CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
FINLAND

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 5 403 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 91.51%
(data source: ITU Statistics, 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION
Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:
-Criminal Code

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE
Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instrument:
-Act on the Protection of Privacy in Electronic Communications

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT
Finland has an officially recognized national CIRT (CERT-FI).

1.2.2 STANDARDS
Finland's National Security Auditing Criteria the main goal of which is to harmonise official measures when an authority conducts an audit in a company or in another organisation to verify their security level. KATAKRI is used as a tool when checking the fulfilment of security requirements (e.g. EU and NATO security requirements for classified information).

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION
The Accreditation of information security inspection bodies in Finland is regulated in the act on information security inspection bodies. An Inspection body may be a private organization or public agency/body. Accreditation framework is based on ISO 17021 and ISO 27006 standards with sector specific regulations. The responsible agency is the national accreditation body FINAS.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY
Finland has an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy since 2013 (Finland cybersecurity strategy). It defines the key goals and guidelines which are used in responding to the threats against the cyber domain and which ensure its functioning. By following the Cyber Security Strategy's guidelines and the measures required, Finland can manage deliberate or inadvertent disturbances in the cyber domain as well as respond to and recover from them.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
The Information Society Program provides a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in Finland.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The Security Committee (yet to be established) monitors and coordinates the implementation of a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap by respective agencies.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The National Emergency Supply Agency is involved in organizing sector-specific preparedness exercises on some critical infrastructure sectors. They also have a self-assessment tool CIP organizations can use to measure and benchmark their level of preparedness to their peers.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Finland does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Cyber security education is supported by the modern data network laboratory which focuses on the use of the ICT education as well as projects. Laboratory for cyber security development and research will be built to increase versatile knowledge of field. The Tekes – the Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation- is the main agency responsible for these efforts.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Finland does not have the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Finland does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

1.5 COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Finland has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

-ITU   -FIRST   -European Government Certs group

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

Finland has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through its national CIRT.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Finland does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Finland participated in cybersecurity activities by FIRST and European Government CERTs group.
CERT-FI is a member of FIRST.

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

-Chapter 17, §18, §18(a), §18(b) and §19-§21* of the Criminal Code.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Finland has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Finland has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

The Finish Communications Regulation Authority maintains the Safe on the internet (*) website which provides information on internet safety for parents, children and educators.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online Illegal content can be reported in the website (*) maintained by the organization Save the Children.

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