

TERRORISM AND FINLAND

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With the terrorist strikes of September 11th, 2001, the world woke up to a new reality. The events became a watershed in international relations and initiated new thinking on security issues. The Madrid bombings on 11 March 2004 made the threat of terrorism tangibly visible in the area of the European Union as well. In addition, for its part, the unresolved situation in Chechnya has fuelled terrorism in Russia.

Terrorism is a global problem and combating it requires international cooperation. Finland, as a loyal member of the international community, participates in counter-terrorism activities. New emphasis has been placed on terrorism in the Government Report on Security and Defence Policy, submitted to Parliament in September 2004. For Finland, the most important frameworks in counter-terrorism activities are the EU, the UN, the OSCE, the Council of Europe and other international organisations. The UN continues to play the key role as provider of international norms. When it comes to practical matters, the European Union is the central frame of reference for Finland.

Several authorities participate in counter-terrorism activities in Finland: the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate authorities (specifically the National Bureau of Investigation, the Security Police and the Frontier Guard), the Ministry of Justice, the Government Secretariat for EU affairs, the Office of the Prosecutor General, Financial Supervision, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defence, and the Defence Forces, among others. Coordination among the different actors is important, in order to ensure efficiency.

The first *Terrorism and Finland* report was issued in the autumn of 2001. The report details Finland's position on terrorism and the activities of various Government branches in combating terrorism as well as Finnish participation in international counter-terrorism cooperation. This report updates the previous report of 14 May 2003.

1. General views on Finnish counter-terrorism activities

Terrorism as a phenomenon

There have been many attempts to define terrorism but no generally accepted definition exists. Common to various definitions is that terrorist violence is perceived as an instrument of a certain political agenda and that it is separate from common crime. Terrorists generally seek the greatest possible publicity with the strikes, which contain an element of surprise, and whose victims are randomly targeted.

In the Strategy for Securing the Functions Vital to Society (Government Resolution of 27 November 2003) it is defined that an offender performs an act of terrorism if his or her purpose is to 1) arouse grave fear among the population, 2) unduly force a government or any other authority or an international organisation to do or tolerate something or leave something undone, 3) unduly repeal or change a country's constitution or significantly shake its legal system or cause particularly extensive damage to its economy or its basic structures, or 4) cause particularly extensive damage to the financial circumstances of an international organisation or the basic structures of such an organisation.

Throughout history, terrorism has been present in different societies and in different forms. Its underlying motives can be political or religious. Over the past decades, a nationalistic and regionally limited terrorism mainly aiming to create separate states has yielded, among other things, to religiously motivated terrorism. A new form of terrorism, which operates globally, is devoid of clearly defined objectives and seeks to achieve a large destructive impact, is primarily associated with a network of extremist Islamist groups. The best known of this new kind of international terrorist organisation is al-Qaeda. Governments of Islamic countries and Western countries regarded as supporting them are targets of such terrorism.

State sponsorship of terrorism has diminished since the Cold War years and many current terrorist groups operate without a clear political agenda. At the same time, terrorist networks and cooperation between terrorist groups have intensified and funding for terrorism has become a multinational business. The connections between terrorism and international organised crime have increased. Globalisation, for its part, has created opportunities for the internationalisation of terrorism. There are, however, often underlying factors behind terrorism such as national causes, social inequality and repression. Actions aimed at diminishing these factors will also weaken the breeding ground for terrorism.

The development in the near future will be affected by the measures taken in the aftermath of the Iraq war, the future of the Middle East peace process and the results of combined efforts in counter-terrorism activities of the United States, the European Union and other countries. The struggle to destroy terrorist networks and obliterate their support and operating base will take years, perhaps even decades. Long-term success in the struggle against terrorism largely depends on how the international community can influence factors contributing to the growth of extremist movements, such as economic, social, political and ideological problems and the conflict between modernization and fundamentalist religions. Therefore, long-term commitment, substantial resources and a wide range of measures are required in the fight against terrorism.

The threat of terrorism to Finland

The current assessment is that Finland faces no direct threat posed by international terrorism and that Finland is not considered a probable or prime target for terrorist strikes. However, the possibility of a terrorist strike cannot be excluded. In addition to Finnish targets, terrorists may attempt to strike representatives or facilities in Finland of countries considered prime targets, especially if security measures are deemed lax. Major international events organised in Finland could also be targets for strikes.

Because of globalisation and increased mobility, terrorist strikes in any part of the world may affect Finnish citizens and the conditions under which Finnish companies operate, even if Finnish interests were not a specific target. Finnish peacekeepers, foreign aid workers or tourists may end up as victims of strikes and kidnapping in operating areas most important to terrorists. A terrorist strike anywhere in the EU would have an immediate effect also on Finland as a consequence of the solidarity clause included in the new Constitutional Treaty of the EU.

Terrorists might also use Finnish territory for transit, rest and hiding, and for channelling funds. The opening of borders in Western Europe supports this development because terrorists can now more easily relocate to countries in which the risk of sleeper cells being exposed is deemed low. A new and a significant challenge for Finnish counter-terrorism activities is investigating and blocking terrorist funding channels.

Extremist groups may also try to gain support among immigrant communities in Finland. Recognizing and countering terrorist recruitment channels and activities are issues on which Finland needs to concentrate in the future. According to the latest reports there are individuals residing in Finland who can be regarded as having ties to terrorist activities. There is no information regarding actual terrorist groups operating from Finland.

Terrorism will be one of the central threats for internal security in the future. Finland is part of the Western world, which has become a target for extremist Islamist terrorism. The readiness for counter-terrorism must be kept high on a national level; lest an impression is created that Finland would be an easier target for terrorists due to its remote location, its demography or because of other special factors.

