

# FINLAND



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## NATIONAL POLICY

Finland condemns terrorism in all its forms and subscribes to the view that international terrorism is a significant security threat. Finland underlines the importance of effective multilateral cooperation in countering international terrorism and participates actively in action against terrorism within the framework of the UN, the EU, the Council of Europe, and the OSCE, as well as in other international organisations. It is the firm belief of Finland that any measures against terrorism, whether international or national, must be compatible with human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law in order to be effective and legitimate. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs coordinates the participation of Finland to international cooperation to counter terrorism and to counter and prevent violent extremism together with other relevant ministries.

The terrorist threat in Finland is at the level elevated. The most significant terrorist threat in Finland is posed by individual actors or small groups motivated by violent extremist and terrorist propaganda. The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service (Supo) has become aware of more serious terrorism-related plans and projects in Finland. The number of counterterrorism target individuals is around 390, and the number has been steadily rising. The links of the target individuals to terrorist activity are more direct and more serious than before. Some of the foreign terrorist fighters who left from Finland gained significant positions within ISIL and had an extensive network of relations in the organization.

Finland has adopted a National Action Plan Preventing Violent Radicalization and Extremism in 2012 and again in 2016. An evaluation of the second Action Plan was published in April 2019. The evaluation provided the basis for the preparation of a third Action Plan. The third Action Plan is planned to be adopted in November 2019. The new Action Plan is being prepared in wide cooperation with different authorities, non-governmental organizations and communities including young people and religious communities. The primary goal of preventive work is to reduce violence and transparent cooperation is essential in achieving this.

The Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE) seeks to identify and prevent violent acts aimed at promoting extremist ideas or ideologies. The goal of the action plan is, among other things, to address the root causes of violent extremism, to increase awareness and to provide relevant authorities with an overview of the situation. In addition, the main objective of the third Action Plan will be to further develop local activities to prevent violent extremism, to strengthen the involvement of young people in PVE activities, to prevent terrorist propaganda and illegal hate speech and recruitment to extremist groups, as well as to increase the security and safety of religious communities. In the Action Plan, objectives will also be set to improve the skills of the Police, the staff working in reception centres, social and health care experts and teachers in order to be prepared to recognise and to prevent violent extremism.

The Ministry of the Interior steers and coordinates the implementation of the Action Plan, and different authorities, civil society and communities contribute to the work in accordance with their responsibilities. A National Network for Countering Violent Extremism has been set up for the implementation of the concrete measures contained in the Action Plan. The Network was set up by the Ministry of the Interior in 2012, and it is comprised of members from different key ministries and the Association of Municipalities. Its task is to coordinate the implementation of the aforementioned Action Plan, to propose and further other initiatives that aim at preventing and countering violent extremism, and to support local prevention networks. The Network produces biannually a situation overview on violent extremism in support of the preventive work.

Finland's National Counter-Terrorism Strategy has been updated through broad-based cooperation between public authorities. The updated Strategy was published by the government in November 2018. The National Counter-Terrorism Strategy defines the key strategic counter-terrorism objectives, policies and actions. The objectives guide Finland's activities at the national and international levels. The strategic policies emphasize the active involvement of all actors in the prevention, the detection and combatting of terrorism as well as in incident management.

The updated Strategy contains a number of redefined policy definitions and strategic actions. The guiding principle in this Strategy, as in the previous ones, is that any measures taken to counter terrorism are in compliance with international law and with human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. The new Strategy includes 31 strategic actions, the aim of which is to increase the effectiveness of Finland's national and international counter-terrorism efforts. The state of implementation of these measures is followed on a regular basis by the Counter Terrorism cooperation group, which is coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior.

The main objective of the updated Strategy is to prevent terrorist activities within Finland or from beyond the national borders, and to prepare for threats to which Finns might be exposed abroad. A preventive approach has also maintained its importance in the Strategy. Countering social exclusion and discrimination continue to be key factors in preventing violent radicalization and acts that might follow. Finland will also actively participate in international cooperation on countering terrorism and violent extremism. According to the Strategy, the Ministry of the Interior will monitor the implementation of the national Strategy and prepare an interim report on the implementation of the Strategy in 2020.

Counter-terrorism in Finland is based on the cooperation and partnership of all authorities and societal actors. The effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts is enhanced by the parties' understanding of the various actors' resources and scope of action and the related cooperation, competences based on law and a clear division of responsibilities. Information required for combating terrorism is generated not only by public authorities but also by parties responsible for the society's vital functions and sites, as well as by civil society.

The primary responsibility for counter-terrorism rests with the Police, whose counter-terrorism capabilities are comprised of the intelligence capabilities of the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service, the prevention and operational response capabilities of local police, the capabilities of the National Bureau of Investigation to gather information and investigate offences committed with terrorist intent, and cooperation among the authorities. The Finnish Border Guard contributes to counter-terrorism by maintaining border security and by providing specialised personnel and material to support the Police as necessary. The Finnish Defence Forces and Customs also support counter-terrorism in their respective fields.

The focus in counter-terrorism is on prevention, which refers to addressing underlying causes, motivations

and other factors that may lead to violent radicalisation and ultimately even enlistment in terrorist groups. A key element in the prevention of terrorism is to incorporate the prevention of polarisation and inequality in society through policies and strategies. Polarisation and social exclusion increase a sense of alienation, which in turn may breed violent radicalisation and terrorism.

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### Criminal law

#### Penal Code

A separate Chapter 34(a) on terrorist offences was incorporated into the Penal Code on 1 February 2003. The Chapter originally covered offences committed with terrorist intent and the preparation of such offences (Sections 1 and 2), directing of a terrorist group (Section 3), promotion of the activity of a terrorist group (Section 4) and financing of terrorism (Section 5). The Chapter also contains a provision defining terrorist intent (Section 6), a provision on the right of prosecution (Section 7) and a provision on corporate criminal liability (Section 8). Chapter 34(a) as well as the definition of terrorist intent contained therein are originally based on the EU Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on Combating Terrorism (2002/475/JHA).

