

# Policymaking for Creative Economy in Ministry of Economic Affairs

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment  
Department of Innovations and Enterprise Financing  
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Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö  
Arbets- och näringsministeriet

# A ministry focused on growth



Our goal is to generate socially, economically and ecologically sustainable growth.





# Sustainable growth requires renewal – of companies, employees and administration

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment Group leads the way in growth policy. We provide regulation, funding and services to ensure the availability of skilled labour, good working and business conditions, well-functioning markets, and transition to a climate-neutral economy.

Economically, socially and ecologically sustainable growth lays the foundation for a welfare society. Such growth is generated by skilled people in jobs that match their skills, well-performing companies, productivity growth and a growing labour input.





## LONG-TERM PRIORITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT

Reform of innovation policy

Well-functioning markets and competitiveness

Creating an operating environment that supports employment and economic activity

Cities and regions as growth drivers

Transition into a climate neutral economy

**BUSINESS FINLAND**

Centre for Economic Development,  
Transport and the Environment

energy authority

**FINNVERA**

**GTK**

NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY

**KKIV** Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority

**TE-palvelut**  
Tjänster i services

**PRH**  
FINNISH PATENT AND  
REGISTRATION OFFICE

**TESI**

**tukes**  
Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency

**VTT**

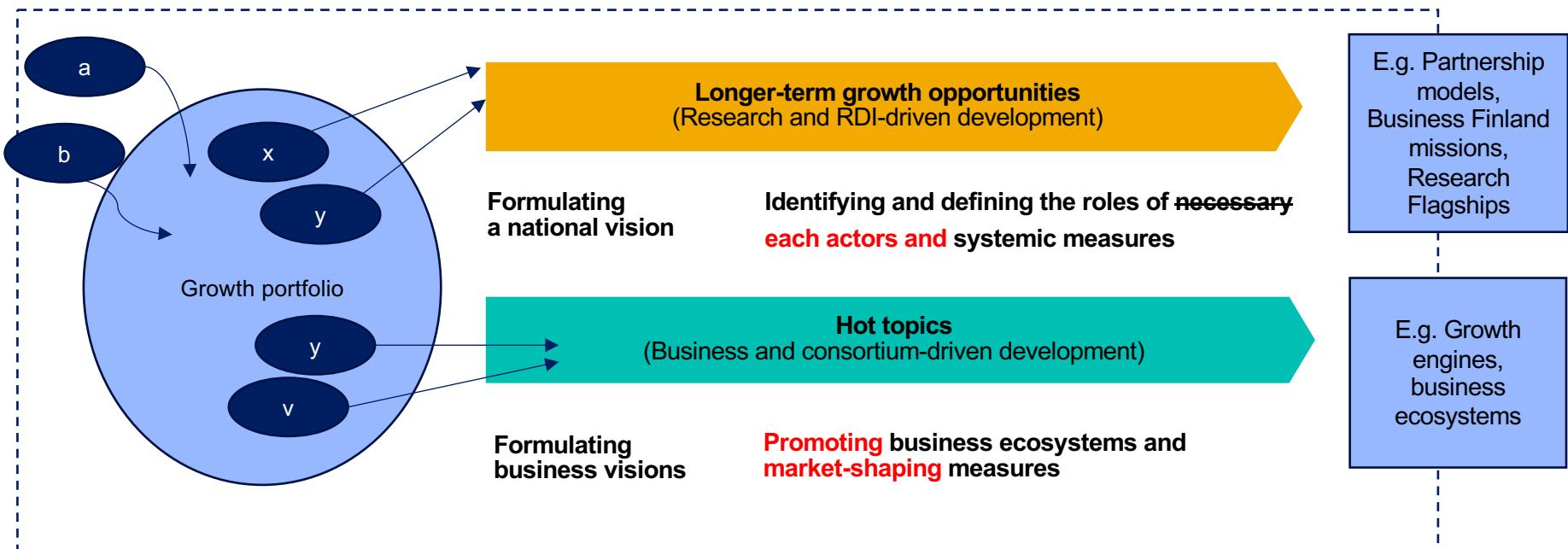
in **2035** | **75%** | **4%**

**Socially, economically and ecologically sustainable growth**

# Growth Portfolio: Turning growth opportunities into action



A continuous approach facilitating the dialogue between the public sector, business and industry, and research organisation concerning ways of turning growth opportunities into action



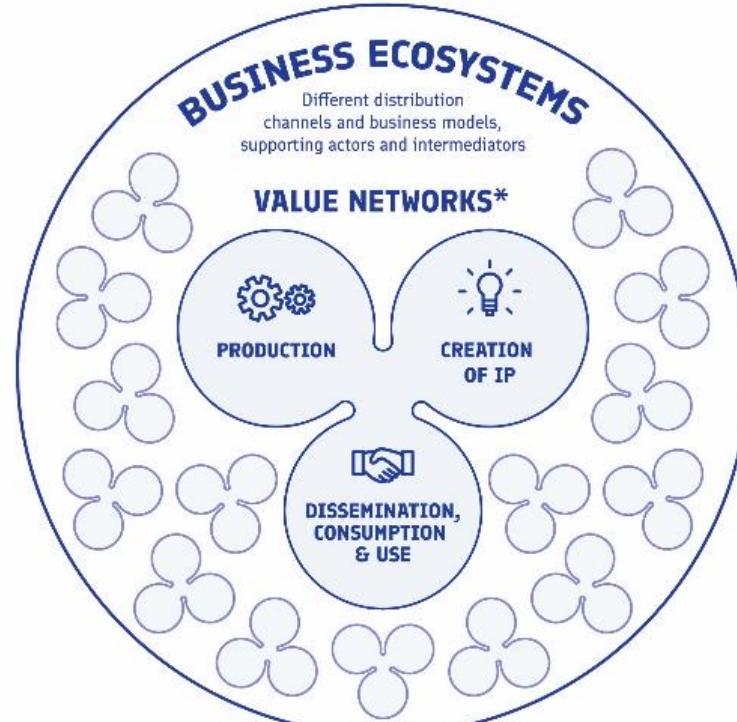


how do we define  
creative sector  
from business  
point of view

Scalable Business	Services	Events
Digital content International business Consumer business	Value creation Business to business	Local and regional ecosystems Consumer business Strong regional influence
From production to publishing and distribution of books, music, films, media and games  Life style and fashion	Design, service design architecture, advertising marketing, communication etc. creative skills in creating intangible value	Performing arts, festivals, museums, visual arts, galleries, handicrafts  All events