The Finnish position on combating terrorism

Finland condemns terrorism in all its forms. Terrorism is a threat to the implementation of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, as well as to internal security and international peace. Finland underlines the importance of international cooperation and collective action as well as of respect for human rights and for the rule of law in the combat against terrorism, and stresses the following measures:

- Bringing those responsible for terrorist acts to justice;
- Strengthening the role of the United Nations conventions against terrorism;
- Strengthening transatlantic cooperation to combat terrorism (exchange of information, effective inter-authority cooperation, cooperation against the financing of terrorism);
- Concentration of efforts to resolve regional conflicts (in particular the conflict in the Middle East);
- Strengthening the system of international law;
- As preventive action in the long run, eradication of poverty and enhancement of good governance, democracy and respect for human rights in order to help deny terrorist groups a breeding ground;
- Strengthening international instruments on non-proliferation and arms control;
- Underlining the central role of the UN Security Council in the action against terrorism.

Organisation of counter-terrorism activities in Finland

After the September 11th, 2001 terrorist strikes a high-level Government task force was established to monitor the development of the situation and to coordinate terrorism prevention and protection measures. The task force was chaired by Secretary of State Rauno Saari (Prime Minister's Office), and it consisted of top representatives of various Government branches. Subsequent practical work was entrusted to Government agencies and cooperation was pursued on a lower civil servant level. When the war in Iraq broke out in March 2003, the task force convened again to monitor the situation.

Inter-authority practical cooperation has been carried out in several branches and on several levels. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has organised meetings for inter-authority coordination on the execution and reporting of obligation set by the United Nations Security Council, current legislative proposals and on general issues on combating terrorism and terrorist financing. In June 2004, the Ministry of the Interior established an expert group to coordinate the practical aspects of combating terrorism. During the preparations for the summer 2004 European Council, the Prime Minister's Office organised an ad hoc cross-pillar coordination meeting on terrorism issues on the Council's agenda.

In Finland, the responsibility for counter-terrorism activities is allocated among various Government branches. Coordination is secured on the political level and special emphasis is placed on improving inter-branch cooperation in preparedness. On the practical level, the threat of terrorism is addressed in the precautionary measures that are either already implemented or are being prepared by various Government branches, detailed later on in this report. The activities are based on international and national inter-authority cooperation.

According to the Government Report on Security and Defence Policy 2004, new global terrorism has been established as a serious threat to the physical safety of EU citizens. According to the report, the effectiveness of the police in the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorism will be improved. In order to use resources efficiently, inter-authority cooperation and coordination is emphasized in combating terrorism and managing its effects. To this end, the Frontier Guard's operating capacity will be developed, as will be its preparedness for combating terrorism through special expertise and equipment and its powers to take part in combating terrorism.

The Government's Internal Security Programme, adopted in September 2004, set as the goal for combating terrorism that Finland shall not become a target of terrorist acts nor shall terrorist acts be executed or planned in Finland. The strategic guidelines of the programme are: (1) The police are responsible for practical measures in combating terrorism in Finland and that activities are based on international cooperation, (2) activities are based on the EU's strategic guidelines on combating terrorism, (3) pre-emption of terrorist strikes is effective and (4) nationally, the preparedness for combating terrorism will be maintained at a high level.

On 27 November 2003, the Government adopted a Resolution on a Strategy for Securing the Functions Vital to Society. According to the Resolution, the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for coordinating all functions related to combating terrorism. When it comes to developing internal security, intelligence activities aimed at exposing serious crime, including terrorism, are in the forefront.

2. Measures taken in the different sectors of administration

Legislation

The measures required by the EU's Framework Decision on combating terrorism have been implemented by amendments to legislation in effect as of the beginning of February 2003. A new chapter – chapter 34a – on terrorist offences, added to the Criminal Code, contains provisions on the punishment applied to offences committed with terrorist intention (section 1) and to the preparation of such offences (section 2), the offence of directing a terrorist group (section 3), the facilitation of the activities of a terrorist group (section 4), and the financing of terrorism (section 5). It also contains a definitions provision (section 6), a provision on the right of prosecution (section 7) and a provision determining the liability of legal persons (section 8). Certain minor amendments were also made to the Criminal Code and the Coercive Measures Act was adjusted accordingly.

Section 1 of the new chapter on terrorist offences provides for such offences for which an increased sentence may be passed when the offence has been committed with terrorist intention. The list of offences in section 1 corresponds to the list of offences included in the Framework Decision and, almost without exception, such offences were already subject to punishment before the enactment of the new provisions. The provisions relating to terrorist groups (sections 3 and 4) are entirely new. 'Facilitation of the activities of a terrorist group' means certain acts, which are committed with the intention of facilitating the criminal activities of a terrorist group as referred to in sections 1 and 2. Section 5 is the earlier section 9b of Chapter 34 concerning the financing of terrorism, with certain adjustments, which is partly based on the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and partly on the aforementioned Framework Decision. Section 6 defines 'terrorist intention', 'terrorist group' and 'international organisation'. Under section 7, a decision on prosecution in respect of offences referred to in this chapter shall be made by the Prosecutor General.

Finland ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism on 28 June 2002. The Convention and the national implementing legislation entered into force on 28 July 2002. The new provisions prohibiting the financing of terrorism were later, in the context of the national implementation of the EU Framework Decision on combating terrorism, inserted as such in a new chapter of the Criminal Code on terrorist offences.

In Finland, the implementation of the relevant UN and EU instruments pertaining to the freezing of funds required amendment of the Act on the Enforcement of Certain Obligations of Finland as a Member of the United Nations and of the European Union (Sanctions Act) (659/1967) and of Chapter 46 of the Criminal Code. The amendments to the national legislation entered into force in May 2002.

The Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing issued by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) are partly implemented in Finland by the amendments made to the Act on the Detection and Prevention of Money Laundering (Money Laundering Act), which entered into force on 1 June 2003. The most relevant amendment is the extension of the obligation to report suspected cases of money laundering to also concern transactions, which are suspected of having links to the financing of terrorism.

National economy

The terrorist attacks of 2001 increased the instability of the economy, strengthened threat scenarios and, incurred costs in various sectors of the economy such as logistics, tourism and insurance. The immediate effects of the attacks on the economy have mainly disappeared but additional costs are still created for example by the increased control and supervision. The indirect effects of terrorism can be seen in the prolonged recession in the world economy.

