

# A safer community

## Internal Security Programme

Summary





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## Basis for the Internal Security Programme

In Finland, no comprehensive intersectoral development plans that extend over a period of several years and that are supported by the highest political leadership have been drafted as regards internal security. To remedy the situation and to ensure long-term decision-making and development work, Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen's Government decided in its Government Programme to start preparations for a programme concerning internal security.

When adopting the Government Programme on 24 June 2003, the Government decided that to increase public security and especially to reduce drug-related, violent and financial crime and recidivism, a comprehensive intersectoral programme concerning internal security would be drawn up. The programme outlines the goals for internal security and the measures and resources to achieve them. The preparations for this extensive intersectoral programme drawn up under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior were completed in summer 2004.

When preparing the programme, the current internal security situation was assessed and the threats ahead examined, on the basis of which the strategic guidelines and measures to influence future development were drafted.

### **The objective is to reach by 2015 the following state of affairs concerning internal security in Finland:**

*Finland is the safest country in Europe. Security is guaranteed by a well-functioning public sector focusing on preventive work. High-quality internal security services that meet people's security expectations are ensured by cooperation between public authorities and contacts with interest groups and the private sector.*

The Internal Security Programme focuses especially on improving cooperation between public authorities, with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of internal security and improving the quality of services.

## Current situation and key challenges ahead

Finland is one of the safest countries in Europe. The most significant exception is the amount of violent crime. In fact, the number of violent offences, homicides in particular, in Finland is the largest in Western Europe in relation to the population. Another important exception is the number of home and leisure accidents, which is considerably higher than in the other Nordic countries.

To improve internal security it is necessary to reduce the number of homicides and the amount of violent crime in general, as well as the number of accidents, particularly home and leisure accidents. It is also vital to prepare for future trends by combating threats and challenges that may affect internal security.

The biggest challenge ahead concerning internal security is to prevent growing social exclusion. The number of people living on the margin of society may increase and cause serious personal, social and economic problems, such as vulnerability to illnesses, accidents and early death. Still today, people slide into a criminal way of life mainly because they feel excluded from society.

### Other key challenges ahead

#### Increasing vulnerability of the information society

Society will be increasingly dependent on information networks and systems. The vulnerability of the communication and information systems of security authorities and the Internet present a major threat.

#### Growing impact of hard crime led from abroad

Criminal organisations led from abroad may gain a stronger foothold in cross-border crime. As a result of this new crime culture, public authorities will run an increased risk of being bribed, threatened or pressured. This may endanger Finland's position as the least corrupt country in the world.

#### Good border security and effective customs control

Major issues in this sector include the internal security level and social inequality in countries neighbouring Finland, as well as changes in the level of border control in Russia. Increased illegal immigration presents a threat in this sector.

#### Increasing number of accidents

As a result of ageing population and increasing substance use, the number of home and leisure accidents may rise even further.

#### Reducing everyday security

Key issues affecting everyday security include the amount and detection rate of mass crime, as well as the availability of equal security services throughout the country.

#### Terrorism

The fear of terrorist acts may become greater than the likelihood of them occurring. In the worst case, it may become a factor limiting people's lives. However, it has been estimated that Finland does not face a direct terrorist threat. The possibility of terrorist acts cannot, however, be totally excluded.

## Costs of the Internal Security Programme

According to the Government Programme, the preparation of the Internal Security Programme includes outlining the resources necessary to maintain the internal security level. Internal security costs can be assessed by juxtaposing both the costs caused by crime and accidents and those incurred in carrying out measures improving security.

Estimated costs of crime and accidents incurred by society

	<b>Estimated total annual costs</b>
Violent crime	Direct costs 150 million € Indirect costs 180-330 million €
Violence against women	Direct costs 49.8 million € Indirect costs 60.1-111 million €
Financial crime and black economy	3-5 billion €
Home and leisure accidents	2.5-4 billion €
Slipping accidents	420 million €
Fires	Destroyed property 210 million € Interrupted business 25 million €
Traffic accidents	Traffic fatalities 760 million €

Traffic surveillance is one example of the cost-effectiveness of measures improving security. Financial savings made as a result of increasing and enhancing the efficiency of traffic surveillance are 5 to 9 times as large as the costs of such surveillance. When the proceeds from sanctions, which will grow due to enhanced surveillance, are taken into account, it is possible to return the level of the risk of apprehension to normal without an increase in central government expenditure.

However, when examining the cost-benefit relation, we should bear in mind that falling a victim of crime entails costs impossible to assess only by financial indicators.

The resources necessary for maintaining the internal security level were also assessed when preparing the Internal Security Programme, as required by the assignment. These assessments were not included in the programme, but the funding for the programme will be discussed in connection with the decision on spending limits for 2006-2009.