# Difference between content and business

- The development of business ecosystem activities highlights the importance of the overall picture and the perception of interdependencies between different actors.
- The business ecosystems in the scalable content sector are global, and the owners of digital (distribution) platforms have powerful positions. The growth of Finnish companies has leveled off after strong growth in the 2010s. Bundles of different content (music, games, virtual reality technologies) may provide novel growth opportunities for Finnish actors
- In creative services, the transition to the intangible competences and the connection with business management provide significant growth potential (in recent years, the growth has been app. 5% a year)
- Revenue in the event sector has dropped due to the coronavirus but seems to have recovered well in 2022. The business has grown by more than 15% over the past five years. The Finnish event sector has many competitive advantages in organizing international large-scale events



\*modified from "Mapping the creative value chains" report

## LIIKEVAIHTOLUVUT 2022

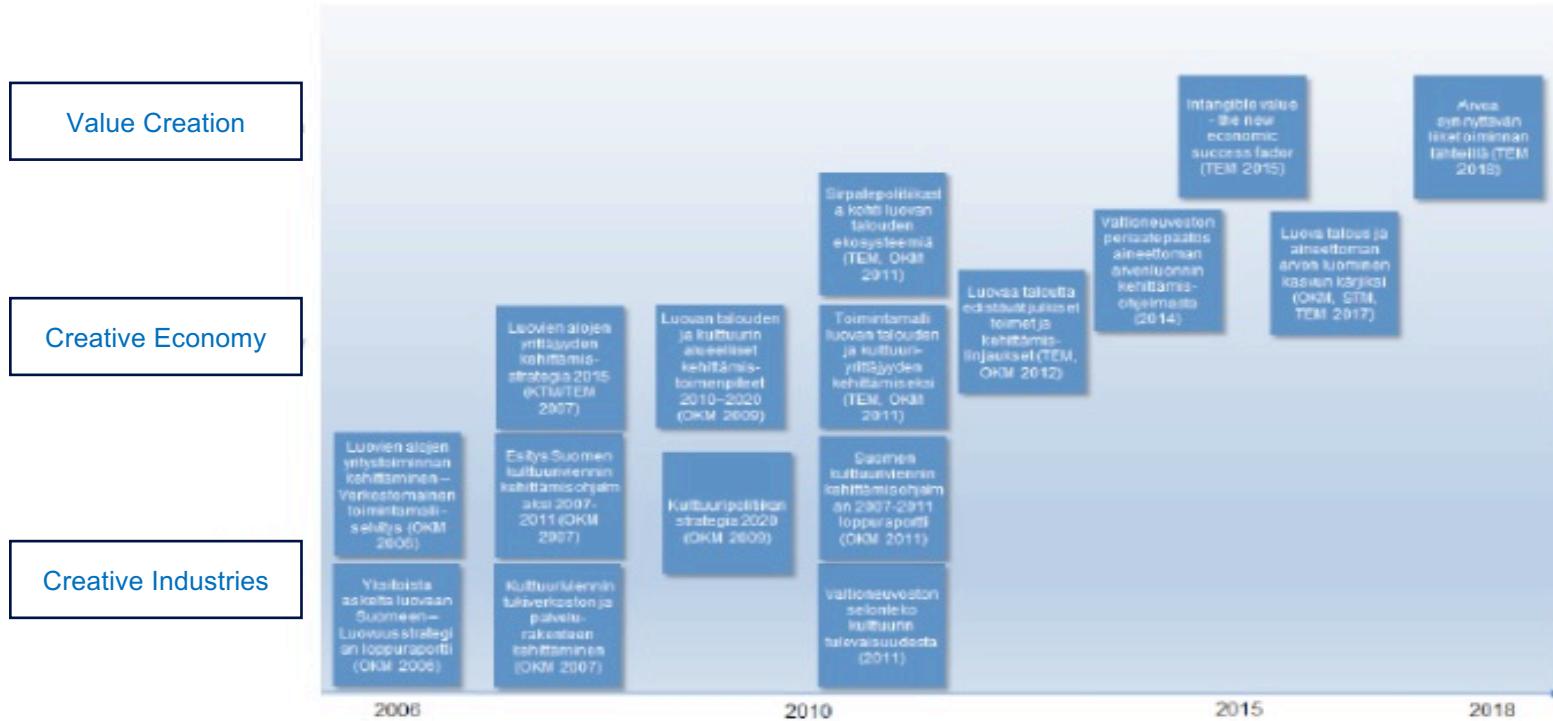




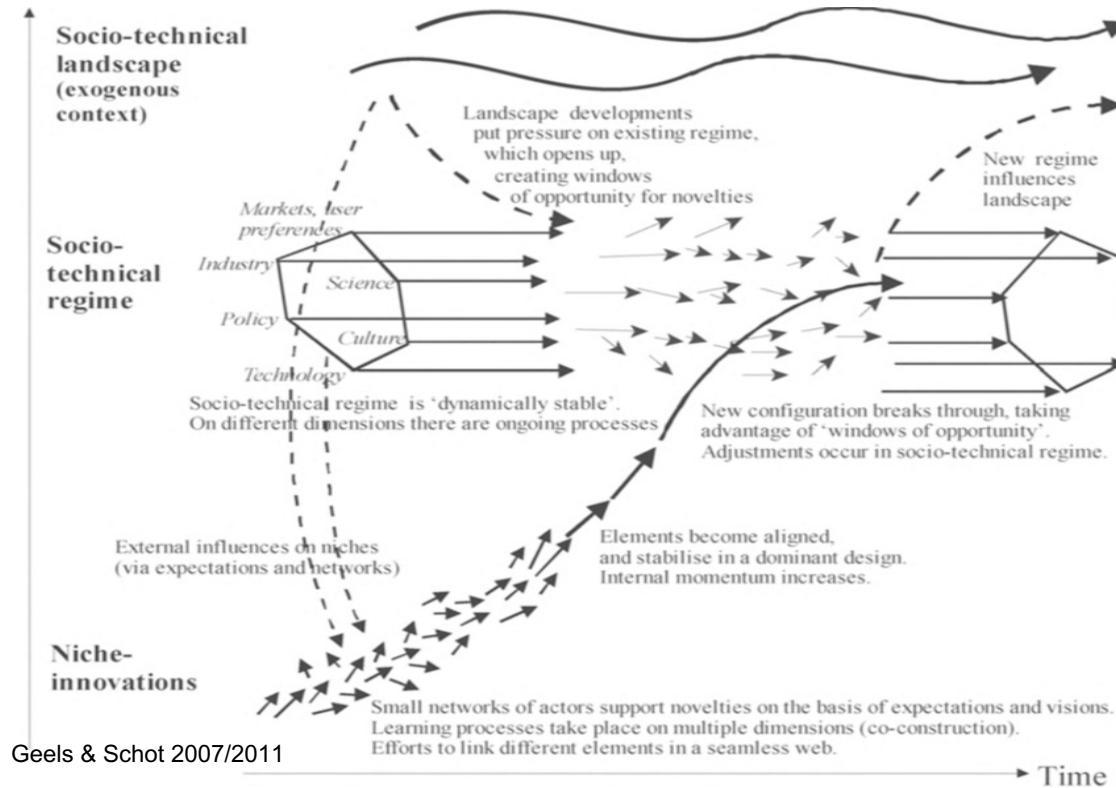
# policymaking models for CCIs



**Figure 1. Policy reports published by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Economy and Employment 2006-2018.**



# How to Explain Major Policy Change Towards Sustainability?



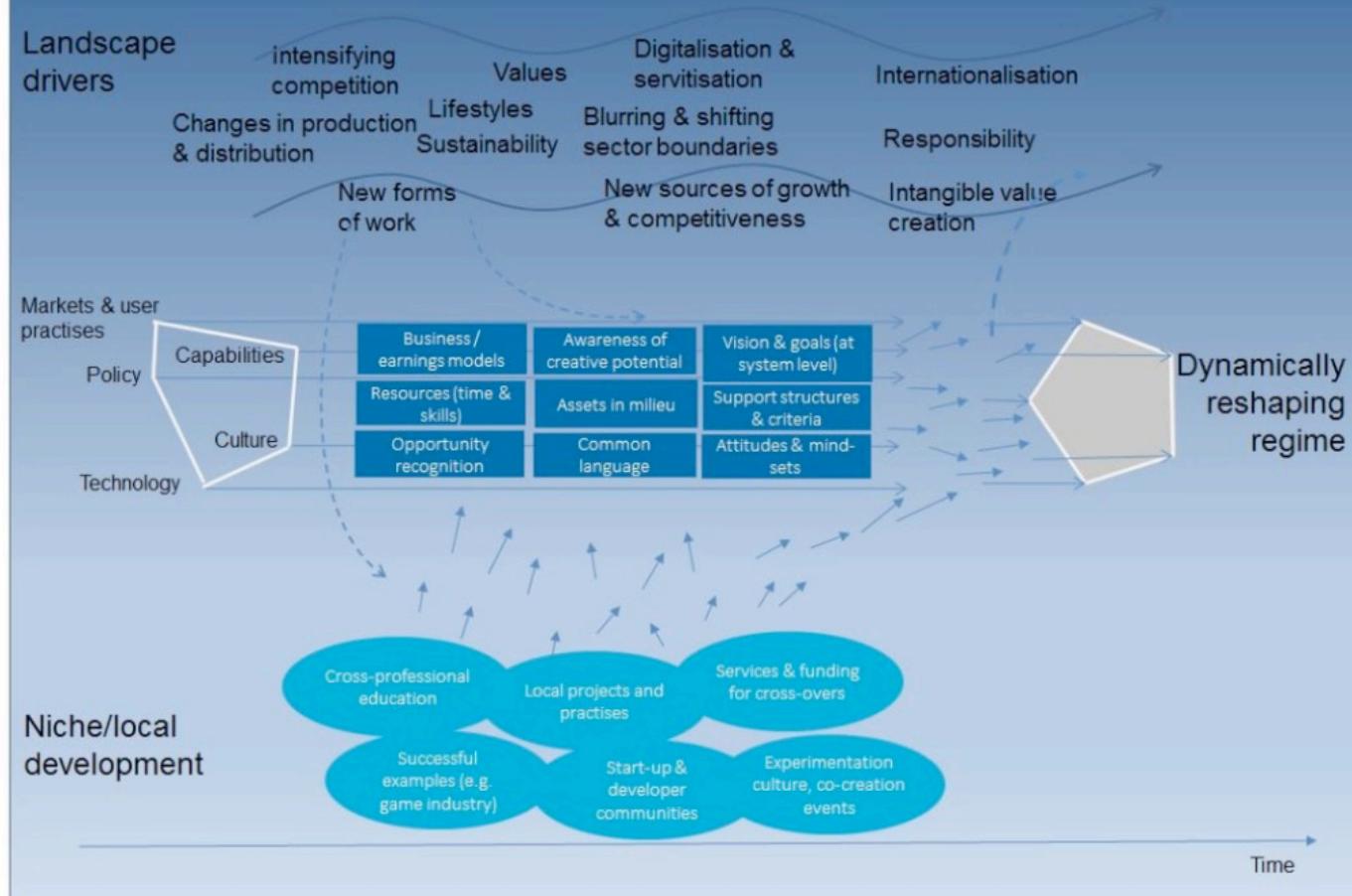


Figure 2. Systemic transition framework for analysing change in the creative field. (Adopted from Geels & Schot, 2007) CreaEco, VTT 2018

