for young people to study in folk high schools. The aim is to offer a place for 2,500 young persons in these institutions.

Adult education and training

The aim in Finland is that in 2012 at least 60% of the work-age population participate in training of some kind. Measures to this end have been taken within the overall reform of adult education and training and in the liberal adult education development programme.

In response to the recession, the supply for adults was increased in further vocational training, apprenticeship training and polytechnics.

The overall reform of vocationally oriented adult education (AKKU) encompasses vocational education and training, higher education, labour market training and staff development training. As recommended by a committee, the mature student benefits will be simplified and made to provide more incentive for education. Higher education institutions started to give apprenticeship-type extension education in the autumn of 2009. Possibilities to take parts of degrees will be increased. Open university and polytechnic education will be targeted in response to the knowledge needs of the work-age population.

The implementation of the liberal adult education development programme 2009–2012 started in 2009. Preparations were made for the introduction of quality and development funding, and the streamlining of the institutional and provider structure started.

The Lifelong Learning Council was appointed by the Government for its first term (1.8.2009–31.12.2011). It replaces the Adult Education and Training Council (est. in 1985). The Lifelong Learning Council is attached to the Ministry of Education and Culture and deals with questions relating to education-workplace cooperation, conditions conducive to lifelong learning and adult education policy.

Pupils, students and degrees¹

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change 2008– 2009
PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION					
- Pupils	57 930	57 510	56 650	57 745	1 095
BASIC EDUCATION					
- Entrants	58 010	57 650	57 030	56 770	-260
- School-leaving certificate	65 790	65 570	66 810	65 083	-1 727
- Pupils	568 720	560 610	551 710	536 776	-14 934
GENERAL UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS					
- Entrants	39 400	38 520	38 500	38 744	244
- Matriculation examinations ²	32 790	33 100	32 600	32 619	19
- Students	114 140	112 390	110 180	108 480	-1 700
INITIAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING³					
- Entrants	64 710	67 710	68 403	70 600	2 200
- Qualifications	37 280	38 860	39 110	41 000	1 890
- Students ⁴	149 680	156 855	161 758	164 172	2 410
FURTHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING⁵					
- Entrants	26 500	28 920	31 100	31 700	1 600
- Qualifications	16 170	16 350	16 700	17 300	600
- Students in institutional training ⁶	28 389	28 048	28 000	28 900	900
- Students in apprenticeship training	22 150	24 500	27 131	29 025	1 894
POLYTECHNIC DEGREES⁷					
- Entrants	32 370	32 120	32 920	34 963	2 034
- Qualifications	20 770	20 570	21 090	20 044	-1 046
- Students	115 760	114 730	113 390	115 830	2 440
POLYTECHNIC MASTER'S DEGREES					
- Entrants	1 220	1 770	1 990	2 308	318
- Qualifications	150	360	680	940	261
- Students	2 070	3 430	4 535	5 544	1 010
UNIVERSITY DEGREES⁸					
- Entrants	20 150	19 650	19 640	20 169	529
- Bachelor's degrees awarded	3 810	5 880	13 876	10 775	-3 101
- Master's degrees awarded	13 130	13 880	21 825 ⁷	10 535	-11 290
- Students	152 160	152 200	140 560	145 330	4 770
DOCTORATES					
	1 410	1 520	1 527	1 642	115

¹ Education subordinate to the National Board of Education. The figures for entrants in basic education, upper secondary schools and further vocational education and training (VET), for school leavers and initial and further vocational qualifications and for foreign students are estimates as regards 2009. The numbers of students in pre-primary, basic, upper secondary and initial VET and in apprenticeship training in initial and further VET are according to the numbers specified in government transfers to education and training providers

² Excluding education for IB and Reifeprüfung

³ Including institutional and apprenticeship training leading to vocational qualification both in the form of curriculum-based VET and training preparing for competence-based qualification.

⁴ Including non-degree students.

⁵ Entrants and qualifications include institutional and apprenticeship training leading to further and specialised vocational qualification

⁶ Registered as present on 20.9.

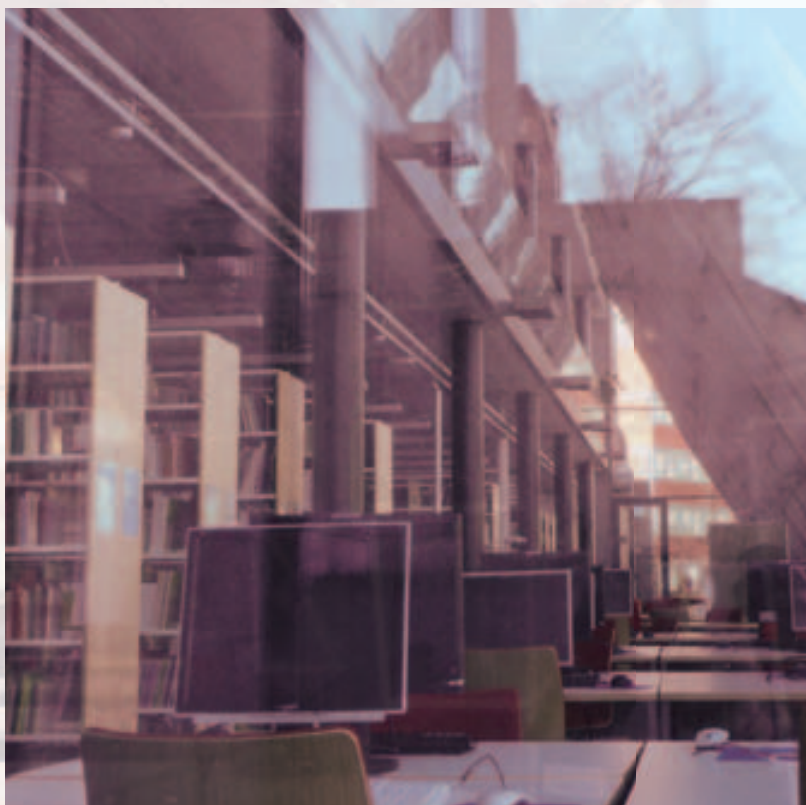
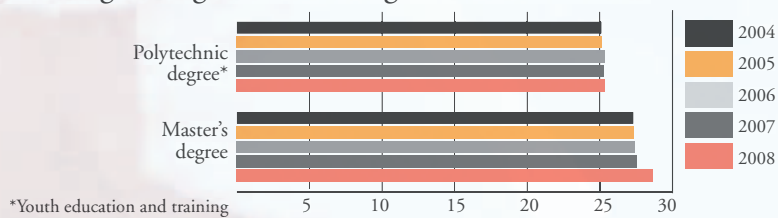
⁷ The effect of the degree reform.