The programme will not change the division of labour or financial relations between the State and municipalities.

## Strategic guidelines and measures

To achieve the long-term objective for 2015, the Internal Security Programme lays down strategic guidelines for the key sectors of the programme.

### Main strategic guidelines

- Reinforcing preventive work to prevent crime and public disturbances
- Decreasing the number of crimes and increasing the risk of apprehension and the crime detection rate
- Aiming at an expeditious imposition of criminal liability
- Improving the status of crime victims
- Reducing the number of accidents
- Maintaining border and customs security and ensuring smooth border traffic.

Furthermore, the Internal Security Programme sets strategic guidelines to reduce the number of offences highlighted in the Government Programme and to improve cooperation between public authorities.

Each strategic guideline states the effectiveness objective and related measures to be taken, the bodies responsible for the implementation of the measures, and the indicators and meters to be used for evaluating the implementation.

### 1. Reinforcing preventive work to prevent crime and public disturbances

The effectiveness objective is, when drawing up extensive intersectoral programmes and making decisions, to take better account of their impact on crime and crime prevention.

### Main strategic guidelines

- Tightening up measures promoting employment, and implementing adequate social security and targeted housing policy
- Carrying out multiprofessional and effective collaboration between public authorities at national, regional and local level
- Implementing adequate and timely child protection measures
- Strengthening work on the prevention of substance abuse, and securing treatment for drug users.

### Measures

1. Young people at risk of social exclusion will be supported by specific forms of youth and social work which encourage young people's integration into society.
2. Early intervention will be further enhanced.
3. Crime prevention will be taken into account in all decision-making and planning (cf. environmental impact assessment).

4. Harmful effects of alcohol will be reduced by means of different activities and cooperation between public authorities, as laid down in the Alcohol Programme.
5. Subregional and local security plans will be further developed.
6. Care for school pupils and educational guidance will be reinforced.
7. A comprehensive social service will be established to provide 24-hour social services throughout the country.
8. Conditions for employment for the disadvantaged will be further improved by reinforcing employment policy measures.
9. Immigrants' integration into society will be supported.

The following indicators and meters, with defined initial and target values for 2007, will be used in the evaluation

- the number of the unemployed and the unemployment rate, the youth unemployment rate, the number of recipients of social assistance, the number of children taken into custody, the number of treatment periods in institutions providing care for substance abusers, the total consumption of alcoholic beverages, the number of drunk drivers, the annual number of new prisoners.

## 2. Special consideration of crime types emphasised in the Government Programme

### Reducing violent crime

The effectiveness objective is to reduce the annual number of homicides to one hundred by 2007, and permanently from that year forward. The number of assaults should decrease from over 28,000 in 2003 to 25,000 by 2007. The number of call-out duties relating to domestic violence should go down from 15,280 in 2003 to 14,000 by 2007. In addition, the aim is to reduce the rate of violence from that stated in the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey.

#### Main strategic guidelines

- Preventing hidden crime from increasing, even if the number of crimes reported to the police is decreasing
- Always making persons who are guilty of violent offences liable for their acts, and providing offenders with opportunities to renounce violence and supporting them in this
- Breaking individual persons' and families' cycle of violence
- Aiming at an expeditious imposition of criminal liability
- Ensuring well-functioning mental care services in order to prevent rough violence
- Implementing extensive intersectoral measures and coordinating the objectives of different programmes.

## Measures

1. Action programmes for offenders sentenced for violent and sex offences to imprisonment or community service will be enhanced and the effectiveness of the implemented programmes established.
2. The collection and exchange of information between different authorities concerning victims and perpetrators of violence will be ensured.
3. Forms of action suitable for the prevention of youth violence will be encouraged.
4. People who employ violence in their close relationships will always be made liable for their acts.
5. Information available on violence at work and on how to prevent such violence will be gathered from different projects and sectors.
6. Opportunities for imposing an obligation to organise out-patient care for mentally ill violent offenders will be explored in order to prevent recidivism.
7. A crime prevention programme aiming at reducing violence will be drawn up by the end of 2004.
8. A national action programme will be drawn up to prevent violence against women, domestic violence, prostitution and trafficking in human beings.

The following indicators and meters, with defined initial and target values for 2007, will be used in the evaluation

- the number of homicides reported to the police, the number of call-out duties relating to domestic violence, the number of assaults, the rate of violence based on national and international crime victim surveys.

## Reducing drug-related crime

The effectiveness objective is that the total number of narcotics offences will be less than 13,000 and that of aggravated narcotics offences under 700 in 2007. To ensure an adequate level of control, the resources of the police allocated for the prevention of drug-related crime should remain at the same level as in 2003 at the minimum. In addition, the aim is to reduce the number of 15-29 year olds who have experimented with drugs and that of problem users, as well as the number of hospitalisation periods, deaths and HIV infections caused by drug use.