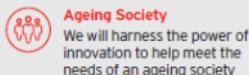
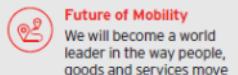
## Industrial Strategy at a glance

We will create an economy that boosts productivity and earning power throughout the UK

Industrial Strategy is built on 5 foundations



We will set Grand Challenges to put the United Kingdom at the forefront of the industries of the future:



**Business renewal through innovation**



**Well-functioning market and fair competition benefit both consumers and companies**

**Matching the needs of companies with skilled employees generates growth**

**The strengths of regions and cities generate vitality**

**Transition to a climate neutral economy while tapping into**



policymaking  
actions to take for  
CCIs

# Growth opportunities, tools to success

- Digitalisation and the changes in global economy have instant effects to **value chains and business models**.
- **New opportunities and new markets are born.**
  - Av-sector is growing rapidly due to production incentive and safe environment during pandemic
  - Value for customer has more importance – it's essential for international competitiveness. Creative elements as design, service design and communication have bigger role in products and services.
  - Entertainment and experience economy have an important role in regional activity and attraction.
- **Our strengths are skilled people and safe environment**
- We need to act now to utilise the opportunities!





# Roadmap for Growth of Creative Economy in Finland



## Key elements:

- Agreement between industry and public sector
- Follow up of implementation
- Design of new measures and metrics

Model from UK: Creative Industries Sector Deal

# The Bottlenecks

Undeveloped ecosystems, week networks

Lack of skilled people in specific areas like film and games

Difficulties to recognize growth opportunities in the middle of disruption

Customers don't recognize their needs, e.g. for design

How to recognize new markets?

Lack of industry knowledge measures, common language

Lack of measuring information influences also to the access of financing

# Roadmap Cycle

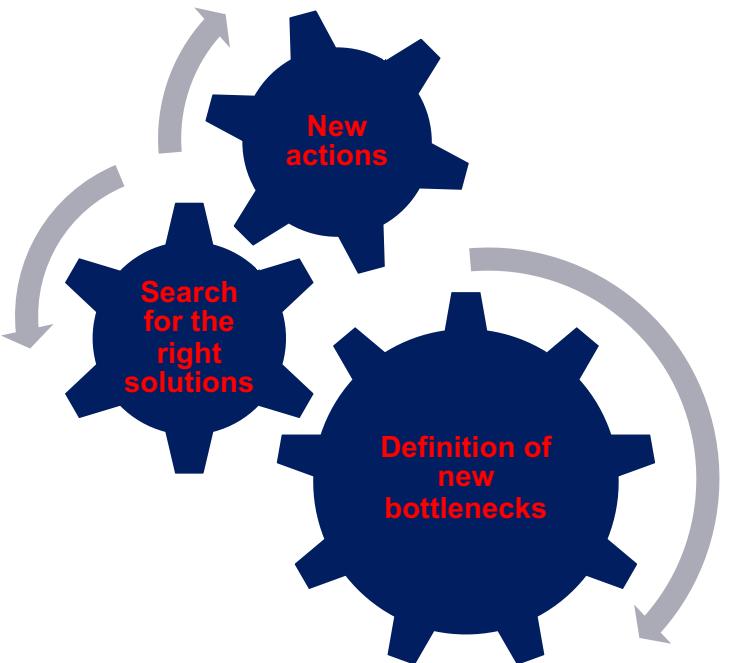


# Change

# Actions

- What kind of knowledge we should have of disruptions and new business models? Modelling new ecosystems and the dynamic impacts of their development.
- Several areas of creative sector needs new talent and new skills. Needs for them are changing rapidly and self employed have difficulties to follow. Coordination of creating new skills for industry requirements and growth.
- How can new businesses find their customers when customers don't know their needs? How can they add the innovative elements for renewal and growth? Creation of regional hubs for business services with special knowledge of value creation and regional empowerment.
- Strengthening the role of creative skills in all internationalizing businesses. Specially the use of design and design thinking as the source of creating new value. Strengthening of experience economy as the regional attraction factor.
- Collecting industry information and data to a bases where growth and other targets are compared. Definition of measures and targets, agreement of common language.
- Definition of new bottlenecks and search for the right solutions to solve them.