When the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism was implemented in Finland, public incitement to an offence referred to in Chapter 17, Section 1 of the Penal Code was included among the offences carried out with terrorist intent listed under Chapter 34(a), Section 1(1) (2) of the Code. On the same occasion, Chapter 34(a) of the Penal Code was supplemented with separate provisions on giving training for the commission of a terrorist offence and on recruitment for the commission of a terrorist offence (nowadays Sections 4(a) and 4(c)). These amendments to the Penal Code came into force on 1 May 2008. Thus, the EU Council Framework Decision (2008/919/JHA) of 28 November 2008 amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA did not require any changes in legislation as the obligations had already been implemented by the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.

Receiving training for the commission of a terrorist offence and financing of a terrorist group were criminalized at the beginning of 2015 (Chapter 34(a), Sections 4(b) and 5(a) of the Penal Code). At the same time, the provision regarding financing of terrorism was widened to cover the financing of other terrorist offences. These amendments were mainly based on national consideration.

Travelling abroad for the purpose of committing a terrorist offence (Chapter 34(a), Section 5(b) of the Penal Code) has been punishable in Finland since the beginning of December 2016. This provision with its original content was based on Security Council Resolution 2178(2014).

A number of Penal Code amendments required by Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating terrorism came into force on 15 November 2018. The Penal Code was supplemented with provisions on an offence committed with terrorist intent regarding a radiological weapon and facilitation of travelling abroad for the purpose of committing a terrorist offence (Chapter 34(a), Sections 1(a) and 5(c) of the Penal Code). Some forms of serious cybercrime offences (aggravated damage to data, aggravated interference with communications and aggravated interference in an information system) were included in Chapter 34(a), Section 1(1) regarding offences committed with terrorist intent. The provision on receiving training for the commission of a terrorist offence (Section 4(b)) was widened to cover self-study and the provision on travelling abroad for the purpose of committing a terrorist offence was amended to cover all travels for such purposes regardless of the nationality of the traveller and the destination.

## **Jurisdiction**

Jurisdictional rules are contained in Chapter 1 of the Penal Code. As a basic principle, all criminal acts committed on Finnish territory are punishable according to Finnish law. Regardless of the law of the place of commission, Finnish law applies also to an offence referred to in Chapter 34(a) of the Penal Code committed outside of Finland (Chapter 1, Section 7 of the Penal Code).

In sum, all terrorist offences regulated in Chapter 34(a) are recognised as international offences, thus subjecting them to universal jurisdiction. In the implementation of Directive (EU) 2017/54 universal jurisdiction was widened to cover robbery offences, extortion offences and forgery offences in cases where those offences are related to certain terrorist offences.

Pursuant to Chapter 1, Section 15 of the Penal Code, "restrictions on the scope of application of Finnish law based on generally recognised rules of international law also apply". Hence, any limits that exist in international law on the application of universal jurisdiction to terrorist offences must be taken into consideration.

## **Procedural Rules**

If the Finnish law applies to a terrorist offence, and if the offence is investigated in Finland, it will be investigated according to the same procedural rules and following the same proceedings as any other crime. However, according to Section 7 of Chapter 34(a) of the Penal Code, the Prosecutor General decides on the bringing of charges for offences referred to in that chapter. In doing so, the Prosecutor General shall also designate the person who is to bring the charges.

If the terrorist offence has been committed from Finland's perspective abroad, the case cannot per se be investigated in Finland without a prosecution order by the Prosecutor General (Chapter 1, Section 12 of the Penal Code).

## **Other relevant legislation**

### **Civilian Intelligence Legislation**

Finland adopted a new civilian intelligence legislation in June 2019, with the aim of improving our capabilities to protect our national security against serious threats. Such threats include terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, espionage by foreign states or disruption of critical infrastructure.

Intelligence provides the State leadership with essential information on Finland's security environment to help support their decision making and to enable the authorities responsible for combating threats to prevent them. The security environment in Finland is changing rapidly, and new threats require a new kind of preparedness and contingency planning.

The new civilian intelligence powers can be used only by the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service, and they can also be exercised abroad.

The civilian intelligence legislation has extended the responsibilities of the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service. Now, the basis for information gathering done by the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service is not only the prevention and detection of crime but also to protect national security in accordance with guidance from the Ministry of the Interior. The actual actions taken to tackle operations that pose a serious threat to national security are still the responsibility of other authorities.

One of the new intelligence gathering methods is network traffic interception. The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service uses network traffic interception to gather information in communications cables crossing the Finnish border that is significant from the

perspective of national security. Intelligence gathering methods may not be used to gather information based on suspicion of an offence; the powers will be used only in detecting the most serious threats against Finland. An activity that poses a serious threat to national security ultimately targets ordinary people's lives and health. For example, victims of terrorist attacks can be individual citizens chosen at random, whereas espionage against Finland has a negative impact on the national economy that may even be reflected in the employment situation. The decision to grant authorisation for gathering network traffic intelligence is made by a district court.

## **Nationality Act**

According to the current Nationality Act, Finnish citizenship is refused if there is reason to suspect that to grant citizenship might endanger public order or the security of the state. The Nationality Act was amended on 1 May 2019. The Act enables the withdrawal of Finnish citizenship, if a person commits serious crimes against Finland's vital interests, such as treason, espionage or serious terrorist acts. Withdrawal of citizenship also requires that the person has been sentenced to at least five years' imprisonment in Finland, and that the court's decision in the criminal case has become final. However, Finnish citizenship cannot be withdrawn, if this would make a person stateless.