Immediate placement of school-leavers in further education or training (%)

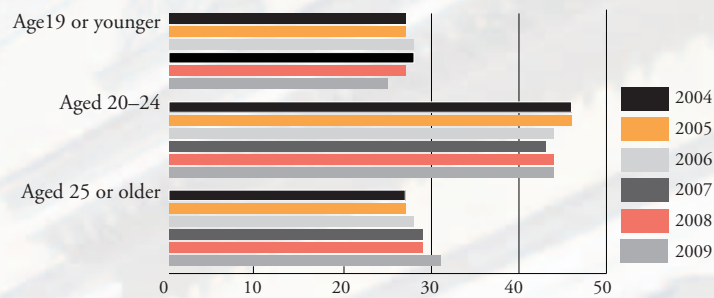
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
PLACEMENT IN VET LEADING TO VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION (%)	40,7	41,9	42,9	44,2	45,3
- Degree education	39,4	40,1	40,7	41,9	42,5
- Preparatory courses	1,3	1,8	2,2	2,3	2,8
PLACEMENT IN GENERAL UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION (%)	53,3	51,1	50,8	50,6	50,5
PLACEMENT IN VOLUNTARY ADDITIONAL BASIC EDUCATION (%)	3,0	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5
- In basic education	2,5	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0
- In folk high schools	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Total (%)	97,0	95,5	96,2	97,3	98,3

¹Estimated

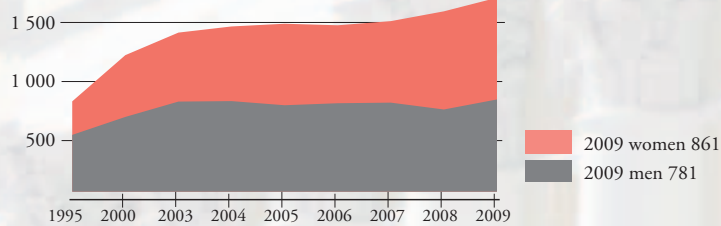
Median age of higher education graduates 2004–2008



Enrolment in university by age groups (%)



Doctorates 1995-2009



University student mobility

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
International undergraduates	3 221	3 619	3 980	4 151	-
International postgraduate students	1 663	1 747	1 834	1 941	-
Undergraduates leaving Finland on exchanges lasting more than 3 months	4 497	4 469	4 343	4 519	5 010
Undergraduates coming to Finland on exchanges lasting more than 3 months	4 552	4 784	4 911	5 280	5 317

Student mobility at polytechnics

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
International undergraduate students	3 934	4 595	5 400	6 294	-
Student exchange from and to Finland lasting more than 3 months	6 890	7 240	7 180	7 473	7 556

Student financial aid recipients and their % share of total student numbers

The student financial aid expenditure totalled 869.5 million euro, the increase from the previous year was 86.7 million euro, which was mostly due to the increases in student grants and the student's allowed income.

	2006	2007	2008	2009
General upper secondary schools	25 787 (22 %)	27 354 (24 %)	32 171 (28 %)	32 057 (29 %)
Vocational institutes	95 421 (70 %)	97 203 (71 %)	100 333 (72 %)	109 003 (76 %)
Polytechnics	95 399 (82 %)	93 348 (79 %)	93 663 (79 %)	93 336 (77 %)
Universities	95 674 (60 %)	94 139 (59 %)	92 889 (62 %)	92 188 (62 %)

Universities from 1.1.2010

Polytechnics from 1.1.2010



A new era for universities

The university reform took effect from the beginning of 2010. The universities became independent corporations either under public law or under the Foundations Act. The Universities Act and Decree were overhauled. The new Act provides for the new status, administration, financing and steering of universities and matters relating to research and education, students and personnel. The universities will continue to have their constitutional self-government. The separation of the universities from the State also means that the employment relation of the personnel will no longer be governed by civil service regulations but legislation on employment contracts.

The University of Turku and Turku School of Economics were merged into one university. The Universities of Joensuu and Kuopio became the University of Eastern Finland. A new foundation university called Aalto University was created through the merger of Helsinki University of Technology, Helsinki School of Economics and the University of Art and Design. Tampere University of Technology also became a foundation university.

A new model of university financing was adopted; it places more emphasis on performance and impact. The university core funding is tied to index. The Government decided on fixed property to be delivered to the universities and on financing which guarantees liquidity.

The strategy 2009–2012 outlined by the Ministry for the structural development of higher education institutions forms the basis for development lines discussed by the Ministry and universities and polytechnics in the performance agreement negotiations. The Ministry will adjust its strategy lines on the basis of the strategy work done by the universities and polytechnics.

The universities stepped up the monitoring of study progress. The Ministry supported the development of study processes and the reform of the university degree structure. The first national application for universities was conducted electronically. The application to universities and polytechnics was coordinated. Student admissions were streamlined and instruction was developed further.

The appropriations for the development of university consortia were allocated to support knowledge transfer in response to the knowledge needs of the regions, businesses in the regions and the adult population. The purpose of the regional arrangements is to respond to the needs of the regional labour markets.

