

and the Member States to

integrate a cross-sectoral

perspective into all policy

OBJECTIVE The Economy of Wellbeing aims to reinforcing

wellbeing increases, also the

economy grows and the long-

term sustainability of economy improves. In the economy of

wellbeing, decisions must be made on the basis of their

wellbeing impact. Ecologically

wellbeing of the planet are an

integral part of the Economy of

sustainable economy and

Wellbeing.

areas of the EU and the

wellbeing and economic growth at the same time. When

Member States.

economy of wellbeing

An economy of wellbeing – policy orientation and a governance approach



- Developing the State budget to follow thematic approach of wellbeing.
- Cross-sectoral group representatives from different ministries.
- The Advisory Board on Public Health, subcommittee to support the development and implementation of wellbeing economy at different levels.
- Implementation of the Economy of Wellbeing at different levels (local, regional and national). .
- National roadmap for future development will be available by the end of 2021.
- Finland is a member of global Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) network.

KEY CONTEXTUAL FACTORS

A holistic, collaborative, and iterative approach, inviting stakeholders into the process at all stages, collaborating across normally siloed sectors or departments, and repeating steps to ensure input is received from all constituencies to build a just and sustainable economy.

MAIN IMPACTS / ADDED VALUE

- From the beginning investing in well-being has been a key content theme of Economy of Wellbeing.
- Wellbeing investments tend to create structures which in the long run reduce the need to increase social and health expenditure, increase the supply of labour and foster growth of productivity. Wellbeing investments may be made in many sectors and on many levels of the society. They may be monetary or non-monetary but a common trait is that their attainment is primarily evaluated through wellbeing benefits.
- One example of structural wellbeing investment is the Tobacco Act, which targets the structure of society. Counseling services of cancer organizations is one example of wellbeing investments, it improves functional capacity and serve health promotion as people's skills to manage their own lives. An individual can make a wellbeing investment for himself or herself or others, such as adopting healthy lifestyle behaviors and diet.

LESSONS LEARNED

What is needed to implement the Economy of Wellbeing?

- Long term commitment and vision.
- Shared understanding and expertise for advocacy all levels and sectors.
- Tools for knowledge management and decision making.
- Co-operation different forms.
- Legislation.

Health

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- Intersectoral structures and processes all levels.

REFERENCES & DOCUMENTATION

- The Economy of Wellbeing OECD Background paper
- Executive summary of the OECD Background Paper on "Creating opportunities for people's wellbeing and economic growth"
- Council of the European Union: Council conclusions on the Economy of Wellbeing 24.10.2019 • Infographic on the Economy of Wellbeing
- SOSTE Publications 2019. Future of Europe. Reforming the policies of European Union
- SOSTE Publications 1/2021 Hyvinvointitaloudessa eteenpäin (in Finnish)
- Wellbeing Economy Alliance

More over Roadmap

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SOSTE Finnish Federation for Social Affairs and

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