## **Investigation methods**

The most recent Police Act (872/2011) and Coercive Measures Act (806/2011) entered into force on 1 January 2014. The laws have, however, not changed the legal situation dramatically. Nevertheless, the Coercive Measures Act offers some new forms of covert coercive measures for the use of criminal investigation authorities, also in terrorist offence investigations. For example, means such as extended surveillance, covert acquisition of information and technical surveillance of a device belong to this group of new measures.

Police powers and the key principles of policing are laid down primarily in the Police Act (prevention of offences), the Coercive Measures Act (investigation of offences) and the Criminal Investigation Act. Police powers have been formulated in accordance with the constitutional and human rights, and to ensure that the Finnish Police is capable of effective prevention and investigation of serious offences, including terrorist offences.

### *- Police Act*

The Police Act permits the use of undercover activities to investigate offences in respect of which

telecommunications interception is permissible. The term 'undercover activities' refers to the continuous or repeated gathering of information on individual persons or groups of persons or their activities with the help of infiltration. Undercover transactions (purchase offers made by a police officer) are also possible, if they are necessary in order to investigate a terrorist offence or to detect objects, substances or property possessed or traded illegally due to such an offence, or to recover proceeds from such an offence. The aforementioned means of acquiring information may, as a rule, only be used for suspected persons.

Chapter 5 of the Police Act contains provisions on the so-called covert data acquisition measures. A general prerequisite for the use of these covert measures is that their use may be assumed to produce information needed to prevent or uncover an offence or to avert a danger.

The covert data acquisition measures include telecommunications interception, the obtaining of information other than through telecommunications interception, telecommunications monitoring, acquisition of the identification data showing the location of a mobile communications device, and technical surveillance (which may take the form of either technical interception, technical observation or technical tracking), undercover operations and pseudo-purchases. The covert data acquisition measures may be used to uncover all terrorist offences referred to in the Penal Code Chapter 34(a).

### *- Coercive Measures Act*

For the investigation of terrorist offences, the available coercive measures are arrest, detention, restriction of contacts, travel ban, confiscation for security (freezing of property), seizure and search (search of the premises, search of data contained in a device and personal search). The powers available to the Finnish law enforcement authorities for the investigation of terrorist offences are mainly provided for in the Coercive Measures Act. Chapter 10 of the Act also contains provisions on so called covert coercive measures which are used without the person in question knowing it (telecommunications interception, the obtaining of information other than through telecommunications interception, telecommunications monitoring, acquisition of the identification data showing the location of a mobile communications device, extended surveillance, covert acquisition of information, technical surveillance (which may take the form of either on-site interception, technical observation, technical monitoring or technical surveillance of a device), undercover operations and pseudo-purchases.

A general prerequisite for the use of covert coercive measures is that their use may be assumed to

produce information needed to clarify an offence. This also means that the threshold for pre-investigation has been exceeded. In the legislation and in the application of the provisions the principle of proportionality has been taken into account meaning that the use of the coercive measure in question has to be justifiable with consideration to the seriousness of the offence under investigation. Furthermore, according to certain international obligations binding Finland (e.g. the Schengen Convention), cross border pursuits and observation may be used for investigating offences committed with terrorist intent.

The main rule concerning warrants for the most fundamental rights sensitive covert coercive measures is that the court decides on the use of these measures on the request of an official with the power of arrest.

#### *- Court authorisation*

Authorisation for detention, restriction of contacts, confiscation for security, telecommunications interception, the obtaining of information other than through telecommunications interception, telecommunications monitoring, acquisition of the identification data showing the location of mobile communications device, on-site interception in domestic premises and of persons kept in custody, technical observation directed at a place covered by domiciliary peace and of persons kept in custody, technical monitoring of an individual and technical surveillance of a device is granted by a court, upon a written request made by an official with the power of arrest. If the commencement of the telecommunications monitoring, the acquisition of the identification data showing the location of a mobile communications device, the technical monitoring of an individual or the technical surveillance of a device cannot be delayed, the official with the power of arrest may provisionally take the intended measure before the court has rendered a decision on the matter. Authorisation for telecommunications interception and telecommunications monitoring, as well as for many forms of technical surveillance, may be granted for a maximum period of one month at a time. Authorisation for telecommunications monitoring may also be granted to cover a period preceding the related decision, which may exceed a month.

Extended surveillance, covert acquisition of information, undercover operations partly, pseudo-purchase, and the use of informants are not subject to court authorisation.

#### *- Act on Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters*

According to the Act on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters the aforementioned means of

acquiring information may also be used under certain conditions in international cooperation on the basis of a foreign state's request for legal assistance.

#### *- Protection of victims and witnesses*

The Penal Code contains provisions criminalizing the threatening of persons to be heard in the administration of justice. A person who unlawfully, by violence or by threats, prevents or attempts to prevent another person from making a statement as a witness, or an expert witness, or a person to be heard in a trial, in a criminal investigation, in a police inquiry or in other comparable official proceedings, or influences or attempts to influence the contents of the statement, shall be sentenced, unless a more severe penalty for the act has been provided by law, to a fine or to imprisonment for no more than three years.

According to the Code of Judicial Procedure, a witness or an injured party may be heard in a main hearing without the presence of a party or the public, if the court finds this appropriate and necessary in order to, inter alia, protect the person against threat to life or health. For this reason, a witness or an injured party may also be heard in the main hearing without his personal presence by using video negotiations or other applicable technical means of communication.