The continued threat of terrorism and the prolonged Iraq war, following the terrorist attacks, have for their part affected the international economic development in many ways. Firstly, the atmosphere of uncertainty is a major negative factor affecting investments and other long-term economic activity. Secondly, deficits in the United States' economy throw a shadow on the growth prospects of the world economy. The adjustment may require a deep decline in the value of the U.S. dollar, which would weaken the competitiveness of our export sector. Should the dollar continue to weaken, another threat would be that the already record-high dollar price of crude oil would continue to climb.

The Finnish economy has been affected by the impulses of the international economy mainly through the price of oil and a weak export market. The Ministry of Finance already forecasts lower national growth for next year specifically due to the prospects of the international economy.

The events following September 11th were a sort of 'stress test' for the international finance system. The effective cooperation between the central banks can especially be lauded for having prevented the crisis from escalating in the international finance market. The threat of terrorism has solidified international cooperation both in the EU and beyond it (among others, an EU directive concerning taxation of savings, and negotiations on how to tackle tax havens).

Internal security

Terrorism is mainly being countered by inter-authority cooperation between the intelligence services and the police and border guard organisations. Improving the cooperation and exchange of information between these two central actors has been a consistent objective of the Finnish Government. Investigating and blocking funding channels for terrorism, in order to reduce the operating capabilities of terrorists, require effective international cooperation and are an integral part of criminal investigation. Effective border controls on the (EU's) external borders constitute an important preventive measure in countering terrorism. The development of a common border security system for the European Union will for its part provide the border authorities the necessary powers – legal and functional - for participating in counter-terrorism.

In Finland, the police are responsible for practical measures against terrorism. The police are responsible for leadership in special situations and for practical execution of tasks in internal security. However, maintenance of border security also partly means countering terrorist acts, for which the Frontier Guard has suitable personnel and equipment. The legislation concerning the Frontier Guard is currently being completely revised and the plan is to increase the Frontier Guard's readiness to respond to special situations in internal security by providing the Frontier Guard's expertise and equipment to counter-terrorism and to other special operations led by the police. In this way the new tasks of the Frontier Guard would be in line with the tasks mentioned in the Government Report on Security and Defence Policy. The proposed legislation would also provide the Frontier Guard the wherewithal for self-protection against terrorist strikes in accordance with the Government Resolution on Securing the Functions Vital to Society.

Countering terrorist strikes requires effective prevention, that is, collecting, combining and analyzing information. Exchange of information between the authorities and other central actors will be improved nationally and internationally. Through inter-authority cooperation the police, customs, and border authorities have also noted the increased threat of terrorism. It is also important to inform the rescue authorities of terrorism-related threats and dangers so that, in case of a terrorist strike, rescue operations and the protection of citizens can be conducted effectively.

In June 2004, the Ministry of the Interior has established an inter-branch expert group on counter-terrorism. The tasks of the group are to monitor the international and national counter-terrorism situation, to compile situation pictures guided by the police in order to assess security threats for Finland, Finnish citizens, people residing in Finland or Finnish interests; to monitor and evaluate inter-authority cooperation and the need for development and know-how; as well as to make the necessary proposals for steps to be taken for preparedness against terrorism. Additionally, the group can provide assistance in public information tasks. The members of the group can also make terrorism-related expert statements or assessments in the public media, if needed.

The Ministry of the Interior has set up a group for the amendment of legislation on executive assistance rendered by the Defence Forces to the police. The Ministry of Defence and the Defence Staff, among others, are part of the group. It has been proposed (Government proposal 187/2004 vp) that the Act on the Provision of Assistance by the Defence Forces to the Police be revised so that the police, in order to prevent or stop ongoing terrorist crimes, would have the right to receive such indispensable assistance from the Defence Forces that entails the use of military force. In this executive assistance situation, the 'use of military force' would specifically mean using armoured vehicles, naval vessels or military aircraft.

The current Act on executive assistance does not lend itself well to situations requiring the use of military force. So far, no situation has arisen where assistance requiring the use of military force would have been necessary. However, the events on September 11th in the United States proved that a terrorist act can be carried out as a suicide attack with wider consequences than hitherto. The most serious terrorist acts can be carried out by using equipment requiring the use of military force to counter. The use of military force means using military equipment stronger in firepower than the personal weapon of a soldier. Even though it is extremely unlikely that these kinds of acts would be carried out against Finland or targets in Finland, the legislation should be amended accordingly so that it would facilitate immediate counter-operations to control the situation and to stop criminal activity.

The Ministry of the Interior would request assistance from the Ministry of Defence and the decision to use military force would be made by the Government. However, it is possible that the threat of a terrorist strike arises completely by surprise or on such short notice that the Government cannot form a quorum. In this

case, the Defence Staff would make the decision upon a request from the supreme police command. The Government would then have to be informed immediately of the request and the decision on executive assistance so that it would still have the opportunity to act on the situation at hand.

Transport and communications

Terrorism-related threats specifically concern the field of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Already in the 1960's aircraft hijackings, which can be regarded as terrorism, became common. Later on strikes against various forms of transportation or strikes carried out using them have become a commonplace form of terrorism. Even attacks on the electronic communication and information systems can slow down the normal functioning of society and cause danger to the population. Systems can also be used for internal communication within terrorist organisations. So far, Finland has been spared from these kinds of situations but due to the international characteristic of the threat, Finland has undertaken wide-ranging actions aimed at preventing strikes and limiting their possible destructive effects.

The European Commission issued a Regulation on 16 December 2002 on establishing common rules in the field of civil aviation security. The Regulation entered into force on 19 January 2003 in all EU Member States. The Member States are responsible for arranging security checks in airports for passengers, baggage, mail, cargo, catering stores and supplies and staff to the extent stipulated in the Regulation. The EU has also issued further implementation regulations on the basic Regulation. In Finland, national regulations are included in an Act on security checks in civil aviation. Finland raised the security readiness and security levels after 11 September and they will be maintained at a high level also in the future. Since January 2003, all baggage at Finnish airports has been subject to security checks and screening. At the same time, stricter regulations concerning carry-on items and substances in carry-on baggage have been introduced. In addition to surveillance, security measures also comprise other actions that have been implemented in cooperation with the authorities, the Civil Aviation Administration and flight operators. In an international comparison, security surveillance and security measures are at a good level in Finland.