Closer contacts between polytechnics and the world of work

The national polytechnic development networks continued to operate, with focus on relations between the student and the world of work, polytechnic R&D, polytechnic Master's degrees, polytechnic teachership and international activities and on promoting entrepreneurship. The practically oriented research, development and innovation is the key element in the regional impact of polytechnics. The close interaction was seen in the large share of these done as projects for regional business and industry.

The preparation of a fusion of two polytechnics proceeded in Tampere. There is a project, led by the Rectors' Conference of Finnish Universities of Applied Sciences, for streamlining the structure of polytechnic degrees and relevant terminology from 2012 onwards.



Reform of student admissions in higher education

In a report submitted in March 2010, a Ministry of Education committee proposed a reform of student admissions in higher education. The reform will expedite transfer from upper secondary to higher education. The committee proposes that students be mainly admitted on the basis of their grades in the matriculation or vocational certificates. Students would apply for universities and polytechnics within the same system. The emphasis will be on the predictability and transparency of admissions criteria. The committee stresses the importance of guidance and careers counselling; all matriculated students should have a plan for further study. Preparations for the development of guidance counselling will start in the autumn of 2010.

Internationalisation for better quality in higher education

A strategy outlines the internationalisation of higher education institutions for the period 2009–2015. Its implementation was integrated into the strategy work being done in the institutions.

The internationalisation of Finnish universities and polytechnics will improve the quality of higher education and research. The aim is that the higher education institutions will offer high-standard education in foreign languages and by seizing the opportunities inherent in internationalisation increase the share of foreign teachers, researchers and degree students. The institutions must operate on an ethically sustainable basis.

A trial in fee-paying programmes in foreign languages for students from non-EU and non-EEA countries was launched.

International evaluation of the Finnish innovation system

An evaluation of the Finnish innovation system criticised the lack of internationalisation in Finnish higher education, long study times, the dispersion in the system of research institutes and higher education, overlap and non-distinct profiles. The evaluators stressed the research mission of the universities and recommended that the steering and financing system be overhauled to better reward high-quality, internationally oriented research.

Finland's science policy aims were promoted through active participation in the development of the European Research Area. Policies were formulated for innovation, research infrastructures and sectoral research. The competed funding allocated through the Academy of Finland was increased in order to consolidate basic research. The increases were targeted to graduate schools, internationalisation and research programmes.

Long-term, planned input was made into researcher training and the development of research careers in order to ensure a sufficient number of researchers.

An Advisory Board for Sectoral Research was appointed in September.

Development of student financial aid

A committee looking into student families and financial aid made proposals geared to encourage full-time studies. The number of student financial aid recipients grew especially at the upper secondary level. The practice of means-testing based on the spouse's income was renounced at the beginning of the year. The reform was estimated to improve the finances of some 2 000 students living in rented accommodation by an average of 100 euros a month. It was estimated that some 1000 new students will receive housing supplement.

International cooperation in research and education

The international mobility of higher education students increased in line with the internationalisation strategy. The number of university students on exchanges of more than three months' duration grew by 1152 from 2008. The total number of exchange students was 10,327 (in 2008 9,175). In polytechnic education 7,556 went on an exchange of over three months (in 2008 7,473).

The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy decided on Finland's participation in the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies; the national preparations will be made in 2011 and 2012.

Projects included in the Russia programme continued to be supported.

Finland wants to make education a significant export article in the future. The challenges in the undertaking are productivisation, legislative development and financing. A strategy was devised for the exportation of Finnish education. A committee proposed the establishment of a strong business cluster to look for and identify new business openings, to link Finnish operators with large networks and to enhance business know-how in the field. The operations are projected to be launched in the spring of 2010.



R&D expenditure by sectors, Million euro

	Business and industry		Public sector		Higher education sector		Total mill.euro	GDP share of R&D expenditure	
	mill.euro	%	mill.euro	%	mill.euro	%		%	%
1999	2 643,9	68,2	470,1	12,1	764,8	19,7	3 878,8	14,6	3,16
2000	3 135,9	70,9	497,4	11,2	789,3	17,8	4 422,6	11,1	3,34
2001	3 284,0	71,1	500,9	10,8	834,1	18,1	4 619,0	1,4	3,30
2002	3 375,1	69,9	529,7	11,0	925,6	19,2	4 830,3	3,3	3,35
2003	3 527,9	70,5	515,4	10,3	961,7	19,2	5 005,0	4,0	3,43
2004	3 683,5	70,1	530,1	10,1	1 039,8	19,8	5 253,4	4,4	3,46
2005	3 876,9	70,8	554,7	10,1	1 042,1	19,0	5 473,8	3,5	3,48
2006	4 107,8	71,0	574,2	10,0	1 079,2	18,7	5 761,2	4,0	3,45
2007	4 513,4	72,0	564,7	9,0	1 164,6	18,7	6 242,7	5,3	3,47
2008	5 102,0	74,3	588,5	8,6	1 180,6	17,2	6 871,1	8,7	3,72
2009*	5 021,8	73,3	594,8	8,7	1 233,7	18,0	6 850,2	-1,0	3,92

* Statistics Finland, an estimate based on surveys and calculations. The growth of some 350 million euro from 2007 to 2008 is explained by more detailed reporting by businesses.