The Criminal Procedure Act and the Code of Judicial Procedure lay down certain restrictions on the disclosure of the contact information of parties and witnesses. Furthermore, the Population Information and Certificate Services Act provides that the Finnish Population Register Centre may order, for a prescribed period, that information on a person's municipality of residence or his/her domicile located there or his/her temporary domicile may only be disclosed to the authorities. It is required that the person requesting the information has a justifiable reason to suspect that his/her own or his/her family members' health or safety is in danger. The Act on the Openness of Government Activities permits the secrecy of contact information of witnesses and injured parties to protect them. Finally, the Names Act makes it possible to change both one's first name and surname.

The Police Act provides for the right of employees of the Police to remain silent. When being heard as witnesses or otherwise, employees of the Police have no obligation to reveal the identity of any person who confidentially has provided them with information during their employment or to reveal any confidential tactical or technical methods. Nor are employees of the Police under an obligation to reveal the identity of a person who made an undercover transaction or who was involved in other undercover activities, if the disclosure of the information would endanger the undercover activities concerned, or if it would

significantly endanger the performance of similar future duties. A court of law may, however, under certain exceptional circumstances order an employee of the Police to reveal the above pieces of information. This is possible only in cases where the court is considering charges for an offence from which a punishment of at least six years in prison may follow.

The provisions related to the enforcement of prison sentences make it possible to notify an injured party or another person of the release of a prisoner, if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the prisoner will make himself guilty of an offence against the life, health or freedom of that person.

### **Preventing the financing of terrorism**

Finland's legal framework for preventing the financing of terrorism is laid down primarily in the Penal Code, the Act on Preventing Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT Act), the Act on the Freezing of Funds with a View to Combating Terrorism and the Sanctions Act.

Financing of terrorism and financing of terrorist groups are criminalised in the Finnish Penal Code, in Chapter 34(a), Sections 5 and 5(a). A person shall be sentenced for the financing of terrorism to imprisonment for at least four months and at most eight years, if he or she directly or indirectly provides or collects funds in order to finance or is aware that these shall finance a certain offence mentioned in Section 5(1) or other terrorist offence criminalised in Chapter 34(a). An attempt is punishable.

The criminalisation of terrorist financing is consistent with the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, ratified by Finland in June 2002, and the EU Directive on combating terrorism. According to Section 5(a), a person who directly or indirectly gives or collects funds for a terrorist group referred to in Section 6(2) aware of the nature of the group as a terrorist group shall be sentenced for financing a terrorist group to a fine or to imprisonment for at most three years. An attempt is punishable.

The obligation to freeze terrorist assets imposed by the UN Security Council has been implemented in the EU by decisions and regulations adopted by the Council. In Finland, the Sanctions Act (Act on the Enforcement of Certain Obligations of Finland as a Member of the United Nations and of the European Union, Act No 659/1967) and Penal Code provide for sanctions and forfeitures to be imposed for violations of EU Council regulations on restrictive measures, including those implementing UN Security Council sanctions resolutions. According to Chapter 46 of the

Penal Code, a person who violates or attempts to violate a regulatory provision in a sanctions regulation shall be sentenced for a regulation offence to a fine or to imprisonment for no more than four years.

The legislation concerning a national freezing framework of terrorist funds has been in force since 1 June 2013. The Act on the Freezing of Funds with a View to Combating Terrorism (325/2013) provides for the freezing of funds of persons and entities involved in terrorist offences. The Act also criminalizes making funds available to a natural or a legal person, whose assets and funds have been frozen, thus supplementing the existing regime of criminalizing the financing of terrorism. The Act lays down in detail the process to be followed in the designation of person and entities. If an obliged entity identifies a person or an entity among its customers or in its register, whose identification details match those of the parties subject to the EU financial sanctions or a national freezing decision, the obliged entity must freeze the assets or block the transaction and notify the Helsinki Enforcement Authority. Failure to comply with the obligations is punishable as a regulation offence under Chapter 46 of the Penal Code. As part of the supervision with regard to international sanctions, supervisory authorities monitor that the obliged entities are aware of and comply with their obligations laid down in the Sanctions Act.

The current Act on Preventing Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing 444/2017 (AML/CFT Act) entered into force on 3 July 2017. The objective of the Act is to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, to promote their detection and investigation, and to reinforce the tracing and recovery of the proceeds of crime. The purpose of the renewed Act is to cover the obligations laid down in in the Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the European Council, as well as the related FATF Recommendations on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, renewed in 2012.

The Fourth AML Directive has been amended by the Fifth Anti-Money Laundering Directive 2018/843 of 30 May 2018, and these amendments were transposed into Finnish legislation by the Act on amending the Act on Preventing Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (573/2019). The amendments came into force on 1 May 2019.

For cash entering or leaving the EU, EU Regulation 1889/2005 has been complemented by the national Act on the Controls of Cash Entering or Leaving the European Community (653/2007), which came into force on 15 June 2007. According to the Act, any natural person entering or leaving the European Community (but not between Finland and another EU country) must declare any cash that they are carrying

if it amounts to EUR 10 000 or more (or the equivalent in other currencies). The declaration must be made to the customs authorities at the point of entry or exit. Regulation 2018/1672 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on controls on cash entering or leaving the Union and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005, which shall apply from 3 June 2021, provides for a system of controls with respect to cash entering or leaving the Union to complement the legal framework for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing laid down in the Fourth AML Directive.

#### *- Government and Ministries*

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Interior are the leading ministries for AML/CFT. Both ministries chair together the AML/CFT Co-ordination Group. The Ministry of Finance chairs the FATF Steering Committee and is in charge of AML/CFT legislation. It is also in charge of the financial sector legislation, which includes AML/CFT preventive measures and supervisory arrangements applicable to financial institutions (except insurance, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health). The Ministry of the Interior is in charge of FIU legislation. It also directs the National Police Board, which is the operational command of all police forces.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment is responsible for the legislation on the trade register, accounting and auditing, as well as the economy, business environment and employment matters in general.