On 9 to 13 December 2002, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) adopted a number of amendments to the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) including the new International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code). The ISPS Code introduced maritime security measures, contributing to the fight against terrorism. The European Union later on also required similar actions in its own legislation. Finnish national legislation (three Acts), The IMO code and the EU's security check regulation entered into force on 1 July 2004. National implementation of the new obligations was successfully taken care of by the due date. By the beginning of July, port safety structures had been renewed and the Finnish Maritime Administration had inspected and approved the safety plans of ports and vessels and issued regulations on the provision of security information prior to ships' entry into port. Inter-authority cooperation has been agreed upon and the necessary personnel at authorities, in ports and onboard vessels have been trained. The police determine the threat levels in navigation and the Frontier Guard receives the alerts. Cooperation between the police, the customs and the border authorities is crucial in concrete ISPS code threat situations. In an international comparison, security surveillance and security measures are at a good level in Finland.

At the moment there is an ongoing investigation of the capability of railroads and road transports to counter terrorist type attacks and to limit their effects.

From the beginning of 2005, new international agreements on measures to counter terrorist threats in the carriage of dangerous goods enter into force. The agreements and the related EU legislation are binding for road and rail transport and are recommendations for aviation as well as navigation and shipping. Every company involved in the transport of dangerous goods must have a safety plan detailing measures to prevent harmful and violent acts. National legislation pertaining to the matter is being drafted at the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Additionally, regulations on safety measures, safety plans and safety training pertaining to the carriage of dangerous goods are being prepared under the Ministry's guidance.

The need and objectives for furthering national information security are linked to safeguarding the functioning of the information society. Even though the effects of the ever-widening applications of information technology are mainly positive, there are also inherent dangers, which may threaten the safety of citizens and the smooth functioning of various organisations in the society. On 4 September 2003, the Government adopted a National Information Security Strategy. The strategy received the European Information Security Award in

November 2003. On 17 October 2003, the Ministry of Transport and Communications established a national Information Security Advisory Board to support the coordination of the measures detailed in the strategy and to monitor the implementation of the strategy. The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority is responsible for executing the tasks of the national information security authority. It has established an information security unit called the Computer Emergency Response Team and several groups for inter-authority and inter-community cooperation. The Computer Emergency Response Team, among other things, publishes press releases and provides warnings on information security threats. From the beginning of September 2004, a new Act on the Protection of Privacy and Data Security in Telecommunications entered into force, aimed at safeguarding the confidentiality and privacy of telecommunications and furthering the information security of telecommunications.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications has issued regulations to its subordinate organisations on counter-terrorism measures. They require maintenance of operational readiness, a readiness to rapidly intensify measures taken and an ability to minimize the consequences of possible danger situations.

The defence administration

For its part, the defence administration evaluates the development of and threats to the security and defence environment. The Defence Forces are responsible for the protection of their troops and of targets against possible terrorist strikes. The content and application of the rules for the use of force pertaining to protection are currently being reviewed. The threat of strikes must specifically be taken into account during international crisis management and peacekeeping operations. If needed, the Defence Forces may provide executive assistance to other authorities in order to support their counter-terrorist measures or consequence management.

The defence administration has, since 11 September 2001, intensified its cooperation with other authorities, in particular with the police. The Ministry of Defence and the Defence Staff have attended meetings of the working group preparing the amendment of the Act on the Provision of Assistance by the Defence Forces to the Police. The Defence Forces were also represented in a working group chaired by the police, which discussed measures to be taken by various authorities in cases of hijack of aircraft. During the summer 2004, the defence administration participated in the RENEGADE-exercise (an aircraft hijacking situation) in cooperation with other authorities. Based on lessons learned from that exercise the decision-making and modus operandi patterns have been further improved.

The Defence Forces have started preparing the measures needed for providing various forms of executive assistance to the police in demanding situations and other special situations. Owing to their own tasks, the Defence Forces have capabilities that can be of use to other authorities as well. The powers of the Defence Forces in a situation involving a terrorist strike or a plausible threat of terrorism are still being examined.

All military services develop defence against chemical, biological and radiological substances as well as NBC defence medicine capabilities. This development will be conducted in cooperation with other authorities. The best-trained and best-equipped troops will also be used in crisis management tasks abroad.

As part of analyzing new threats, the defence administration has also improved its capabilities for analysing terrorism and issues linked to terrorism. The Defence Forces have developed their inter-authority and international cooperation in terrorism-related information exchange. At the same time, methods and capabilities have been created for issuing terrorism-related threat warnings to foreign countries, to Finns deployed in crisis management operations and to other pertinent government branches, specifically to the police and to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Defence has also started working on tailoring its crisis and emergency public information arrangements for situations similar to terrorist strikes.

The defence administration further considers other appropriate national and international measures as a contribution to the action against terrorism. International cooperation in this respect would take place, among others, within the frameworks of the European Union and NATO's Partnership for Peace. The defence administration has participated in international exercises under the auspices of the Proliferation Security Initiative. The objective of this cooperation is to impede and stop transports suspected of carrying illicit shipments on the ground, at sea and in the air in order to prevent weapons of mass destruction from falling into the hands of terrorists.

Energy supply

Insofar as energy supply is concerned, the preparedness for crisis situations consists of the following elements: a diversified energy supply, with a low dependence on oil; adequate emergency stocks of reserve fuels for natural gas (light and heavy fuel oil) and emergency stocks of crude and petroleum products; and systems for rationing the use of fuel, electricity and district heating. After September 2001, the energy companies increased surveillance at oil refineries and at power plants. The threat of terrorism has been taken into account in the construction and operation regulations and requirements for new nuclear energy plants.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) drafted a plan after September 2001, according to which Member States shall prepare themselves for contributing to the oil market with a total of two million barrels of oil per day, either by means of saving energy, by increasing oil production or by using strategic oil stocks. Finland's contribution is 0.5 % and it can be made, when necessary, by using oil stocks, subject to the provisions of national law.