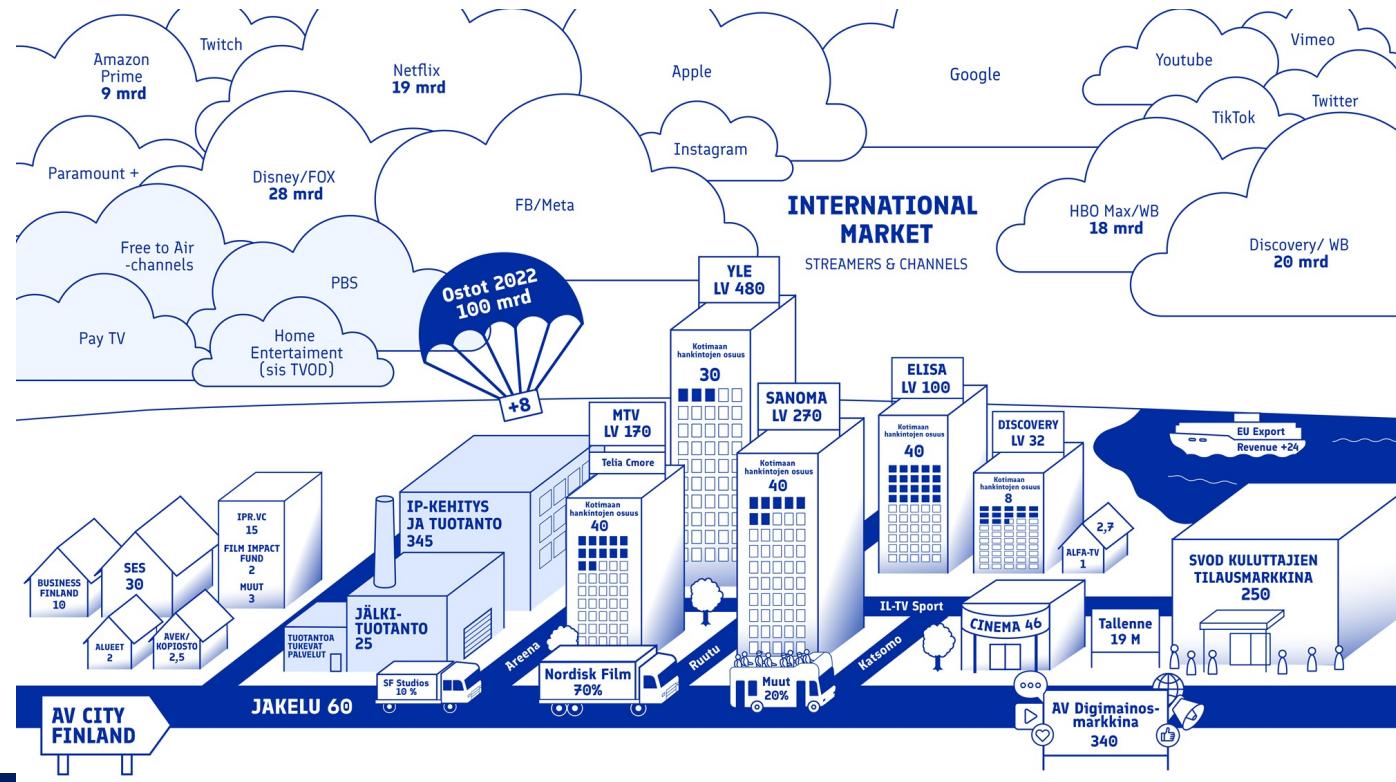


growth deal  
as a tool

# Steps to Growth Deal and Dialogue



# Why to picture the current situation?





#### BUSINESS FINLAND

- [Luovien alojen keskitymien ja hubien suunnittelujoas](#)
- [CreaTech Industry in Finland\\_ Current status, ecosystem structure and future business potential](#)
- [Luovan talouden strategiatölkki](#)
- [Kestävän kasvun tutka](#)
- [Tilannekuva luovien alojen ja tapahtuma-alan liiketoiminnasta](#)
- [Luovan talouden liiketoiminta- ja neuvoontapalytut Suomessa. Selsyys reilveluiden nykyvillasta.](#)
- [Licensing Ecosystem of Creative Content Industries](#)
- [Luova talous alueiden strategisessa kehittämisessä](#)
- [Sustainability playbook for digital commerce smes](#)
- [Luovan talouden liiketoiminnan käskirja](#)
- [International growth of Finnish B2C Fashion](#)
- [Markkinoilta avautuvat mahdollisuudet luoville alioille -selsyys](#)
- [Kestävyystä varten luovutus alioille](#)
- [Suomalaisen av-alan tiekartta](#)
- [Kotimaisen av-ala kilpityvässä muutoksessa -toimialatas](#)
- [Tapahtumateollisuus vuonna 2021 -toimialataslytys](#)
- [Luovan talouden mittauksen tiedolla ichtamisen tueksi -selsyys](#)
- TYÖ- JA ELINKEINOMINISTERIÖ**
- [Av-alan kasvusopimus](#)
- [Competitiveness of Finland's textile and fashion industry in international markets](#)
- [Julkisten robitoitusinstrumentien toimivuus monistettavien av-alien tarpeissa](#)
- [Tapahtuma-alan toimialamääritys ja yhtevedet kaupunkikehittämiseen](#)
- [Luovien alojen monistettavat sisälöt – keinot kasvun edistämiseen](#)
- [Luovan talouden tiekartta](#)
- [Arvoa synnyttävän liiketoiminnan lähteitä](#)
- [Rohkeutta\\_näkemystä\\_kasvua\\_Aineeton tuotanto vaahdittaan uudistumista,](#)
- [Yritykselätkausi\\_Palvelut kasvun lähteenä\\_2/2016](#)
- [Aineeton arvo\\_talouden uusi menestystekijä](#)