The Ministry of Justice is in charge of the legislation on criminal law, as well as on company law and the law on associations and foundations. It also plays a central role in mutual legal assistance.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for the legislation on international sanctions, including targeted financial sanctions on the financing of terrorism.

#### *- The Financial Supervisory Authority*

The Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) is the authority for supervision of Finland's financial sector. The FIN-FSA also supervises compliance with the Act on Preventing Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing by the credit and the majority of financial institutions. Payment service providers, as defined in the Directive 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market (PSD2), are governed by the Payment Institutions Act and the Payment Services Act. Payment service providers are required to apply for a license or registration depending on the

services provided and their volumes. Payment service providers are also governed by the AML Act with the exception of account information service providers. Virtual asset service providers as defined in the fifth AMLD are subject to a registration requirement (Act on Virtual Currency Providers (572/2019)) and are governed by the AML Act.

All obliged entities governed by the AML Act are required to conduct an AML/CFT Risk assessment and, as part of the licensing and registration process, all obliged entities supervised by the FIN-FSA are required to present their AML/CFT Risk Assessment. Terrorism financing needs to be taken into account when assessing risks related to their customers, countries or geographic areas, products, services, transactions, delivery channels and technologies. FIN-FSA also assesses the systems and procedures in place for transaction monitoring in general and relating to monitoring of transactions against EU targeted financial sanctions lists and the national asset-freezing decision list. FIN-FSA also provides guidance and training in co-operation with other authorities (e.g. FIU) on preventing terrorist financing.

#### *- The Regional State Administrative Agency (RSAA)*

The Regional State Administrative Agency (RSAA) is one of the authorities supervising compliance with the AML/CFT Act. The RSAA is responsible for the supervision of independent legal professionals apart from attorneys, pawn shops, real-estate agents, debt-collection agencies, company service providers, tax advisors, external accountants, professional traders in goods or art when engaging in cash transactions equal to 10 000 EUR or more, and as of 1 December 2019 professional traders in art when engaging in transactions (in any form) equal to 10 000 EUR or more. Moreover, the RSAA supervises those financial or investment service providers that do not fall under the supervisory responsibility of the Financial Supervisory Authority, including currency exchange providers, consumer credit providers and companies mediating peer-to-peer loans.

The aim is to prevent terrorist financing by intervening in financial channels using the same procedures as with combatting money laundering. The RSAA's task is to ensure that the obliged entities comply with the duties laid down in the AML/CFT Act also with regard to preventing terrorism financing. The obliged entities must, on a risk-sensitive basis, identify their customers and verify their identity when establishing a customer relationship, as well as obtain information on and report any suspicious transaction or suspected terrorist financing to the Financial Intelligence Unit.



For supervising compliance with the measures for preventing and detecting money laundering and terrorist financing, the RSAA has maintained a register of the obliged entities from 1 July 2019. The ALM/CFT Act obligates all entities supervised by the RSAA, which are not subject to supervision due to authorization or obligated to register in any register maintained by a supervisory authority, to register into the RSAA's money laundering register.

#### *- National Police Board*

Particularly with regard to the non-profit sector, a special license is needed for money collection and the running of a lottery in Finland. Money collection and the running of a lottery are supervised by the National Police Board. To prevent any misuse and criminal behaviour, the Money Collection Act defines more efficient license conditions and allows, among other things, a more efficient supervision of accounts and practical operation of money collection.

Further information about Finnish legislation can be obtained from the following website: [www.finlex.fi](http://www.finlex.fi)

## **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Finnish Security and Intelligence Service**

The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service is the main authority responsible for counter-terrorism intelligence and it co-operates in this function with various actors both nationally and internationally. The work of the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service consists of the gathering of intelligence information by both human and technical resources, as well as of strategic analysis and forecasting of emerging threats. The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service maintains a situation awareness regarding issues and events connected to terrorism. The situation awareness is shared with all relevant authorities and decision makers. The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service also produces threat assessments concerning civil infrastructure. Such assessments (analyses) are prepared for the use of political leaders, leading officers of the state and other relevant actors.

As part of its normal counter-terrorism activities, the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service monitors and prevents criminal and other activities possibly connected to terrorism, including possible attempts to recruit individuals to terrorist groups. If such activities are detected, their nature will be preliminarily investigated by the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service. If a formal pre-trial investigation is commenced, the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) will normally be in charge of it, with the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service affording all necessary aid to the NBI. The Finnish Security and

Intelligence Service also aims to prevent terrorism by advancing situational awareness of different kinds of threats through information briefings and media relations. The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service also cooperates with the NBI in investigations regarding the financing of terrorism.

### **The National Police Board**

The National Police Board acts as the supreme police command with tasks including planning, directing, developing and supervising police operations and related support functions. In addition, it is responsible for the equal availability of police services nationwide, decides on cooperation between police units and is in charge of their performance.

As most potential terrorist targets are located in Helsinki, the Helsinki District Police is responsible for the physical protection of such targets. Two special units operating under the Helsinki District Police also carry out counter-terrorist operations as part of their duties. One of them is a group specialised in the diffusion of explosives, whereas the other one is a unit intended for securing demanding police tasks and handling serious and dangerous incidents such as terrorist attacks. As both units are administratively part of the Helsinki District Police, they can be seconded outside Helsinki by a decision of the National Police Board.

### **The National Bureau of Investigation**

The National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) is responsible for the pre-trial investigation of terrorism offences. The latest and most serious terrorist offence took place in Turku in August 2017, when a Moroccan man stabbed two Finnish women to death. The perpetrator said that he committed his crimes on behalf of ISIS and because of the oppression of Muslims in Syria and Iraq. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for two murders with terrorist intent.

The team for Prevention of Crimes and Security Threats operating in the Intelligence Department of the NBI is strongly involved in counter-terrorism measures. The team consists of Internet Intelligence, Illegal Immigration Intelligence and, Analysis and Threat Assessment.

