

commission: OSCE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Council
subject: Towards a strategy of cooperation between the OSCE and the European Union to counter terrorism and cyberwarfare ?
Author: Finland

Finland is a parliamentary representative republic with both a popularly elected president, whose role is mostly ceremonial, and a parliament with a cabinet and a prime minister. Finland has a strong history of multi-party politics, with no one party having majority control for long. Nowadays, the republic of Finland is led by Sauli Niinistö elected president a first time in 2012 and a second time the 28 of January, 2018. First conservative president elected for five decades, states that the struggle for human right it's his fight. For that, he thinks that peace it's the most important contribution we can make to human rights.

Finland's take place in different organizations. First of all it has been a member of the European Union since 1995, and also of the eurozone. Finland holds 13 seats in the European Parliament and held the revolving presidency of the Council of the EU twice, in 1999 and 2006. Finland is a member country of the Schengen Area since March 25, 2001. Finland also joined the United Nations in 1995. The country is also a member of NATO partnership for Peace. Finally, Finland is not only a member of the Nordic Council, Furthermore, both Nordic cooperation and cooperation among the Nordic and Baltic countries in cyber security issues is close. but also of the OSCE, an organization for security and co-operation in Europe. This organization has been created in Helsinki, the capital of Finland. Ever since, Finland has been regarded as a strong supporter of the OSCE in its aim to ensure wide-ranging security.

Finland has held the enviable position of being amongst the most peaceful countries in respect of political violence of any sort. . The capability of any type of terrorist to launch an attack in Finland is limited. As Finland is a wealthy and well-functioning modern democracy, it has numerous advantages in its favor. The police force is respected by the community, well resourced, well equipped and able to implement methods of operation that compare well with any others internationally. Despite its long and often remote borders, both land and maritime, the state has strong and well-functioning border and immigration controls. Therefore Finns tend to believe that internationally, Finland is viewed as inoffensive: it provides no reasons for anyone to wish it harm and therefore the country faces no risks. The fight against terrorism calls for broad-based international cooperation, which Finland promotes by developing the exchange of information and by sharing best practices, experiences and knowhow. The European Union provides Finland with an important channel of influence as well as a security community whose external relations efforts to combat terrorism and internal security measures within the Member States enhance our ability to fight terrorism. As an active member of the international community, Finland is capable of safeguarding its national interests also by means of foreign policy and contributing to international security cooperation. Arms control regimes, arrangements and international cooperation towards the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction play a vital role in the fight against terrorism. The strategy used by Finland against the terrorism is first of all, prevention by identifying threats at an early stage, addressing risk factors and increasing awareness of the factors that contribute to the threat of terrorism. Then, detection. Finland is an active and dependable actor in the international detection of terrorism. Moreover, combatting terrorism, the aim is to protect life and health.

Finland has no general data security law. The data security requirements are set in various laws. The Personal Data Act sets forth general data security requirements. However, the security obligations are not specific and it is the data controllers' responsibility to ensure that adequate measures are implemented. For cyber warfare, Finland is enhancing the authorities cyber capabilities. The Finnish defense forces will continue to build up cyber defense capabilities by enhancing intelligence and control capabilities, international cooperation and military intelligence-gathering methods. The capabilities of the Police Cybercrime Center will be strengthened and a network intelligence system equipped with recording platforms will be built. Finland, especially the EU, is a central player in cyber security issues. The EU has formulated a number of common policies on cyber issues, among them the Council Conclusions on Cyber Diplomacy adopted by the Council of the European Union in February 2015.

The cyber domain and cyber security have become an important aspect of Finland's foreign and security policy. Since cyber threats do not respect national borders, we must first and foremost

strengthen international cooperation in cybersecurity. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs coordinates this international activity. The Foreign Ministry coordinates Finland's participation in international cooperation and takes an active part in global, regional and bilateral discussion of the cyber domain. In the international dialogue Finland promotes the consistent implementation of the open dissemination of information and freedom of expression, and emphasises non-discrimination. Finland, together with the other EU countries, considers that the agreements and standards pertaining to international law are also applicable to the cyber domain, and that their interpretation in this regard shall be deepened.