Increasing attention needs to be paid to the safety of large dams. There are 37 such dams in Finland, which can endanger people or cause great material destruction (so called P-dams) should they burst. These dams must have updated danger assessments and safety plans in which preparedness for various danger situations regarding the dams, including terrorist strikes, is detailed.

Food safety

The main food safety threat is the use of microbes or bio-toxins, capable of creating illnesses, to contaminate the international food industry and supply chain products and the possibility that such products might also find their way to Finnish consumers. However, basic food supply in Finland is largely based on domestic primary products. The risk of such sabotage at the national or regional level in Finland is significantly smaller. The Finnish food safety authorities support the development and implementation of a national quality strategy for the food industry. Quality and safety controls covering the entire chain of production play a significant role in the prevention of possible sabotage of foodstuffs and in the limitation of the effects of such sabotage.

The authorities responsible for water supply have issued a white paper (15 April 2004) on preparedness in special situations in water supply. On 27 February 2004, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry established a working group tasked to come up with recommendations and guidelines on how to prepare the management of water supply in special situations as well as to make recommendations on how to develop the crisis classification of waterworks.

The threats imposed by possible terrorist attacks or acts of individual disturbed persons have been underlined in the instructions, risk analyses and training prepared for the food industry and trade sector. Accordingly, increasing attention has been paid to public access controls, recruitment of personnel and security in the use of external service providers. Food safety controls have been increased.

The decentralised and network structure of production helps this sector survive the effects of individual attacks. Thus, the greatest negative effects would be more of a psychological nature. Some fields of production, however, are vulnerable to terrorism or vandalism. Fur farming and genetically modified plant engineering have been subjected to vandalism.

If bioterrorism is suspected of having been used against primary food production, the preparedness systems set up for serious animal disease epidemics, which encompass central, provincial and municipal level authorities, are also available for use. In 2003, the National Veterinary and Food Research Institute of Finland organised meetings with the Defence Forces and the police in order to discuss counter-bioterrorism tasks. Other cooperating bodies in bioterrorism situations are the National Public Health Institute, the Helsinki University Central Hospital and the University of Helsinki.

Health care

Health care threat scenarios consist of large epidemics, managing dangerous contagious diseases, radiation and other environmental disasters, chemical threats as well as the difficulties related to the availability of hospital equipment and drugs during crisis situations.

Although there is no direct threat of bioterrorism in Finland, the health care authorities have increased their preparedness to respond to biological attacks. Some years ago, the phenomenon of sending envelopes containing white powder showed that international examples are imitated in Finland as well. No threat situation can be ignored because the consequences of a real biological strike are serious and wide-ranging. Bioterrorism countermeasures require effective inter-authority cooperation.

Within the framework of the European Union, Finland participates in the preparation of programmes to address the threat of biological, chemical and radio-nuclear terrorism. The cooperation has resulted in the elaboration of EU standards applicable to preparedness and responses to such threats.

In June 2002, the ministers of health of the Nordic Countries concluded a framework agreement on emergency planning in the health care sector. The objective of the agreement is to improve the preparedness of the respective countries, through joint measures and procurements, to respond to possible threats of terrorism. As a measure taken in implementation of the agreement, a common Nordic smallpox vaccination strategy has been prepared.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health has issued new instructions on emergency planning for hospital districts and health care centres. Improvements of laboratory facilities for the analysis of dangerous microbes as well as enhanced Nordic cooperation are ongoing. The need to revise the practices applied to national stockpiles of medicines is currently being examined by working groups, in the light of the latest risk analyses. In order to ensure the availability of specific drugs for the treatment that would have to be given to victims of biological, chemical or radio-nuclear terrorism, stockpiles have been supplemented.

Based on the Strategy for Securing the Functions Vital to Society, a preparedness development programme has been set up for the health branch. The programme has been instrumental in improving the expert guidance system and initial stage response capacities against biological and chemical threats as well as in improving the abilities of the entire health care system to diagnose and treat new and contagious diseases caused by dangerous microbes.

Instructions have also been issued for health care staff regarding medical examinations and treatment needed by patients who have possibly been exposed to anthrax, as well as on the quality and utilisation of necessary protective clothes and respiration protectors. Instructions on decontamination of premises containing anthrax bacteria have been issued to hospitals and health care centres. The stocks and quality of smallpox vaccinations have been verified. The stocks are adequate for protecting the entire population of Finland.

In respect of environmental health, the most significant threat is the possible contamination of water and sewer systems. In emergency training, particular attention has been paid to concealing the weak spots of establishments that were found during risk analyses, and to security aspects in recruiting personnel and outsourcing services. The importance of surveillance of the quality of water has also been underlined.

In Finland, the preparedness for radiological emergencies is generally good, but in the near future, the environmental radiation-monitoring network needs to be renewed. A project for renewing the national radiation monitoring system during the years 2005-07 is about to begin. The measurement capabilities of local laboratories have been enhanced. In addition, radiation-monitoring enhancement requires that inert gas analysis capabilities be further developed.

The health care personnel have been provided with training, including practical exercises, in the identification and prevention of terrorist threats.

3. Finnish participation in international cooperation against terrorism

General

Finland mainly participates in international counter-terrorism activities within the framework of the EU, the UN, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) of NATO, the OSCE and other international organisations. Finland fully implements its obligations under international conventions and aims in various ways at strengthening cooperation in the fight against terrorism. Finland has actively supported counter-terrorism activities as one of the principal areas of transatlantic cooperation between the EU and the US. International action and cooperation mainly take place in the fields of justice and home affairs, resolution of regional conflicts, and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, Finland engages in bilateral cooperation in particular with the competent authorities of those states that play a key role in the international action against terrorism.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs supports the use of preventive measures in the fight against terrorism and further improves its diplomatic missions' regular reporting on terrorist threats. The missions assist Finns in possible special situations. The capacity of the missions and their public information activities will be developed.

The United Nations

During the last three decades, a wide-ranging and encompassing network of conventions has been created within the framework of the United Nations. The conventions obligate parties to the treaty to investigate terrorist crimes under their domestic laws and to take measures for the prosecution of persons responsible for such offences unless they are extradited to another competent state. The twelve conventions and protocols to combat terrorism, negotiated within the framework of the United Nations, lay down a foundation for concomitant national provisions of law and establish common practices for the international action against terrorism.

