



Government Resolution for the  
**Cultural Heritage Strategy**  
**2023–2030**, Summary

**Cultural heritage is created as a result of human activities and in interaction with the environment.** It reflects changes in values, beliefs, knowledge, skills and traditions. Cultural heritage can be tangible, intangible or digital. Cultural heritage is renewed, preserved and transferred to future generations.

The Cultural Heritage Strategy examines all aspects of cultural heritage comprehensively.

The most important values of the strategy are sustainability, diversity and equality as well as the responsibility for preserving and protecting cultural heritage for future generations. The key themes of the strategy are related to promoting sustainable development, increasing inclusion and recognising

diversity. Pursuing the goals of the Cultural Heritage Strategy requires that individuals, communities and different administrative sectors share responsibility for cultural heritage and its documentation, storage, protection, conservation, development and utilisation.



**KULTTUURIPERINTÖ**  
KULTURARV  
**2030**

## The vision set out in the Cultural Heritage Strategy

**for 2030** is that the significance of cultural heritage as a resource for society has increased, which has led to an improvement in people's quality of life: cultural heritage serves as a bridge between people and offers solutions for building a sustainable future.

The strategy contains four target figures, which also include guidelines for measures. The targets put emphasis on **people's and communities' ownership, responsibility and opportunities for participation in cultural heritage, cultural heritage as a part of ecological sustainability, supporting and strengthening competence, learning and research, and the sustainable utilisation of the economic potential of cultural heritage.** The targets also pay attention to knowledge and skills, digitalisation, regional characteristics, local features and international aspects in a cross-cutting manner.

The strategy serves as a tool for implementing the Council of Europe's Faro Convention and contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

After the Government has made a resolution on the Cultural Heritage

Strategy, the Ministry of Education and Culture will launch the work to prepare a more detailed implementation plan. The plan will be prepared in broad-based cooperation with sectors and stakeholders. The implementation plan will present measures for implementing the strategy as well as the related responsible parties, time span, necessary resources and a description of how monitoring will be organised.



# Targets of the Cultural Heritage Strategy for 2030

## Cultural heritage as our own and shared property

- Everyone's right to cultural heritage is realised. Cultural heritage is actively promoted.
- Recorded and protected cultural heritage reflects a diverse society.
- The broad societal significance of cultural heritage has been recognised. Cultural heritage is a resource that increases everyone's wellbeing.

## Cultural heritage, nature and climate change

- Cultural heritage knowledge and skills contribute to speeding up the transition towards a more sustainable lifestyle.
- Cultural environments are used and managed in a sustainable manner.
- Cultural heritage sector actors are paving the way to low-carbon and sustainable activities.
- Cultural heritage values, natural values and ecological sustainability objectives have been reconciled.
- Cultural heritage values and the solutions they offer have been taken into account in climate policy.



## Cultural heritage, learning, competence and research

- Education, competence and the ability to cultivate and use cultural heritage are strengthened through cultural heritage education and lifelong learning.
- The competence of professionals in the cultural heritage sector corresponds to the changing needs of the sector and society in a versatile way.
- Cultural heritage research is multi-disciplinary and international, and its results are widely utilised.
- Cultural heritage data is comprehensive, up-to-date, compatible and widely used.

## Cultural heritage and the economy – sustainable and creative

- Cultural heritage is recognised as a form of joint capital of society.
- The funding base for the ambitious development of cultural heritage has been expanded and public funds are used to safeguard its preservation.
- Cultural heritage is an increasingly important resource for the creative economy and other business activities.
- Economic activities respect the special nature and intrinsic value of cultural heritage.





MINISTRY OF  
EDUCATION AND CULTURE  
FINLAND

## Ministry of Education and Culture

P.O. Box 29, FI - 00023 Government  
+358 (0)295 16001 (Switchboard)

registry.okm@gov.fi

julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi | okm.fi/en  
2/2023

COVER IMAGES: Emilia Anundi / Ministry of Education and Culture; Helene Schjerbeck, Girls Reading.  
Hannu Aaltonen / Finnish National Gallery; Laura Rautjoki / Ministry of the Environment image bank; Barbro  
Christina Hästesko-Fortunus hushållsbok från Stensböle (Image of Barbro Christina Hästesko-Fortunus's home  
economics book) / The Society of Swedish Literature in Finland; Sámi Museum Sida  
IMAGES ON THE INTERIOR PAGES: Ilari Järvinen / Finnish Heritage Agency; Boat builder Marko Nikula  
working. Jaska Poikonen / Finnish Heritage Agency