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Adult education¹

Statistics on education and training leading to certificates/qualifications

	2006	2007	2008	2009
UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS				
- Entrants ²	4 300	4 300	4 200	4 200
- Students	11 700	11 500	11 200	11 200
INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING LEADING TO COMPETENCE-BASED QUALIFICATION				
- Entrants	7 120	7 820	8 270	9 300
- Qualifications	3 760	4 220	3 650	4 000
- Students	13 100	13 300	14 010	15 460
APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING IN INITIAL VET				
- Entrants	9 470	12 800	12 360	12 300
- Qualifications	3 300	3 460	4 050	5 000
- Students	15 050	19 730	21 920	20 246
INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING LEADING TO FURTHER AND SPECIALIST VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION				
- Entrants	14 445	13 219	13 200	13 800
- Qualifications	8 377	8 833	8 900	9 200
- Students	28 389	28 048	28 000	28 900
APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING IN FURTHER AND SPECIALIST VET				
- Entrants	12 050	15 701	16 900	17 900
- Qualifications	7 786	7 517	7 800	8 100
- Students	22 150	24 500	27 131	29 025
POLYTECHNIC DEGREES				
- Entrants	6 230	6 210	6 260	6 250
- Degrees	4 100	3 865	3 741	3 428
- Students	20 560	20 160	19 600	20 500
POLYTECHNIC MASTER'S				
- Entrants	1 220	1 770	1 990	2 380
- Degrees	150	360	680	940
- Students	2 070	3 300	4 530	5 540

¹ Education and training subordinate to the National Board of Education. ² Year 2009 estimated.

Cultural, sport and youth policies

In cultural, sport and youth policy, the resource development has been very positive in recent years. Lottery funds are still an important supplementary source in government funding. They cover about half of art and culture expenditure and nearly all sport and youth expenditure, the exception being youth workshops. In the future the multiplicative effect of art and culture will extend far into society. During 2009 the strategic policy lines were translated into action and a proposal for a government report on the futures of culture to Parliament was finalised. The supply, availability and accessibility of art and culture were improved. In sports, the focus was on the promotion of everyday utilitarian physical activity. The Youth Act was amended to give more emphasis to early intervention.

A year of development in cultural policy

An action programme was devised for the Ministry's cultural policy strategy 2020 and the final report of an indicator project was published. A proposal was put forward for the development of the Arts Council of Finland. The Arts Council, the art-specific councils and the regional arts councils were appointed for the term 2010–2012.

A committee was appointed by the Ministry to draft a proposal for a report on the futures of culture to be submitted to Parliament. In it, the future strengths of cultural policy are seen to be sustainable culture, cultural diversity and creativity. These are a precondition and a foundation for the societal impact of culture, people's well-being and the economy of the different sectors of culture. The committee devising a policy programme in the visual fields submitted its report.

The activities of the national Aladdin's Lamp network of children's cultural centres has grown and diversified. Children's culture has expanded from the traditional cultural sector to form part of children's education and rearing, health and well-being more widely. The Aladdin's Lamp services are annually used by some 370,000 children and young people and provide jobs for some 3,800 professionals representing different art forms.

Appropriations allocated for cultural activities to different disability groups and for projects improving the accessibility of culture grew by 38%. Multiculturalism and anti-racism subsidies were allocated to support cultural and art activities among immigrants and ethnic minorities. The appropriation for promoting Sámi culture and the work of Sámi organisations is granted to the Sámi Parliament, which decides on its allocation. These funds are geared to improve the possibilities of language and cultural minorities to pursue cultural activities and use cultural services. Currently ten art and culture institutions are devising concrete plans for enhancing accessibility.

The funding of art and culture grew

The appropriations for museums, theatres and orchestras grew from 2007 to 2009 by a total of 32.4 million euro, or 52%. The unit costs underlying government transfers were raised. The local authorities increased their funding for cultural institutions by some 15.6 million euro, or 11% in the same time frame. The overall local funding of cultural institutions has grown, but the situation varies greatly between municipalities and between art forms.

The appropriation for the free field of art and culture was increased. Subsidies were allocated to 29 professional theatre groups, 12 dance ensembles and five new circus groups. Some four million euro was allocated between 152 cultural event organisers in different parts of Finland. About half of festivals had larger publics and larger ticket sales than in 2008. According to a study, festivals generate some 69% of their income themselves, with public support covering the remaining 31%. Studies on several events have shown that the financial ripple effect of an event on the region is many times larger than the event budget.

The appropriations for government acquisitions of art for public spaces were increased with the aim of enhancing access to high-quality art in the whole country and improving artists' employment. Artist livelihood also improved as a result of a grants scheme reform.

The cultural voucher scheme was introduced from the beginning of 2009.

Cultural heritage into active use

The development plan and strategy for the National Board of Antiquities were issued. The National Board focuses on development and expert tasks which reinforce cultural heritage. The National Board's expertise on the protection of the cultural environment was enhanced.

The maximum sum of state indemnity for exhibitions was raised to one billion euro. This enabled for instance the Picasso exhibition to be covered by state indemnity. The indemnity scheme frees organisers of important exhibitions from the cost of insurance. The aim is to promote the exchange of important international.

The national digital library brings together knowledge resources across organisational boundaries. It reduces the overlap in the administration, distribution and storage of electronic materials in museums, libraries and archives, steps up the processes, unifies practices and steps up networking. The client interface gives access to the knowledge resources of hundreds of public and research libraries, archives and museums.

The digital storage of radio and television materials initiated by the national audiovisual archive KAVA in 2009 has opened up a totally new channel for researchers to analyse and study national media culture. Copyright-free materials digitised by KAVA will be made available through the national digital library.

Library as a neighbourhood service and learning environment for all

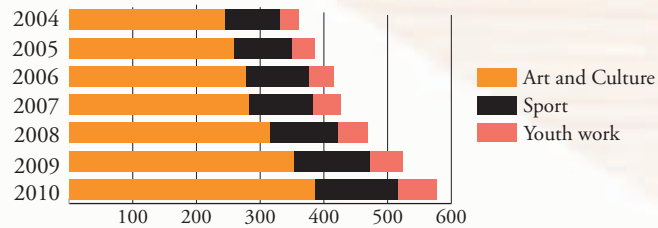
The utilisation rate of Finnish public libraries is one of the highest in the world. The key aim in the Ministry's library policy programme 2015 is to assure the availability and accessibility of knowledge and culture in the networked knowledge, civil and learning society. The use of online public library services has been growing rapidly. The economic recession has increased the use of library services. The Kirjatakoot (National book action) project has boosted the acquisition of domestic literature.