The main role of the Illegal Immigration Intelligence, Analysis and Threat Assessment is to collect tip-offs concerning asylum seekers, illegal immigration, trafficking in human beings, paramilitary groups, terrorism and public order and security throughout the country and to process and analyse them in order to prevent risks, together with other competent authorities (the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service, the Immigration Service, the Finnish Border



Guard, the Defence Forces and the police departments).

The Threat Assessment Team is responsible for supporting police units and other officials nationally with assessments of targeted violence and managing potential targeted violence cases. The aim is to prevent acts of violence in advance and to avoid possible victims and harm. The team is nationally developing assessment methodologies, educating law enforcement officials, the social and health sector and school administration, and supporting legislators. The team handles around 350 cases yearly including variously motivated targeted violence threats, also related to cases possibly motivated by a terrorist intent.

### **The Financial Intelligence Unit**

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Finland operates in the Intelligence Department of the National Bureau of Investigation. The FIU is responsible for preventing both money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The FIU handles more than a hundred cases possibly related to terrorism financing each year. The main concern has been tracking the financing of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) travelling and staying in conflict zones as well as identifying domestic funding cells and networks.

The FIU has been actively organizing training sessions on terrorism financing issues and published a paper on indicators of possible signs of terrorism financing for the reporting entities. The FIU is also responsible for maintaining the National Sanction Mechanism on Terrorist Financing.

### **The Police, Customs and the Border Guard**

Integrated border management is a key instrument for safeguarding internal security of European Union Member States and, in particular, to prevent and reveal illegal immigration and related crime, as well as other cross-border crime including terrorism. This includes efficient co-operation between all relevant agencies. The Act on Cooperation between the Police, Customs and the Border Guard (PCB authorities) promotes cooperation between the Police, Customs and the Border Guard and implements the joint strategies of PCB authorities so that the tasks laid down for these authorities and individual measures that are connected with the prevention, detection and investigation of crimes (combating of crime), control and monitoring and related international cooperation are carried out in an appropriate, efficient and cost-effective manner.

The main duties of the Border Guard include border control (incl. border surveillance, border checks and crime prevention), security of the territorial waters,

international cooperation and national defence. Furthermore, the Border Guard supervises the observance of the legislation on the possession of firearms, ammunitions and other dangerous items, drugs and other materials (CBRNE-materials). The Police and Customs also carry out border checks at certain border crossing points. The Border Guard Act outlines the customs and police tasks to be performed by the Border Guard. Special response teams operating under the Gulf of Finland Coast Guard district and the South-East Finland Border Guard district also carry out counter-terrorist operations in cooperation with the police special units as part of their duties.

This close cooperation and exchange of information between the authorities, for instance in respect to persons wanted for offences, is aimed at optimising the efficiency of counter-terrorism activities within the available resources. The border crossing points are provided with electronic passport readers, which are automatically connected through a common browser with registries overseen by the other relevant authorities. The information provided by this system facilitates immediate intervention in cases of suspected illicit activity.

Customs is the key authority for controlling the movements of goods in foreign trade. Customs carries out checks concerning the restrictions of firearms, dual use items, defence material, radioactive and nuclear material, explosives, fertilizers, hazardous chemicals (CBRNE- materials in general) and movements of cash. In the context of action to counter international terrorism, it is the task of Customs to prevent cross-border movements of goods and capital from being misused for terrorist purposes. Terrorist organisations are indirectly assisted by the trade in untaxed and illicit goods (drugs, alcohol, cigarettes) in obtaining the means or the funds (money laundering) for their activities. The fight against terrorism also includes this indirect assistance by Customs.

In accordance with the European Unions' Customs Code, operators are obliged to give Customs advance information of their shipments electronically. Customs will utilize this information to perform risk analyses when controlling foreign trade. At international border crossing points, Customs also has gamma- and neutron radiation detectors. Besides the control of goods traffic, Customs carries out passport checks and grants visas for cargo vessels crews.

### **Office of the Prosecutor General**

It is up to the Prosecutor General to decide whether a terrorist offence under Chapter 34(a) of the Penal Code is to be prosecuted. The Prosecutor General also

decides, on a case-by-case basis, who is to pursue the charge.

The Prosecutor General has entrusted one of the state prosecutors in her office (The Office of the Prosecutor General) to cooperate with the interest groups in issues related to terrorism. This state prosecutor cooperates with the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service, the National Bureau of Investigation and other national and international authorities in the field, for instance by attending terrorism related meetings, trainings and seminars in Finland and abroad. In addition, the state prosecutor coordinates a training program initiated by the Prosecutor General. The objective of the program is to ensure the capability of the Prosecution Service to react nationwide to terrorist threats and cases. The first step in the process is to train five local prosecutors to become specialists in this field.

The Prosecutor General has used her power to prosecute terrorist offences in four separate cases.

In the first case, four defendants were charged with financing of terrorism. One of the defendants was, in addition, charged with recruitment for the commission of a terrorist offence and with preparation of an offence committed with a terrorist intent. All charges, which related to the activities of Harkat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (al-Shabaab) in Somalia and Kenya, were dismissed by the Court of Appeal of Helsinki in March 2016.

In the second case, two defendants were charged as offenders or accessories to murders committed with a terrorist intent. The charges related to the Camp Speicher massacre committed by IS in Iraq in June 2014. The District Court of Pirkanmaa dismissed the charges in May 2017. An appeal is pending at the Court of Appeal of Turku.

In the third case, one defendant was charged with two murders and eight attempted murders with a terrorist intent. The offences were committed in the Finnish city of Turku in August 2017. The District Court of Finland Proper sentenced the defendant to life imprisonment in June 2018. The defendant appealed, but later withdrew his appeal.