## Main strategic guidelines

- \* Ensuring the implementation of the Government's action plan for drug abuse for the period 2004-2007 launched on 5 February 2004

## Measures

1. The supply of drugs will be reduced by increasing cooperation with the neighbouring regions, particularly with the Baltic States and Russia.
2. The networking of professional and organised criminals will be prevented by carrying out effective international cooperation in order to make such criminals liable for offences in their home country.
3. The detection of offences ancillary to drug-related crime, especially professional receiving offences and offences ancillary to pandering, will be reinforced.
4. The treatment of drug users will be reinforced.
5. The direction of problem drug users to treatment will be reinforced.
6. The use of treatment will be further enhanced in connection with criminal sanctions.
7. The following measures entailing legislative amendments will be taken:
  - The protection of witnesses and parties concerned in criminal proceedings will be improved.
  - Appropriate treatment should be a real alternative for all types of penalties imposed on problem drug users (a fine or conditional or unconditional imprisonment).
  - It will be established whether the maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment laid down for an aggravated narcotics offence in Chapter 50 of the Penal Code can be raised to 12 years' imprisonment.
  - It will be established whether it can be provided by law that a tip-off reward is not subject to tax at all.

The following indicators and meters, with defined initial and target values for 2007, will be used in the evaluation

- the number of narcotics offences reported to the police, the number of aggravated narcotics offences reported to the police, the number of people who have experimented with drugs, the number of problem drug users, the number of drug users' hospitalisation periods, the number of deaths caused by drug use, the number of HIV infections among drug users, the number of organised criminal groups and their members, the amount of the proceeds from crime in respect of narcotics offences.

## Reducing financial crime

The effectiveness objective is that more and more hidden financial crime will be reported to the police. The aim is that as from 2007, owing to an increasing risk of apprehension, the annual number of financial crimes reported to the police will be 1,000 at the maximum. In addition, the handling times of financial crimes should be shorter; in 2007, the average investigation time should be 210 days and the average time for court proceedings 180 days.

## Main strategic guidelines

- Detecting more and more financial crimes
- Detecting, combating and investigating financial crime by means of effective cooperation and exchange of information between public authorities

- Reducing the handling times of financial crimes, which is important to both society and individuals
- Further developing expertise and the resources allocated for the investigation of financial crime in order to conduct successful investigations.

#### Measures

1. The handling times of financial crimes will be reduced by developing the resources allocated for the investigation of financial crime.
2. Fight against financial crime will be enhanced, especially in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, by strengthening cooperation between units responsible for combating financial crime.
3. Cooperation between public authorities and related exchange of information necessary for risk analyses will be reinforced.
4. It will be established whether the activities pursued under the VIRKE project, development project for cooperation between public authorities relating to fighting black economy and financial crime, need to be carried out on a permanent basis, and whether it is possible to extend the cooperation to the prosecution service and labour administration.
5. An extensive tripartite project will be launched to prevent black economy and to ensure equal competitive positions for companies.
6. The supervision of foreign workers' contract terms will be reinforced.
7. The operating environment for financial crime and black economy will be weakened and the potential to detect such crime improved.
8. The potential to detect financial crime will be developed by allowing referential tax audits in financial institutions.
9. Public authorities will be obliged to make suspicious transaction reports in order to combat money laundering.
10. It will be considered whether the supervision of a prohibition on engaging in business can also be extended to public authorities other than the police.

The following indicators and meters, with defined initial and target values for 2007, will be used in the evaluation

- the number of financial crimes, the investigation time and time for court proceedings in financial crime cases, the amount of recovered proceeds from crime.

## **Reducing recidivism**

The effectiveness objective is to reduce the level of recidivism to 3% by 2007. As regards first offenders, the maximum level of recidivism should be 32% in 2007, and for recidivists the figure should be 3% smaller than in 2003.

### Main strategic guidelines

- Increasing prisoners' opportunities to integrate into society after the term of punishment
- Preventing young offenders from embarking on a criminal career in prison.

### Measures

1. A legislative and organisational reform will be carried out concerning the Prison Service.
2. The punishment system for young offenders will be reformed.
3. Mandated treatment programmes will be introduced for substance abusers who are not suitable for community service.
4. The potential for reducing the number of non-payment cases in prisons by converting unpaid fine into a sentence of imprisonment will be examined.
5. Aftercare for released prisoners will be improved by providing them with service guidance and an easier access to social and health care services as well as to housing, educational and employment services.