The lending and supply in the Celia Library for the Visually Impaired have seen a strong increase after the introduction of digital talking books. The possibility to copy an audio book on order has accelerated lending and done away with waiting queues.

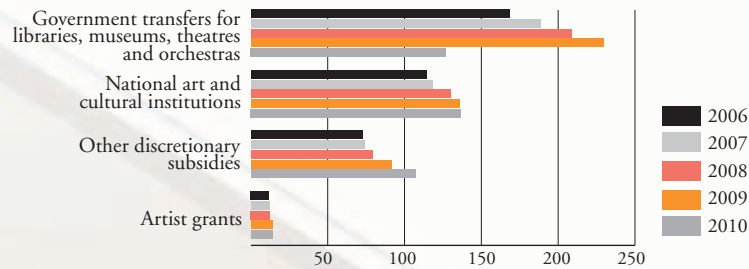
Growing support to film and audiovisual production

During the current government period, the funds for promoting film have increased by over eight million euro. The appropriations for production and distribution have grown most, over seven million euro. The total growth over the government period has been 51%. The aim is a permanent growth in the total funding of domestic film and audiovisual production, which will strengthen the production structures and promote job creation. The appropriation for film production and distribution grew by 36%. In addition, an extra job creation appropriation has been estimated to achieve a growth of 114 personnel years in 2009 and 2010.

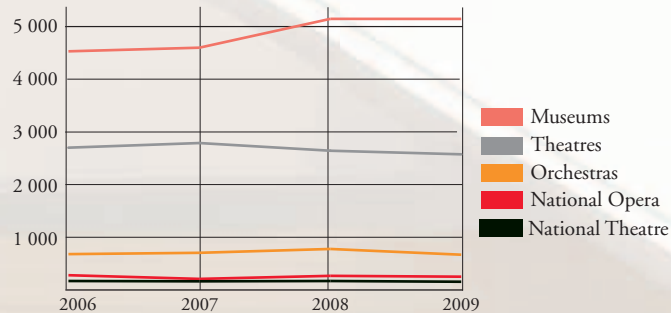
Financing culture, sport and youth work 2004–2010, Million euro



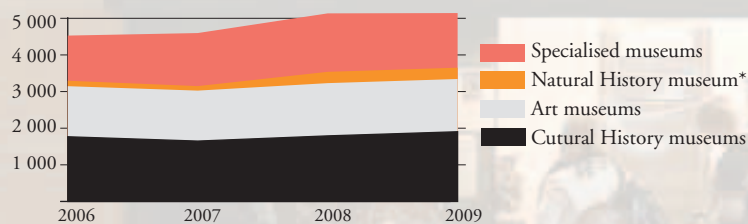
Financing of art and culture 2006–2010, Million euro



Visitors to museums, theatre public and music audience 2006–2009 (1 000 persons)



Museum visitors 2006–2009 (1 000 persons)



Source: National Board of Antiquities statistics (museums receiving government transfers, non-specialised museums in the figure for museums of cultural history). * The Museum of Natural history was closed for the whole years.

Library indicators 2006–2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹
Main libraries	409	386	384	319
Branch libraries	449	454	449	496
Mobile libraries	172	166	160	155
Physical visits, (1 000)	59 526	57 337	55 611	54 344
Virtual visits ² , (1 000)		37 584	45 957	51 572
Loan total, (1 000)	102 579	1 00 862	99 777	98 827
Borrowers / Inhabitants %	43	42	41	40
Acquisitions: Books (Inhabitants /1 000)	307	315	340	334
Acquisitions: Other than books (Inhabitants /1 000)	57	59	63	62
Person years hired by the library	4 202	4 188	4 217	4 193

¹ The data for 2009 are estimates. ² Statistics compilation method changed, comparison with previous years.

The adoption of electronic technology in film theatres is a major challenge. A strong public input is needed to maintain the present level and regional distribution of the theatre network. The film theatre digitisation project has helped digitise 60 out of the total 296 auditoria. There are a total of 178 theatres. In addition, an appropriation for job creation helped recover the activities of 30 theatres in different parts of Finland.

The appropriation for child and youth film culture was raised by 28% from 2008. Children's films are among the most popular domestic films. School Kino activities have raised the status of film education in schools.

Promotion of cultural exportation

In 2007 the real-term value added of the cultural sectors amounted to over 4.9 billion euro in Finland, which corresponds to some 3.2% of the total value added in the economy. The art and culture sector provided jobs for 106,000 persons, which makes some 4.25% of the employed in Finland. In 2007 culture came to 7.1% of all private expenditure. All in all, the 2.5 million households in Finland spent over 6.4 billion euro on commodities and services on offer in the cultural and mass media sector.

During 2009 the EU and domestic sources granted a total of 14 million euro in funding for the growth and internationalisation programme in the creative sectors; there were 14 ongoing projects.

The main responsibility for implementing the Finnish cultural exportation programme 2007-2011 rests with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. There are good reasons for taking stronger action to promote cultural exportation and exchanges. In 2006 the value of imports was double that of exports. The action will also enhance business know-how in the cultural sectors.

Financed by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, Finpro launched a two-year internationalisation programme in the creative industries. A cultural programme was prepared for the Shanghai World's Fair with the intention of promoting the entry of Finnish cultural enterprises and other operators into the Chinese market.

In 2009 the Ministry of Education provided funding for the productivisation of cultural tourism for the first time; 20 projects were subsidised. The appropriation helped enhance the knowledge base and intensify networking in the culture and tourism sectors with a view to creating culturally sustainable tourism products.

International cultural cooperation

The development action included in the programme for the productivisation of culture for tourism 2009-2013 was launched, with focus on strengthening the knowledge base and networking. The Ministry adopted a policy for supporting major international events.

In the Council of Europe, Finland stressed the need to enhance the knowledge base in cultural policy and chaired the working group that devised a cultural policy development model.

The Nordic Council of Ministers started a three-year globalisation programme. In 2009 the focus was on making Nordic film known at the Toronto film festival.