# PUBLICATIONS creativefinland.fi

#### 7 MUUT JULKAISUT

- [Lucrat web3-alaissa\\_Uuselma, haastolla ja ansaintamahdollisuuksi](#)
- [The Game Industry of Finland Report 2022](#)
- [Valtioneuvoston periaatteenväärässä kulttuuriperintöstrategiasta 2023–2030](#)
- [Kulttuurihyvinvointitoiminnan taloudellinen arviointi : Arviointimenetelmien jatkokehitystarpeet Suomessa](#)
- [Tilaustola tekstillikuitujen tuotannosta globaalisti](#)
- [Elinkeinoelämä ja luonnon monimuotoisuus: Missä menään ja mitä tarvitaan?](#)
- [Megatrendit 2023](#)
- [FLOW IMPACTS Material and orbital footprint assessment of Flow Festival 2022](#)
- [Suomalaisen strategian 2022–2031\\_Elävää ja luonnon monimuotoisuutta painvilkkaasti kiinnostavaa suurtapahtumien Suomi](#)
- [Muodollinen toimialatutkimus](#)
- [Luovien alojen toimiala- ja toimialakatsaus 2020](#)
- [Luovien alojen ansainnalajikkeen murre](#)
- [Luovat alat kestävyyttä etsimässä](#)
- [The Stuff People Want A New History of Design in Finland](#)
- [Siliikan ja tekstiilien synnykysä](#)
- [Tapahtumateollisuuden aluetaloudelliset mekanismit](#)
- [Tekstili- ja muotitalon kasvun paikat](#)
- [Muinolihulla muutoksseen](#)
- [Tiekartta suomalaiselle tekstill- ja muodollisuudelle vuoteen 2035 saakka](#)
- [Telaletju-kiertotaloushankeen tulokset – avoimesti kaikkien alan toimiloiden hyödynnettävissä](#)
- [Tapahtuma-alan rooli Suomen taloudessa](#)
- [Tapahtumateollisuus\\_Toimialatutkimus 2020\\_osa\\_2](#)
- [In search of Finnish creative economy ecosystems and their development needs](#)
- [Tapahtumateollisuus\\_Toimialatutkimus 2020\\_osa\\_1](#)

# Aim of the Growth Deal

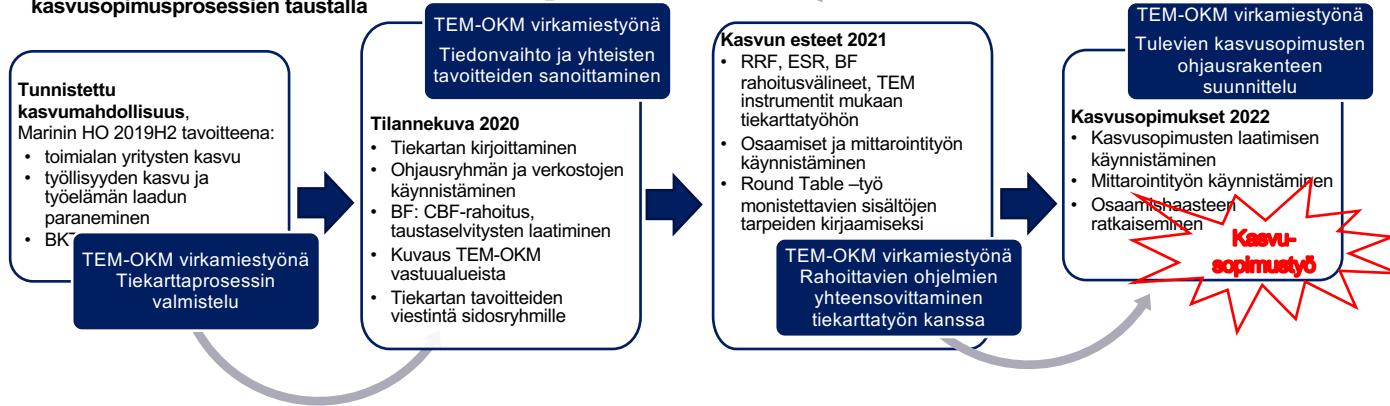


- The objective of the Growth Deal is to jointly agree between the public and private sectors of the steps by which both parties aim to achieve goals jointly agreed in order to achieve sustainable growth in society.
- Economic growth alone is not enough; other common societal goals, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, must also be taken into account. Each state will build its own development path to implement them in business activities.
- **Growth agreements are a means of initiating dialogue with companies at a level that takes into account the challenges of new innovations, sustainable growth and renewing of industries.**

# Renewal of the co-operation of public sector

## LUOVA TALOUS

Luovan talouden tiekarttatyö  
kasvusopimusprosessien taustalla



Prosesi kohti julkisten toimijoiden työn uudistumista:

Tavoitteena on yritysten liiketoiminnan uudistumisen aikaansaaminen eri liiketoimintaympäristöissä tai ekosysteemeissä jotka jo lähtökohtaisesti ovat joutuneet kohtaamaan globaalina muutoksesta. Keskeisin työ on ollut sovittaa yhteen tunnistettujen kasvun pullonkaulojen ratkaisemiseen liittyvä toimenpiteet, niiden toteuttamisen vastuu eri hallinnon aloilla sekä julkisen rahoituksen ohjaaminen muutosprosessia tukevien hankkeiden toteuttamiseen. Muutoksen tunnistaminen ja siihen liittyminen vaatii pitkäjänteistä työtä kaikilla hallinnon ja yritystoiminnan tasolla.