Finland is a party to all UN conventions and protocols on suppressing terrorism and has been an active participant in the ongoing negotiations aimed at changing the 1988 Convention and its Annex for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Finland's position is that general agreement should be actively sought on a comprehensive convention on the elimination of terrorism and on the convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism so that the negotiations could be successfully concluded as soon as possible.

The UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) on counter-terrorism, adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, includes binding provisions. All Member States shall report to the Counter-terrorism Committee of the Security Council (CTC) on the steps they have taken to implement the Resolution. Finland has so far submitted four reports to the Committee.

In January 2002, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1390 on measures to be taken with respect to Osama bin Laden, the Al-Qaeda network and the Taliban, replacing earlier sanctions against Taliban controlled areas in Afghanistan. The UN Sanctions Committee maintains a list of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities whose funds and other financial assets and economic resources must be frozen by the UN member States, as required by the Resolution. Resolution 1390 was implemented in the EU through Regulation (2002/881/EC) adopted by the Council in May 2002.

Within the framework of EU cooperation, Finland has aimed at contributing to increase attention to the rights of individuals in the UN Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions. Improvements have already been made, such as the adoption of a statement on de-listing procedures and of Resolution 1452 (2002) introducing humanitarian exceptions to the application of sanctions. The Security Council has also agreed to remove some names from the list. However, these measures are political in nature and they do not provide for sufficient legal protection for the persons concerned. Nor do the measures remove the problem in which persons targeted in asset freezing do not have the opportunity to defend themselves or appeal or have the decision reviewed in a court of law or by an independent expert body. Therefore, Finland stresses the importance of continuing the talks aimed at improving the legal protection of persons subject to sanctions.

Finland has signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its additional protocols concerning smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

The European Union

The European Union has long strived for more visible and coherent counter-terrorism activities. Main focal areas in the EU's counter-terrorism activities are promotion of justice, security and protection of citizens as well as freezing the funding of terrorists and using foreign policy as an instrument in counter-terrorism activities.

Cooperation and dialogue with strategic partners, cooperation within and with international organisations, as well as strengthening the counter-terrorism capacities of third countries, by means of political dialogue and technical assistance, are central in the EU's external relations. The EU emphasises the leading role of the United Nations in the fight against worldwide terrorism and stresses the importance of effective global implementation of the UN's conventions and protocols as well as the UN Security Council resolutions relating to the fight against terrorism. Anti-terrorist assistance measures aim to strengthen the capabilities of recipient countries to implement the obligations of Resolution 1373 effectively. The EU also aims to include counter-terrorism clauses in all of its cooperation agreements with third countries.

The following measures and decisions steer the European Union's counter-terrorism activities:

- The EU Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism was adopted on 21 September 2001 and was subsequently updated in June 2004.
- On 27 December 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position (2001/931/CFSP) on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism and a Regulation (2001/2580/EC) on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism. The Common Position includes an annex with a list of persons, groups and entities to which the specific measures taken under police and judicial cooperation apply. The list of persons, groups and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources shall be frozen, referred to in Article 2(3) of the Regulation, was implemented by a separate Council Decision (2001/927/EC). Amendments to the lists are reviewed in an ad hoc "clearing house" consisting of representatives of the Member States and the Commission. Proposals concerning new names of persons, groups and entities that the clearing house recommends to be added to the list are submitted, after preparation in the Committee of Permanent Representatives (Coreper), to the Council for decision making. A unanimous decision of the Council is required for the amendment of the list. The list is regularly updated and so far it has been amended five times. The Common Position and the Regulation are the Community-level instruments implementing the obligation to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 1373
- On 28 February 2002, Eurojust, tasked to promote judicial cooperation in the area of the Union, was established. A counter-terrorism task force was established within Europol. An agreement between Europol and Eurojust was signed in the spring of 2004.
- In the spring of 2002, the Council adopted a comprehensive plan to combat illegal immigration and trafficking of human beings, providing for measures and actions relating to visa policy, information exchange and analysis, pre-frontier measures and measures relating to border management, as well as readmission and return policy.
- On 15 April 2002, conclusions were approved on concrete measures to prevent weapons of mass destruction from falling into the hands of terrorists.
- On 13 June 2002, the Council of the EU adopted a significant Framework Decision on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between the Member States and a Framework Decision on combating terrorism.
- On 21-22 June 2002, a declaration on the contribution of the CFSP and the ESDP in the fight against terrorism was made and the establishing of a common unit for external border practitioners, composed of heads of border control of the Member States, was approved on the basis of an initiative originally made by Finland. The unit shall coordinate the measures contained in the plan for the management of the external borders of the Member States.

- On 20 December 2002, a Joint Programme of the Council and the Commission to improve cooperation for preventing and limiting the consequences of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear terrorist threats (CBRN threats) was adopted. In accordance with the Council's resolution, an annual programme progress report was submitted to the Council in December 2003. This programme – political in nature – was updated in December 2004 to include preparedness for and combating against all forms of terrorism taking into account the obligations of the solidarity clause (article 42) of the Constitutional Treaty. The new and wider programme stresses the so-called strategic goals and their implementation.
- On 12 December 2003, the EU's security strategy was approved, in which terrorism is mentioned as one of the key threats. The strategy provides bases for improving the coordination and efficiency of the EU's counter-terrorism activities.