The project for creating a Northern Dimension Partnership on Culture proceeded. The ND partners - the EU, Russia, Norway and Iceland - decided to establish the partnership.

The Ministry of Education coordinated Finnish participation at the Unesco General Conference, where the aims set at the national and EU levels could be achieved. The most important aims related to the election of the Director General and the external evaluation of Unesco, projected to be ready by autumn 2010.

Studies of copyright issues

The Ministry participated in the preparation and implementation of a national immaterial rights strategy. The project for promoting digital online contents seeks to develop a feasible domestic market for digital cultural contents. A study of copyright relating to mobile television (DVB-H) and IP television was published in the autumn of 2009.

Problems relating to the rights to works created in employment relations and prospects for regulation were explored but the senior officials' proposal was not taken forward at the political level. The planning and implementation of measures to promote electronic commerce in creative contents and to reduce illicit file sharing were carried on.

Regular physical activity as part of children's and adults' everyday

The population is encouraged to pursue regular physical activity in order to maintain their well-being, health and functional capacity. Special target groups are children and youth, the elderly, and middle-aged men. Sports and physical activity are used to curb the growth in overweight and obesity.

According to a survey, 67% of men and 73% of women engage in physical activity at least twice a week, 29% of men and 34% of women at least four times a week. The Fit for Life programme has especially focused on increasing physical activity among middle-aged men.

In school age, boys are more physical active than girls. Sportive activities pursued in sports clubs decrease steeply after the age of 12. According to studies, around 50% of boys and 40% of girls engage in sufficient physical activity for their health (one hour a day); 20% of boys and 25% of girls engage in sports rarely or not at all. The amount of daily utilitarian physical activity has plummeted among children.

During 2009 a project "School on the Move" was undertaken to increase everyday physical activity and to translate the recommendations on schoolchildren's physical activity into practice. The Ministry of Education and Culture and the Young Finland organisation recommend that all young people aged between 7 and 18 engage in diverse and age-appropriate physical activity for at least one to two hours a day. The project is jointly implemented by the educational, social and health and military administrations. The project combines and coordinates good practices for increasing physical activity during the school day and devises good practices appropriate for schools.

A project for supporting sports clubs was launched in 2009 with a budget of some seven million euro for the period 2009–2011. In May support was allocated to 200 clubs towards hiring full-time employees and to 664 projects.

In 2009 funds for sports facilities construction were used to subsidise the construction and renovation of swimming and sports centres which serve large population groups and smaller projects facilitating everyday utilitarian physical activity. In 2009 funds were allocated from the recovery package to several sports construction projects. In addition, the (former) provincial state administrations were granted over one million euro to be allocated as subsidies to neighbourhood sports facilities.

Lisbon Treaty gave the EU competence in the sports sector

With the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty, the EU can support, coordinate and supplement the member states' action in the sports sector. The EU's competence is restricted and the member states still have the main competence in the sports sector. There will be a specific Sports Council.

In 2010 the EU sport ministers will decide on the future lines of EU sport policy. The Commission will prepare a communication on the future of the sports sector by the autumn, when it is also expected to

submit its proposal for a new EU programme on sports. The aim is to devise a "mini" programme for the period 2012–2013. The adoption of the new EU budget framework in 2014 will enable an actual sports programme to be initiated.

The programme must primarily benefit not-for-profit sports. With the ageing of the European population, input is also needed at the EU level into action maintaining functional and work capacity. The programme must have a strong emphasis on health promoting physical activity and support the member states' action in antidoping education.

A new direction for elite sports

According to the report submitted in April 2010 by a committee looking into the strategic principles underlying sports aiming at international success and the responsibilities of different operators, a new direction is needed in elite sports with focus on values, know-how and communal doing. New procedures are a precondition for the systematic development of elite sports.

The committee proposes that the Finnish Olympic Committee, together with the Finnish Paralympic Committee and federations committed to the project, undertake to renew elite sport procedures. The process will take some time; the results will not be seen before the end of the decade.

Young people more active in hobbies

The increases in youth work appropriations were targeted to young people's own activities and educational youth work. Operational subsidies were given to 123 national youth and youth work organisations and other organisations doing youth work. Young people are not as active in organisations as before; only 30% of the 10-to-14 age group are members of any organisation. On the other hand, young people's leisure activities have increased; some 90% of those aged 15–29 say that they have some hobby.

Input into youth employment and the prevention of marginalisation

Workshop activities cover half of the Finnish municipalities and some 80% of young people live in these municipalities. Depending on the estimate, 14,000 to 45,000 young Finns are not employed, in education or within the scope of other measures. The recession raised the youth employment rate to 34,700. Youth workshops were able to respond to this challenge to a reasonable degree. Youth workshop placements could be raised by 2000 from the previous year.

In 2009 the youth workshops catered for 11,000 young people under 29 years of age (the great majority being under 25), of whom 76% found jobs, a study place, or some other worthwhile activity. The remaining 24% either discontinued the workshop activities or did not find a placement in education or work during the following 6–12 months. The youth workshops employ 1,400 instructors.

A Ministry of Education committee prepared amendments to the Youth Act relating multi-professional cooperation and outreach youth work in municipalities and release of information for the purpose. The public sector service system must adopt an early intervention procedure. The government submitted the Bill in early 2010.

Some 30 million euro of the proceeds of the national lottery company Veikkaus Oy will be allocated in the first supplementary budget of 2010 to measures promoting youth employment in the fields of art, science, sport and youth work. The funds will be targeted to provide work in safeguarding and digitising materials, jobs in the audiovisual, cultural and creative industries, the placement of holders of vocational qualifications in sports, and other projects promoting youth employment. On an estimate, this will help some 4,700 young persons find jobs.

Church affairs

The Ministry of Education sector comprises matters relating to the Evangelical-Lutheran and Orthodox Churches and other religious communities, the freedom of religion and general interment arrangements, which rest on the principles of freedom of religion, equality, dignity and respect. In addition, the sector takes care of the official duties relating to war dead.