In the fourth case, three defendants were charged with preparation of an offence to be committed with terrorist intent, for provision of training for the commission of an offence to be committed with terrorist intent, for provision of training for the commission of a terrorist offence and for recruitment for the commission of a terrorist offence. All charges, which related to the armed conflict in Syria, were dismissed by the District court of Helsinki in January 2018.

## **Finnish Immigration Service**

The Finnish Immigration Service (FIS) maintains a register of aliens and processes, and decides matters concerning immigration, international protection and Finnish citizenship. Furthermore, the Finnish Immigration Service issues residence permits to aliens residing abroad and in Finland and decides on the removal of persons residing in Finland from the country. The Finnish Immigration Service also makes decisions on the granting and withdrawing of refugee status. The Finnish Immigration Service is also responsible for the steering of the reception activities for asylum seekers, including the detention units, and for the assistance system for victims of trafficking.

The preconditions for an alien's entry into Finland include, among other things, that the person is not deemed to jeopardise public order and safety. Furthermore, the Aliens Act lays down specific grounds for refusal of entry and deportation. The removal of an alien is possible in cases where the person has committed an offence, jeopardises other people's safety, is justifiably suspected of preparing sabotage or endangers Finland's foreign relations. Terrorist activities, the support of terrorist activities, or membership in a terrorist organisation, including suspicion thereof, are grounds for deeming that an alien is likely to jeopardise public order and safety. In such cases, no residence permit for Finland is granted or extended.

If necessary, the Finnish Immigration Service consults the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service. For certain types of cases, the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service is always consulted. The procedure for requesting opinions has been centralized to designated officers in the Units of the Finnish Immigration Service, to ensure fluent cooperation and internal coherence on consultation requests. If the Finnish Security and Intelligence Service does not support the admission of the person concerned into Finland (or his/her continued residence in the country), the person is, as a rule, refused a residence permit. Likewise, Finnish citizenship is refused if there is reason to suspect that to grant citizenship might endanger public order or the security of the state. The Finnish Immigration Service also cooperates closely with the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) in matters related to asylum, residence and citizenship, and the NBI may issue opinions related to citizenship applications. The Finnish Immigration Service has liaison officers in the NBI, and a special liaison officer has been designated in the Finnish Immigration Service for illegal immigration and counter-terrorism.

The Finnish Security and Intelligence Service also issues opinions on the admission of persons into Finland for the selection of quota refugees. Since

autumn 2001, their representative has participated in visits abroad for interviews with and selection of refugees to be admitted into Finland. When processing applications for international protection, the Finnish Immigration Service has paid particular attention to the application of the so-called exclusion clause in Article 1.F of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees due to engagement in terrorist activity or membership in a terrorist organisation. The Finnish Immigration Service has gathered information about organisations classifiable as terrorist organisations in order to better identify persons to whom international protection may not be granted. A special liaison officer is responsible for exclusion issues in the Asylum Unit.

The Finnish Immigration Service is represented in national working groups, which are set up between different authorities to deal with the prevention of illegal entry into the country and immigration issues in general. In these working groups, the competent authorities exchange information about issues of significance to counter-terrorism activities and measures.

The Finnish Immigration Service pays particular attention to issues related to internal security in all its processes. Increased attention is being paid to ensuring close cooperation and information exchange with the other national authorities dealing with immigration and internal security issues as well as to activities within the various processes of the agency, including within the sphere of reception activities. These include, inter alia, training and guidance for the FIS personnel as well as awareness-raising activities and promotion of participatory activities for asylum applicants in reception centres. In all its activities as the decision-making authority, the FIS utilizes national and European databases and registries in accordance with the relevant national and EU legislation.

### **Finnish Defence Forces**

The tasks of the Finnish Defence Forces are 1) defending of the country; 2) supporting other authorities in responding to non-military threats including situations involving terrorism; 3) participating in international assistance (since 1 July 2017); and 4) participating in international crisis management.

As the substantial part of preventing and combating terrorism per se falls to the mandate of the Police, legal and other authorities, the Defence Forces contribute effectively to national and international efforts against terrorism. Nationally, the Defence Forces are prepared to support the Police in protecting against and responding to terrorist crimes. The full range of Defence Forces' capabilities can be

utilised to support the Police, including use of necessary military force. However, the operations are always led by the Police. The decisions on the use of force are also always the responsibility of the Police. Internationally, the Defence Forces participate in international military co-operation and in crisis management. The Defence Forces also take part in international and national exercises as well as in possible acts concerning the Proliferation Security Initiative to interdict trafficking of WMD and related material.

*Further information can be obtained from the following websites:*

Office of the Prosecutor General:

<https://syyttajalaitos.fi/en/office-of-the-prosecutor-general>

Finnish Security and Intelligence Service:

<https://www.supo.fi/en>

Finnish Police (including the National Bureau of Investigation): <https://www.poliisi.fi/en>

Finnish Defence Forces:

<https://puolustusvoimat.fi/en/frontpage>

Border Guard: <https://www.raja.fi/en>

Finnish Customs: <https://tulli.fi/en/frontpage>

Finnish Immigration Service: <https://migri.fi/en/home>

## **INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION**

### **Mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition**

According to the Act on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (4/1994), coercive measures can be carried out on the basis of mutual legal assistance (MLA) requests as stipulated in Section 15 and Section 23. According to Section 15.1 when coercive measures are requested or where the request otherwise involves the use of coercive measures under the Coercive Measures Act, such measures shall not be used, where not permitted under Finnish law had the offence been committed in Finland in similar circumstances. Section 23 permits the use of a wide range of coercive measures, if this has been requested or deemed necessary in the execution of the request.