As a result of the Madrid bombings on 11 March 2004, the EU's counter-terrorism measures were intensified. On 25 and 26 March 2004, the European Council approved the Declaration on Combating Terrorism, which especially concentrates on counter-terrorism cooperation in justice and home affairs. The central content of the Declaration concerns the more effective national implementation of already agreed measures. The position of a Counter-Terrorism Coordinator was established at the Council Secretariat. Mr Gijs de Vries from the Netherlands was appointed to the position. Furthermore, the European Council endorsed the efforts to integrate, within the Council Secretariat, an intelligence capacity on all aspects of the terrorist threat, which would be needed as the basis for political decision-making. Precise deadlines were set for the national implementation of approved EU legislative measures and the Council was given the task of examining new initiatives in the following areas: developing the exchange of information on convictions for terrorist offences, legislation on retaining communications traffic data by service providers, legislation on cross-border hot pursuit, legislation on a European register on convictions and disqualifications and a database on forensic material. Operational cooperation on border security and document security was strengthened and Europol's Counter-Terrorism Task Force was reactivated. The role of the Police Chiefs' Task Force in coordinating operational measures was emphasized.

NATO- Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)

The fight against terrorism is one of the most central tasks of the Alliance today. The most important fields pertaining to combating terrorism are improving capabilities, intelligence cooperation, preparing for the effects of WMD usage, scientific cooperation, developing the crisis management capability, conceptual planning as well as outreach to PFP Partners and to the Mediterranean Dialogue countries.

Cooperation in the fight against terrorism has become a central sector in the Partnership for Peace cooperation, conducted under the auspices of the EAPC, as well as in NATO-Russia cooperation. The Partnership Action Plan on Terrorism (PAP-T) was adopted at the NATO/EAPC Summit held in Prague in November 2002. The PAP-T consists of the following main elements: intensification of consultations and information sharing, preventing the provision of support for terrorist groups, enhancement of capabilities to contribute to consequence management, and assistance to Partners' efforts against terrorism. The Action Plan covers many proposals on cooperation originally included in a Finnish-Swedish joint initiative. It is based on the idea that EAPC States will cooperate in the fight against terrorism in the EAPC framework on a voluntary basis, in view of the specific character of their security and defence policies. Managing the consequences of terrorist strikes is one of the most significant issues in the NATO/EAPC civil emergency planning cooperation today.

One of the first concrete steps was the establishment of an EAPC/PfP Intelligence Liaison Unit (EAPC/PfP ILU). The unit will be merged into the Terrorist Threat Intelligence Unit (TTIU), which was established under NATO's secretariat. Finland hosted an expert seminar on terrorism and extremist organisations in Central Asia, co-organised by NATO's international secretariat and NATO/EAPC ILU in Helsinki on 8-9 December 2003.

At the Istanbul Summit in June 2004, NATO agreed on an enhanced set of measures to strengthen the Alliance's contribution to the fight against terrorism. These measures include, inter alia, increased cooperation with Partners and with other international organisations (especially with the European Union). The Summit also approved proposals for exercises supporting the PAP-T as well as for border security cooperation, training, and on the threat posed by man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS). During the autumn of 2004, in the light of the PAP-T, Finland began to identify activities to which Finland could concretely contribute. In

the near future NATO may also open some of its own counter-terrorism capacity building projects to PfP Partners.

The Organisation of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

The OSCE's counter-terrorism action is based on the existing United Nations conventions and Security Council resolutions. Since September 2001, the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, the separate (Bishkek 2002) Programme of Action focusing on Central Asia, and the new Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (Porto 2002) have been adopted within the framework of the OSCE. The measures include politico-military, human, as well as economic and environmental dimensions in accordance with the organisation's comprehensive security concept. An Anti-Terrorism Unit has been established to strengthen the capabilities of the OSCE Secretariat. The fight against terrorism is included in all OSCE objectives and it is taken into account in field activities.

In the OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-first Century, adopted at the 2003 Ministerial Council in Maastricht, the fight against terrorism has been elevated to a priority issue. In addition to preventive measures, OSCE counter-terrorism activities focus on policing (including training), border security and management, preventing the illegal proliferation of SALW, and suppression of the financing of terrorism. At the Sofia Ministerial Council in 2004, a statement on preventing and combating terrorism was approved, as well as were new decisions on combating the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, improving travel document safety, promoting the application of effective export controls in respect of MANPADS and improving container security.

During 2004, OSCE field operations have organised anti-terrorism seminars in Turkmenistan, Albania, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Finland funded the Code of Conduct and SALW anti-proliferation seminars in Azerbaijan. Finland has been the main sponsor in the OSCE Mission to Georgia's project of dismantling and destruction of various warheads and ammunition, in order to increase safety and to prevent the ammunition from falling into the hands of terrorists.

The Council of Europe

The European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism was adopted in 1977. Finland acceded to the Convention in 1990. In September 2001, the Council of Europe set up a Multidisciplinary Group on International Action against Terrorism with a mandate to assess the COE action against terrorism. During 2002, the group, which was appointed for a temporary period, prepared an additional protocol to amend the Convention of 1977, providing for a more efficient mechanism of extradition in cases of terrorist offences. The Protocol also creates a follow-up mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Convention. The Protocol was opened for signature in the spring of 2003. Counter-terrorism activities have been further developed and improved under the auspices of the new counter-terrorism expert group (Codexter). The preparations for a new convention to prevent terrorism began in the autumn of 2004. The convention is intended to be opened for signatures during the Council of Europe Summit in May 2005.

OECD

Finland takes part in the anti-terrorist analysis and investigation work carried out in the OECD. The OECD has assessed the economic and trade-related consequences of terrorism and has elaborated recommendations for best practices e.g. for protecting funds from being misused under the disguise of business activities, and for enhancing the security of information systems and networks. Other measures taken by the OECD include the development of standards for the prevention of terrorism in the field of biotechnology, the development of recommendations concerning insurance conditions applied to risks of terrorism, the analysis and elimination of risks in respect of transport, and the prevention of risks in the field of chemistry.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an independent intergovernmental body whose Secretariat is housed at the OECD, is the leading force in the world in the fight against money laundering and the funding of terrorism. Its mandate extends up until 2012. The FATF's Forty Recommendations on money laundering and Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing have become international standards. Finland and the other EU countries follow the FATF standards in practice in their legislation and the IMF and the WB financing decisions presuppose that FATF recommendations are followed. Cooperation with other international organisa-

tions has improved. The FAFT is increasing its cooperation with China and India with the objective that the two countries would also follow the Recommendations and that they would qualify as FATF members later on. Outreach with non-FATF countries is being improved in the Middle East, Northern Africa, Asia and Latin America. The FATF conducts country surveys and continues to develop its instruments to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing from occurring via misuse of non-profit organisations and via transactions outside the traditional banking sector.