The aim is to secure favourable conditions for the Evangelical-Lutheran and Orthodox Churches and other religious communities, to promote possibilities for people to profess and practise a religion and otherwise to advance the realisation of freedom of religion.

Another aim is to improve possibilities for Muslims living in Finland to have burials in conformity of their religion. The Ministry of Education supported the Islamic Council in Finland in preparing the burial project. Negotiations were conducted during 2009 but no suitable site could be found.

Better awareness of the Rights of the Child Convention

The Government's Policy programme for the well-being of children, youth and families is geared to create a child-friendly Finland which supports the well-being of children, youth and families, reduces marginalisation, increases the inclusion and empowerment of children and young people, and raises awareness of the rights of children.

Youth work appropriations 2007–2009

Functions	Participants/number			Appropriations (Million euro)		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
MUNICIPAL YOUTH WORK				7,02	7,27	7,5
Youth organisations and associations doing youth work	850 000	850 000	815 000	12,2	12,9	14,0
Young people in workshops, number	8 081	8 573		5,1	9,6	7,25
<i>Youth unemployment, number*</i>	22 200	22 550	34 500			
National Youth centres (activity days)	232 059	241 252	206 500	4,4	4,65	6,0
School clubs	1 650	1 650	1 650	1,15	1,15	1,2
Youth research, projects	15	15	15	0,93	1,00	1,0
Information and advisory services	230	240	217**	0,9	1,15	1,9
Preventive youth work, projects	92	82	73	1,0	1,0	1,0
Regionall development, projects	62	60	65	1,5	1,5	1,0
Finnish Award Programme, number of young people	900	1 000	1 200	0,40	0,45	0,25
YOUNG CULTURE						
<i>Cultural groups (CIMO), nbr. of young people</i>	1 385	1 152	1 902	0,13	0,15	0,2
<i>Young culture events</i>	2 550	2 000	7 200	0,15	0,15	0,154

*Youth unemployment /source: Ministry of Labour statistics.**The decrease is due to a decrease in the number of municipalities. Youth services coverage 82%.



Finnish cultural exchanges and exports 2005–2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008
FILM -non-commercial screenings abroad	600	500	700	689
International film awards	–	70	55	60
LITERATURE - translated Finnish works	217	191	185	213
PICTORIAL ARTS - projets abroad	149	176	–	–
THEATRE - visits/ attendance for drama theatres abroad	140/ 15 860	151/ 21 275	167/ 16 646	151/ 15 844
CIRCUS - attendance abroad	10 109	14 375	40 577	21 861
FINNISH MUSIC EXPORTS - market value (1 000 euro)	28 893	26 227	19 817	23 324
- royalties for Finnish artists (mill. euro)	2,1	2,2	2,8	1,8
- concerts/ attendance of symphony orchestras abroad	67/ 66 378	50/ 45 378	57/ 69 464	60/ 58 958
DANCE performances/ attendance abroad	171/ 90 288	214/ 85 964	215/ 137 784	235/ 75 828
GAMING INDUSTRY revenue for businesses from abroad (mill. euro)	53,3	–	66,3	75
MUSEUMS exhibitions abroad		31	27	38

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Domestic film indicators 2006–2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change -08–09
Production and distribution support (mill. euro)	11,28	13,28	15,23	21,4	36
Subsidised long feature films (number)	15	13	19	21	10
Share of government support in the production budget (%)	34,4	25,8	30	34	13
Domestic premieres (number)	14	12	16	20	25
Visits per capita	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,3	-7
Domestic film attendance (%)	23,0	19,5	22,5	15	-33
Visits (mill. viewers)	6,8	6,6	7,0	6,7	-4,3
Domestic film attendance (mill. viewers)	1,6	1,3	1,6	1,0	-38

Source: Finnish Film Foundation

Sport appropriations 2006–2009, 1 000 euro

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Municipalities	16 712	16 772	16 996	18 794
Sports facilities construction	17 750	19 535	20 350	30 983
Sports associations	14 796	15 800	16 840	18 825
Other support to sport bodies	15 733	16 442	17 560	19 425
Programme for developing sport club supports				2 200
Child and Youth Sport*	3 260	3 050	3 450	3 700
Sports health programme	2 100	1 880	2 150	2 680
Sport institutes	14 958	14 686	15 974	16 831
Sport education, research and information	5 470	5 725	5 120	5 359
Elite sports	1 760	1 790	2 980	3 457
Antidoping	1 350	1 400	1 500	1 700
Sport, other	2 496	4 470	3 784	3 735
Total	96 385	101 550	106 704	127 689

*Child and Youth Sport Programme and afternoon activities for schoolchildren

Administration and financing

The expenditure in the Ministry of Education sector in 2009 totalled 7.5 billion euro, while the expenditure in the 2010 budget amounts to 6.2 billion euro. A new regional state administration was adopted from the beginning of 2010. The Ministry adopted its Strategy 2020 and celebrated its 200 years of operation, with sights solidly on the future.

During 2009 the Ministry prepared and published its Strategy 2020. In keeping with its operational idea, the Ministry takes care of future knowledge and creativity bases. The key aim is to enhance competitiveness, to secure the success of the regions and living environments and to strengthen inclusion and communality. The desired state is that Finland will be a spearhead country in knowledge, creativity and participation. The preparation of a foresight was started as part of the implementation of the strategy.

The appropriations for general education within the Ministry's sector will see a drastic decrease in 2010. This is the result of a reform of government transfers to local authorities, in which the transfers for pre-primary and basic education were included in the overall financing of local basic services financed through the Ministry of Finance. The reform affected the appropriations for libraries and cultural provision in the same way.

The year was marked by an economic recession due to the transition in the global economy. This will continue to be a challenge for the public economy in the coming years and the Ministry will have to assess and target its activities and operation accordingly. A government resolution requires that the central government make permanent savings in operational and other expenditures amounting to 30 million euro in 2010.