dialogue

# Deal Memo

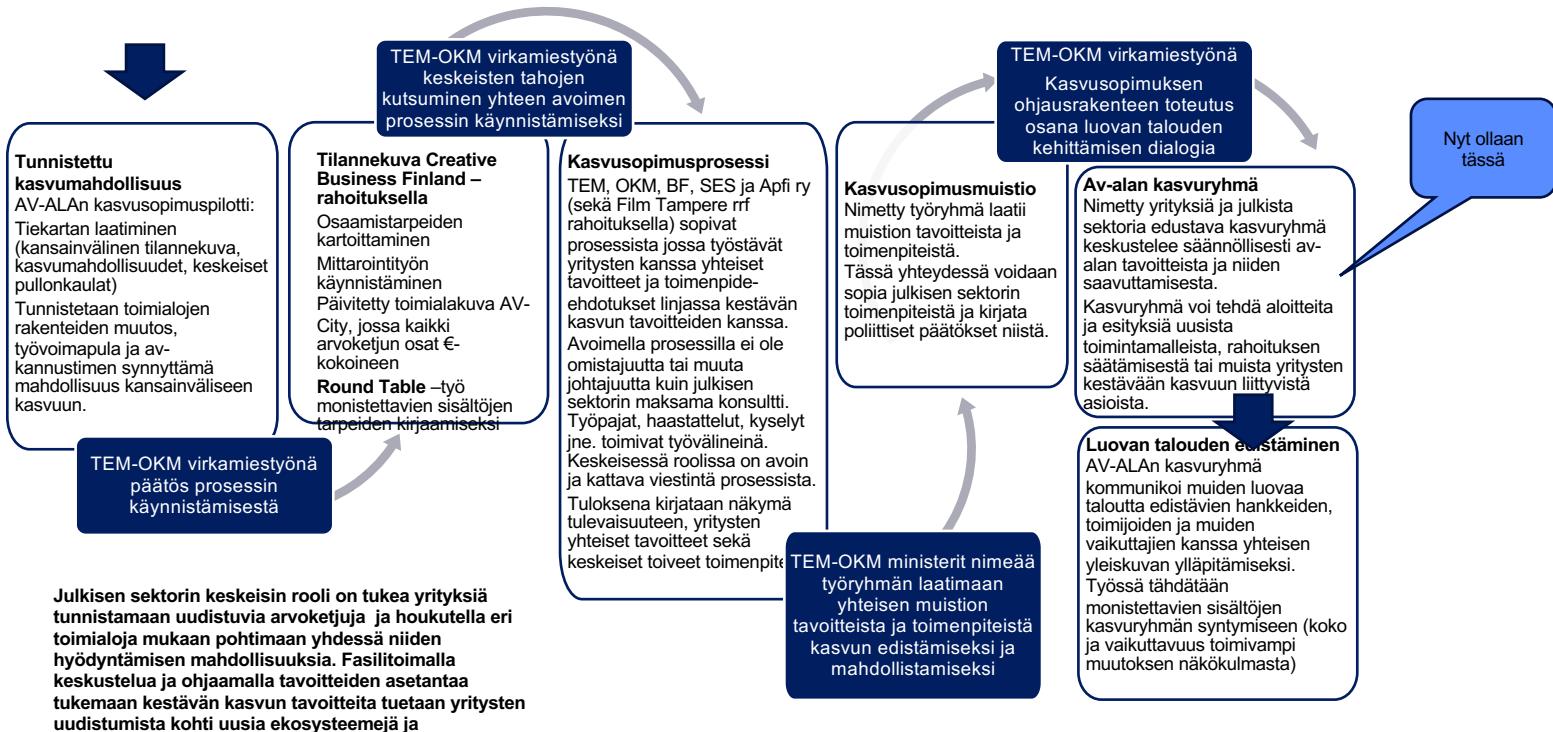


- Public and private sector work together towards **common goals** and commit to investing together in sustainable growth.
- The scope of businesses, new ecosystems or interfaces of sectors, the direction of the future and the measures and growth resources will be worked on together and **understood in the same way**.
- In continuous dialogue, services promoting growth can be formulated in an **agile manner** together with the business sector. For example, the identification of new **competence needs** in working life and the transfer to training programmes will be speeded up.
- Resources will be allocated in accordance with common objectives. The impact and significance of the measures taken will be measured and monitored using **jointly agreed indicators**.
- An operating model will be agreed for agile support to companies in adapting to the global situation or market changes.
- The memo will include the definition of the business ecosystem in accordance with the Growth Deal and a proposal for how to maintain continuous dialogue between the public and private sectors.
- In the future, the memorandum will serve as a basis for dialogue, to which new objectives and measures will be updated.

# What is biodesign?

Biodesign is the use of living organisms in design. Its processes can be used in the creation of fashion, textiles, furniture and architecture. Nonprofits, design companies and universities around the world increasingly implement biodesign practices into research and product development.

# Pilot: Audiovisual Growth Deal



# Textile and Fashion Ecosystem

## Raw materials / fibers

Infinitex Fiber Company  
Spinnova  
Ioncell  
Fortum  
Metsä Spring  
Nordic Bioproducts Group  
Biocelosol

## Education & research

Aalto University, Lapin yliopisto ,  
Helsingin yliopisto, LAB, Metropolia,  
HAMK, Savonia, XAMK, TAMK  
VTT, Syke, Luke  
Keuda

## Associations

STJM  
Fashion Finland  
Ornamo  
Kaupan liitto  
Teknologiateollisuus  
(Muoti- ja urheilukauppa ry)

## Financing/Funding

Private financing: FiBAN, Maki VC,  
Innovestor, other VCs, banks  
Public funding: BF, ELY, EU funding,  
Ilmatorahasto, Tesi  
Public innovation fund: Sitra  
...

## Recycling

Lounais-Suomen Jätehuolto  
Rester  
Dafecor

## Brands

Luhta Sportswear Company  
Manna & Co. (Finlayson, Makia, Sasta  
Vallila), Lapuan Kankurit  
Frenn Myssyfarmi Papu Design  
Marimekko Halti Touchpoint  
Reima, By Hinders, Vain Fashion Group  
Pure Waste Textiles etc., see [stjm.fi](http://stjm.fi)

## Technology – tarjoajia vai asioita?!

3D: yritykset tunnistettava  
Virtual fashion: The Fabricant  
AI: yritykset tunnistettava  
Digital product passport: Ixio,  
Second Thought, Solita  
Production technologies: Andritz,  
Valmet, Sulzer  
...

## Government

TEM  
OKM  
YM  
MMM  
...