Overall, the Act on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters enables the use of coercive measures in similar situations, in which coercive measure can be used in national preliminary investigations. As coercive measures can be used widely in national preliminary investigations on the financing of terrorism, coercive measures can be used similarly on the basis of MLA requests.

Questions related to extradition are regulated by the Extradition Act (456/1970). According to Section 6 of the Act, extradition shall not be granted for a political

offence. However, where a political offence includes or is connected to an offence not political by nature and the act as a whole cannot be regarded as an offence of a predominantly political nature, extradition shall be permissible. Intentional homicide or an attempt thereof, unless committed in overt combat, shall not be regarded as a political offence.

International conventions that are in force in Finland restrict the power of discretion of Finnish authorities in the consideration of which offences are political according to Section 6 of the Extradition Act (Government Proposal 209/2011, p. 10). This is based on the fact that international conventions are in force in Finland as national laws, and they are applied in parallel with the Extradition Act. In practice, Finnish authorities cannot regard an offence as political, if it is in conflict with the international obligations of Finland.

## Measures at international level

### The United Nations

Finland supports the key role of the United Nations as the global forum to enhance international cooperation against terrorism and promotes the effective implementation of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy. Finland has ratified fourteen UN anti-terrorism conventions and protocols. National acceptance of the two instruments adopted in 2005 relating to maritime security (the SUA 2005 Protocols) is currently being prepared and the intention is to submit the government bill to the Parliament by the end of 2019.

In April 2019, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) made a follow-up visit to Finland on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The delegation was led by Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Director Michèle Coninsx. The objective of the visit was to follow up on the implementation by Finland of the recommendations proposed by the Committee on the basis of the earlier country visit in June 2012.

### The European Union

In accordance with the EU's strategic commitment, Finland continues to combat terrorism globally while respecting human rights, and to make Europe safer, allowing its citizens to live in an area of freedom, security and justice. The effective implementation of the EU counter-terrorism strategy as well as the EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism remains one of the priorities of Finland. Finland has also fully implemented the Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating

terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA.

### Council of Europe

Finland supports the role and contribution of the Council of Europe in the area of preventing and suppressing terrorism based on its commitment to democracy and focus on human rights. Finland participates actively in the work of the Council of Europe Committee on Counter-Terrorism (CDCT) and in other Council of Europe commitments and working groups dealing with questions related to terrorism. Finland has ratified the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism in 2008.

### Financial Action Task Force against Money Laundering (FATF)

Finland is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The FATF is an independent inter-governmental body that develops and promotes policies to protect the global financial system against money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The FATF Recommendations are recognised as the global anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CTF) standard. In 2018 - 2019, the FATF conducted the fourth round of mutual evaluation of Finland under its AML and CTF framework. The mutual evaluation report of Finland was adopted at the FATF Plenary meeting in February 2019. Based on the report, Finland was placed under an enhanced follow-up process.

### The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Finland considers the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) an important actor in promoting international stability, security and cooperation. Finland supports the OSCE's activities against transnational threats, including terrorism, based on the Organisation's comprehensive approach to security and full respect of human rights and the rule of law. The main goals of OSCE counter-terrorism work are to promote the ratification of the universal anti-terrorism instruments and support participating States in their implementation.

### North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) most recent strategic concept, adopted in 2016, recognises the emergency of threats such as terrorism. Terrorism is also mentioned in NATO's partnership policy, adopted in April 2011, as one priority area for dialogue and cooperation with NATO's partners. Finland participates in NATO's

Partnership for Peace Programme (PfP) and is ready to participate in discussions open for NATO's partners on developing initiatives on anti-terrorism. By taking part in NATO's crisis management, Finland also contributes to NATO's Projecting Stability Policy, designed to prevent and counter threats such as

terrorism. Furthermore, Finland participates in NATO's Civil Emergency Planning (CEP), which concerns securing society's critical infrastructure, vital commodities and services supply, while taking into account possible emergency situations.

<b>Relevant Council of Europe conventions – Finland</b>	<b>Signed</b>	<b>Ratified</b>
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism [CETS No. 198]	16/12/2005	-
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism [CETS No. 196]	16/05/2005	17/01/2008
Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism [CETS No. 217]	18/5/2016	(ratified by the EU)
Convention on Cybercrime [ETS No. 185]	23/11/2001	24/05/2007
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems [ETS No. 189]	28/01/2003	20/05/2011
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]	25/09/1991	09/03/1994
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]	11/09/1990	15/11/1990
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 90]	16/11/1989	09/02/1990
Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 190]	15/05/2003	27/5/2005
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 73]		
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]		29/01/1981 (accession)
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 99]		30/01/1985 (accession)
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 182]	09/10/2003	16/04/2014
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]		12/05/1971 (accession)
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 86]		
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 98]		30/01/1985 (accession)
Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [CETS No. 209]	10/11/2010	
Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [CETS No. 212]		
<b>Relevant United Nations conventions – Finland</b>	<b>Signed</b>	<b>Ratified</b>
Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)	24/10/1969	02/04/1971
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (the Hague, 1970)	08/01/1971	15/12/1971
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)		13/07/1973
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1988)	16/11/1988	03/04/1998
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 1973)	10/05/1974	31/10/1978
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 1979)	29/10/1980	14/04/1983
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 1979)	25/06/1981	22/09/1989 (acceptance)
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 2005)		17/06/2011 (acceptance)
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 1988)	18/11/1988	12/11/1998
2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (London, 2005)	27/02/2006	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 1988)		28/04/2000 (accession)

2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (London, 2005)	27/02/2006	
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1991)	25/03/1993	05/12/2001 (acceptance)
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 1997)	23/01/1998	28/05/2002 (acceptance)
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 1999)	10/01/2000	28/06/2002 (acceptance)
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 2005)	14/09/2005	13/01/2009 (acceptance)