The Ministry of Education as part of the state governance reform

The Ministry contributed actively to the preparation of the state governance reform and the structural reform of local administration and services.

The state governance was reformed as from the beginning of 2010. New centres for economic development, transport and the environment and new regional state administrative agencies were instituted. In the Ministry's sector the remit of the regional agencies includes the evaluation of basic services and legal rights and licences within the education and cultural sectors. Tasks relating to Swedish-language education have been concentrated into the Regional State Administrative Agencies of Western and Central Finland. Sami-language comes under the Lapland Regional State Administrative Agency.

Tasks in the Ministry's sector administered by centres for economic development, transport and the environment relate to short-term anticipation of educational and knowledge needs, vocational education and training and adult education and training, educational construction, regional promotion of youth work, sports, arts, culture and the library system, strategic regional development, and implementation of the ESF programme.

In the art and culture sector there are 13 regional arts councils, 10 regional film centres, 10 regional photography centres, six regional dance centres and 11 regional children's culture centres. In addition, there are theatres, orchestras, art museums and provincial museums financed through the government transfer scheme in the regions. Cultural services are mainly provided in 19 provincial hubs.

Active development of the Ministry's operations

The Ministry developed its internal operations actively and reformed its performance management process. The posts and job descriptions were reviewed with a view to improving operational capacity. The Ministry also made significant improvements in knowledge-based management by developing indicators and knowledge production in the education and science policy sector and the cultural policy sector.

A committee surveyed major risks for the Ministry and devised a plan for integrating risk analysis and management into target outcome planning and quality assurance. The Ministry published its programme for sustainable development. In February 2010 WWF Finland designated the Ministry a Green Office.

2009

The year 2009 was the 200th anniversary of the autonomy of Finland and the beginning of Finnish government. The bicentenary was celebrated under the theme "Building the nation".

The Ministry of Education is one of the oldest ministries in Finland. It started to operate as the Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Imperial Finnish Senate under the Russian rule. As Finland became independent in 1917, the name was changed to Department of Ecclesiastical and Educational Affairs. In 1918 the Senate became the Council of State (Government) and the departments became ministries. In 1922 the name was shortened to the Ministry of Education and now, at the threshold of its third century of operation, the Ministry became Ministry of Education and Culture.

Schoolchildren and students celebrated the two centuries of educational and cultural administration with a Museum Day in October 2009. This practice will be continued with the aim of creating closer cooperation between schools and museums and drawing attention to the significance of local and cultural history and arts for cultural identity.



Expenditure in the Ministry of Education sector, Million euro

	2008	2009	BP 2010
Administration, Church affairs and total expenditure in Ministry of Education sector	279	215	118
General education	2 087	2 143	855*
Vocational education and training (VET)	600	638	666
Adult education	459	475	503
Higher education and research	2 148	2 574	2 607
Student financial aid	836	871	890
Art and culture	426	471	385*
Sport	107	119	130
Youth work	47	53	61
Total	6 990	7 560	6 218

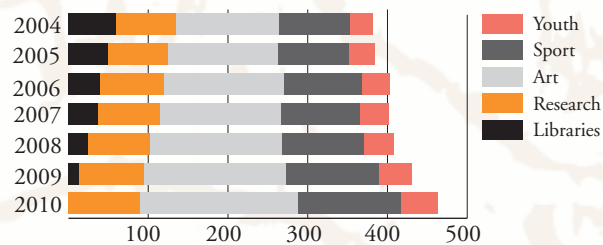
* Government transfers financed through the Ministry of Finance

Expenditure and government transfers in education and culture 2009

- ~ In 2009 the budget-based expenditure of general education totalled 4.468 million euros, of which 1.869 million euros was government funding.
- ~The expenditure of vocational education and training totalled 1.464 million euros, of which 611 million euros was government funding.
- ~The government transfers to adult education and training totalled 444 million euros.
 - ~The expenditure of polytechnic education totalled 856 million euros, of which 366 million euros was government funding.
 - ~The budget-based funding for universities and the teacher training schools totalled 1.507 million euros.
- ~From 2007 to 2009 the government transfers for museums, theatres and orchestras rose by a total of 32.4 million euro, or around 52%. The government transfers were altogether 98.7 million euro in 2009.
- The municipalities increased their financing of cultural institutions by a total of 15.6 million euro, or 11%.

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National lottery funds for research, arts, sport and youth work 2004–2010, Million euro



Ministry of Education and Culture organisation

Minister of Education and Science
State Secretary

Minister of Culture and Sport
State Secretary

Permanent Secretary

Internal audit

Communication and Public Relations

International Relations

Department for Education and Science Policy

Department's office
General Education Division
Vocational Education Division
Division for Higher Education and Science
Higher Education Research

Department for Cultural, Sport and Youth Policy

Division for Cultural Legislation and Finance
Division for Art Policy
Cultural Export and Exchange Unit
Division for Cultural Policy
Copyright Unit
Sports Division
Youth Policy Division

Administration Department

General Administration Division
Human Resources Division
Financial Planning Division
Financial Administration Division
Information Management Division

May 2010

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Agencies and institutes subordinate to the Ministry of Education and Culture

Academy of Finland

Arts Council of Finland

Centre for International Mobility (CIMO)

Celia - Library for the Visually Impaired

Finnish Board of Film Classification

Finnish Institute for Russian & East European Studies

Governing Body of Suomenlinna

Research Institute for the Languages of Finland

National Archive

National Audiovisual Archive

National Board of Antiquities

National Board of Education

National Gallery

National Repository Library

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The regional government agencies, the Regional State Administrative Agencies and the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, operating in matters relating to education and culture

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State-owned companies:

Veikkaus Oy

CSC - Finnish IT center for science



Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö

Undervisnings- och kulturministeriet

Ministry of Education and Culture

Ministère de l'Éducation et de la culture