## Materials, manufacturing etc. Distribution

Materials: Saimaa Wool, Kulta Villa,  
Foxa etc.  
Manufacturing: Orneule, Holopainen etc.  
Dyeing, finishing, printing: PMK,  
Lappajärven värväämö, Printscorpio

BUSINESS  
FINLAND

Retail: Kekäle, Stockmann  
D2C  
Online: Zalando, Boozt, Amazon  
Second hand

## Resale, repair, textile care

EMMY  
Relove  
Ninyes  
FabPatch  
Menddie

Brandien take back/resale-palvelut .  
mm. Nanso, Luhta, Marimekko, Papu,  
Pomppa sekä korjaus-/huoltotakuut mm. Voglia, Frenn, Joutsen

\*mukailleen Alice Labs selvitys

# Textile and Fashion Ecosystem

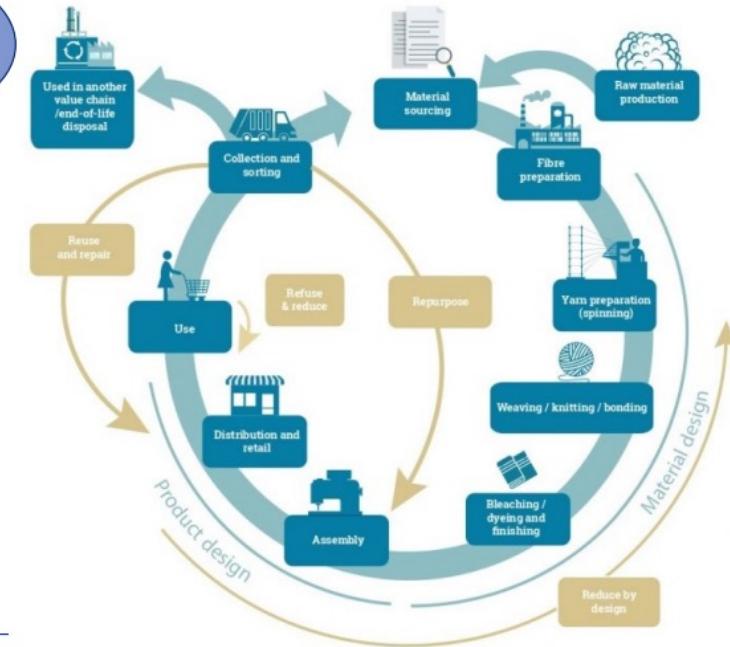
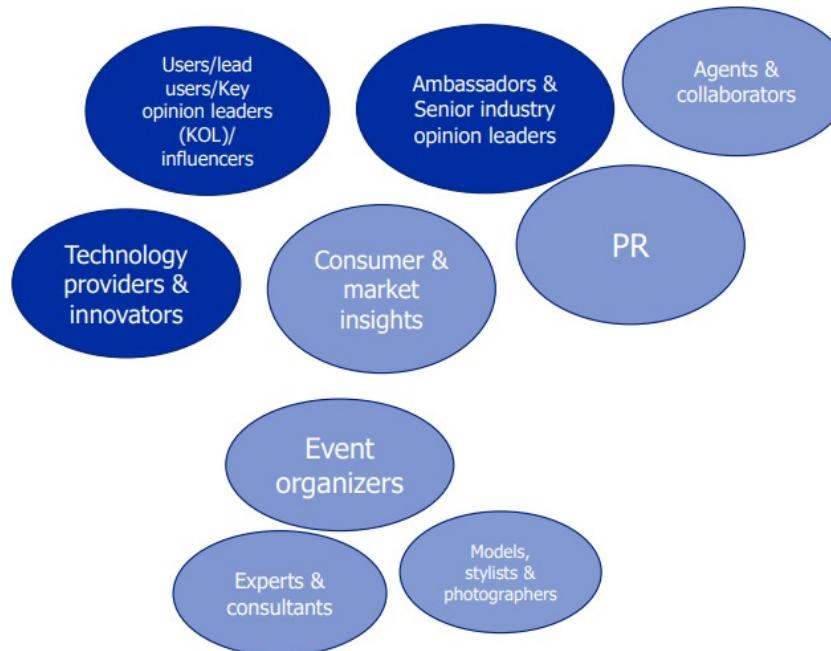




Table 2. Futures Table of identified uncertainty factors and their development options

Changing climate	Fresh water supply	Availability of land grown raw materials	Amount of income to dispense	Tightness of regulation	Demand	Utilization of digitalization	Supply chains on the move	Workforce availability
The world is united in Publications of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment Enterprises • 2023:15	Strong regional players	(Traditional) biobased materials become large land are conserved	Steady growth of middle class and income levels	Europe is the most strictly regulated production location in the world	Market polarization with some using a greater portion of their income on textiles while some significantly limit purchases	Supply chain optimization through data	New innovations made possible by improved cooperation across industries	Production processes in Europe suffer from a lack of employees
countries	diversity loss through habitat and consumer vigilance. Biodiversity conservation has been required	High inflation has significantly impacted the PPP. Extra expenses have been minimized.	Regulation targeting the end-use of textiles takes effect and circulation of resources becomes mandatory	Fast fashion is unavailable. Companies are focused on producing slow fashion with limited lines	Manufacturing of smart textiles with safety and comfort features	Circular economy based industrial parks emerge in Europe	Automisation solves the lack of employees and enables bringing supply chains nearer to home markets	
	Significant loss of biodiversity has wiped away many species of plants and animals, jeopardizing nature's services	Increases in income inequality and a diminishing middle class has resulted in concentration of wealth	China and the US place significant environmental restrictions on the manufacturing of textiles	Sharing economy gains preference among consumers and demand is directed away from purchasing to renting services	Technology enabled fibre recycling	A decentralised supply chain across various countries and smaller units	Europe is the world's textile hub for professionals around the globe and attracts top talent	

Dark blue Scenario 1: Europe of new materials

Green Scenario 2: World of decentralized production

Light blue Scenario 3: Flourishing circular textile economy

These uncertainty factors and their development options form the basis of the three change scenarios prepared for the year 2035.

# Lessons learned?



- Often, for the first time, the different parties in the value chain sit around the same table thinking about renewal and the challenges it brings.
- Forming a common image and language across administrative boundaries and in different parts of the value chain is often missing
- There is work to be done to coordinate existing public measures and instruments
- No one has taken a stand to ensure new kinds of competence, as the ecosystem has not been examined from that perspective.
- Dialogue is needed