G8

The world's leading industrialized countries' group G8 also has its own counter-terrorism agenda, which is promoted in various fora and, based on the agenda, demarched by the G8 countries on a regular basis. At the Evian G8 Summit, the countries established a Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) to coordinate activities in several fora and to support willing countries in building their anti-terrorist capacities. The group has made an initiative on, inter alia, a project to prevent the proliferation of MANPADs.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

In November 2001, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) adopted a resolution entitled "Review of measures and procedures to prevent acts of terrorism, which threaten the security of passengers and crews and the safety of ships". Based on the resolution, the International Labour Organisation considered it necessary to raise the issue of improving the security of seafarers' identification. The 91st Session of the ILO Conference on 19 June 2003 approved the new convention on identity documents (No 185), which updated the previous Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention of 1958 (No. 108). The new convention aims to improve maritime safety by improving the reliability of seafarers' identity documents and veracity of source and to safeguard seafarers' access to shore facilities and shore leave. The seafarer's identity document is not a travel document by itself and, therefore, the seafarer must supplement it by carrying a valid passport.

The European Union Commission made a proposal for a Council Decision on 30 July 2004 to authorize the Member States to ratify the Convention (No. 185). According to the proposal, the Member States shall take the necessary steps to simultaneously deposit their instruments of ratification before 1 December 2005. The proposal is being processed in the EU Council's visa working group. Based on the Convention, the Finnish Government has proposed appropriate legislation to the Parliament on 8 October 2004

Other organisations

In addition, many other international and regional organisations and cooperative fora, such as ASEAN, AU, ASEM and the OAS, have included the fight against terrorism on their agenda and improved the counter-terrorism activities in their own field. The issue is dealt with at various international conferences and cooperative arrangements. Many of these measures reflect and require responses from Finland, which are mentioned above in chapter 2 detailing measures taken in the different sectors of administration.

4. Prevention

Prevention of terrorism: long-term measures to eliminate the breeding ground for terrorism

The problems caused by poverty and underdevelopment as well as the gap between rich and poor countries are considered fundamental causes for terrorism. The effect of these root causes can, however, be considered only partial and indirect. Other relevant factors are problems within societies, such as bad governance, social inequality, lack of human rights and lack of democracy, exclusion, etc. Ethnic tensions, conflicts and the spiral of revenge can also breed terrorism. In the long term, it is imperative to try to eradicate the various causes of terrorism and to limit the breeding ground of extremist organisations.

In order to attain lasting results in the fight against terrorism, it is essential to consider the conditions that breed extremist ideologies and terrorism as a political tool. Thus, in order to prevent terrorism and eliminate the breeding ground for terrorist acts, measures to eradicate poverty and to enhance good governance and respect for democracy and human rights are necessary. Efforts have to be made as well in finding solutions to regional conflicts. These objectives are pursued by Finland in long-term development cooperation with all partner countries.

The September 2001 terrorist strikes focused attention on the wider Middle East countries' economic, social and political problems, which provide breeding ground for extremist groups. The foreign ministers of the EU established a working group in October 2002 to investigate the wider Middle Eastern problems and the radicalization of Islamic fundamentalism. The working group proposed in its report that the EU formulate a new common strategy and partnership initiative to work against extremist fundamentalism and terrorism. The "EU Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East", approved in June 2004, is an important initiative in eliminating the breeding ground for terrorism.

The development problems in the Middle East have already spawned other development initiatives, such as President Bush's "Greater Middle East Initiative" to advance political, social and economic reform in the Middle East and in the Gulf region. In addition, in February 2003 Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia presented the Arab countries' own wide-ranging development and reform program, which, however, so far has been sidelined by other more pressing affairs, such as the war in Iraq.

Technical assistance provided by Finland

After direct measures against terrorist organisations and the enhancement of national security arrangements, the focus has more and more turned to strengthening counter-terrorism capabilities in all countries. The developing countries do not have the necessary wherewithal to do this on their own and therefore they need external assistance. Thus, international cooperation to create and strengthen counter-terrorism capabilities in developing countries has become the central area in the fight against terrorism.

Finland funds and provides assistance aimed at preventing terrorism and creating the counter-terrorism capacity of partner countries through development cooperation, international crisis management and by providing technical assistance earmarked for counter-terrorism.

Finland has contributed to the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan by providing assistance to the Interim Authority in the security sector (the national army and the police) and in reconstruction. A Finnish contingent (SOAF) continues to participate in the operation of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The Finnish contingent focuses on Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC), carrying out mainly various reconstruction projects for the benefit of the local population. Additionally, there are Finnish emergency personnel in the Kabul airport rescue unit and Finland also has deployed a Provincial Reconstruction Team to Northern Afghanistan. In 2003, Finland's assistance to Afghanistan amounted to EUR 10,4 million. Of this, the share of humanitarian assistance was EUR 4 million, allocated to help victims of the civil war and drought, to assistance for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and to mine clearance. Support for the Interim Authority was provided through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) administered by the World Bank. In addition, assistance was given to the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, to a programme for the return of educated refugees, to the improvement of infant and maternal health care, and for a study of the environment through the UN Environment Programme. Finland intends to maintain the support given to Afghanistan at the level of approx. EUR 10 million per year.

Finland contributes to technical assistance within the framework of the EU and bilaterally in order to create and strengthen the capacity of developing countries to act against terrorism. So far, the bilateral projects have been unique and have been completed along with other tasks.

A seminar was organised in Finland in June 2002 for Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Turkmen and Uzbek border control officers. The training covered border control in general, the customs, the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, and export control of weapons and nuclear material. A training session in the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, designed for the personnel of a new anti-money laundering unit, established at the Egyptian Central Bank, was held in Helsinki in January 2003.

According to the Government Report on Security and Defence Policy 2004, Finnish participation in creating and strengthening the capacity of developing countries to act against terrorism will be increased. A mechanism is to be created for implementing technical assistance and the financing needed will be set aside.

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