The following indicators and meters, with defined initial and target values for 2007, will be used in the evaluation

- the recidivism rate for first offenders and the percentage of those returning to prison, the recidivism rate for recidivists.

## **Combating terrorism**

The effectiveness objective is that no terrorist acts will be targeted at or committed or prepared in Finland.

### Main strategic guidelines

- Combating terrorism in Finland by the police based on cooperation at national and international level
- Fighting terrorism based on the EU Guidelines for a Common Approach to Combat Terrorism
- Carrying out efficient counter-terrorist measures
- Maintaining a high level of domestic terrorism preparedness.

## Measures

1. An extensive action plan to combat terrorism will be drawn up.
2. An intersectoral working group on analysing and anticipating terrorism will be established under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior.
3. The measures to combat terrorism at national level referred to in the EU Declaration on Combating Terrorism adopted on 25 March 2004 will be implemented and the objectives relating to international cooperation referred to in the Declaration promoted.
4. An effective anti-money laundering action will be undertaken to contribute to detecting money flows associated with terrorist financing.
5. Public authorities will be provided with training in order to ensure that they have the qualifications necessary for combating terrorism, and expertise in making analyses.
6. Equipment and instruments necessary for counter-terrorist operations will be acquired in order to maintain a credible level of action.

### **3. Increasing the risk of apprehension, raising the crime detection rate and aiming at an expeditious imposition of criminal liability**

The effectiveness objective is to maintain public confidence in the police at the level of 2003. The aim is to increase the detection rate for property crime and decrease the amount of property crime reported to the police by one percentage point annually until 2007. In addition, intersectoral goals and meters will be set to describe the total process.

#### Main strategic guidelines

- Keeping the mass crime detection rate at such a level so as to maintain public confidence in successful criminal investigation, and in the fact that offenders are made liable for their acts without delay
- Aiming at a prompt and effective criminal process, especially for young offenders
- Protecting and supporting witnesses so that they are willing to testify despite any pressure or threat from outside.

## Measures

1. The risk of apprehension will be increased by removing barriers between and within public authorities.
2. The role of actual offenders will be increasingly emphasised when combating crime.
3. Work to deprive offenders of the proceeds from crime will be reinforced in order to reduce opportunities to commit crime and the amount of the proceeds from crime.
4. The criminal process will be speeded up.
5. It will be established how the registration of offenders can be improved.
6. International cooperation between public authorities will be enhanced.
7. The effectiveness of the prosecution service will be increased.
8. The transport duties of the police will be re-examined to improve the transport of prisoners, in particular.
9. Witness protection will be improved to ensure the basis for the prevention of serious crime, in particular.

The following indicators and meters, with defined initial and target values for 2007, will be used in the evaluation

- public confidence in the police, the detection rate for property crime, the number of property crimes reported to the police, prosecution times.

#### 4. Improving the status of crime victims

The effectiveness objective is to provide victims of crime with adequate and comprehensive support services, independent of where they live or which authority they consult. Public authorities are responsible for offering guidance on support services to victims of crime. Crime victims, who are in crisis, are not expected to play an active role in applying for compensation for damage or organising other personal affairs. Furthermore, compensation for crime damage from State funds should be more effective, and the situation of victims in particularly difficult situations should be improved.

Main strategic guidelines

- Supporting and helping victims of crime, taking into account their status and situation
- Ensuring well-functioning and effective cooperation between public authorities and organisations providing help to victims of crime in order to support victims of crime
- Providing support services evenly throughout the country
- Preventing revictimisation, particularly in cases involving violence in close relationships
- Ensuring an adequate number of shelters and the basis for their operation.

Measures

1. The operation of the Finnish Service for Crime Victims will be established and extended throughout the country. Government funding will be increased.
2. The operation of a comprehensive shelter network at regional level will be guaranteed. The need for secret shelters will be established.
3. Comprehensive information about victims and perpetrators of violence will be gathered, and this information will be analysed exhaustively.
4. The Act on Compensation for Crime Damage will be revised.

The following indicators and meters, with defined initial and target values for 2007, will be used in the evaluation

- legal safety barometer (under development).

## 5. Reducing the number of accidents and reinforcing preventive work

The effectiveness objective is to make Finland one of the top five countries in European safety comparison concerning all types of accidents. The aim is to improve traffic safety; in 2010 and as from that year, the annual number of traffic fatalities should be 250 at the maximum.

### Main strategic guidelines

- Enhancing accident risk management by means of cooperation and exchange of information between public authorities
- Improving accident prevention by increasing cooperation between different actors at national, regional and local level
- Reinforcing the prevention of home and leisure accidents and enhancing its coordination
- Improving private individuals' and communities' knowledge and skills relating to the identification of accident risks
- Further continuing work to improve traffic safety by means of extensive cooperation between public authorities

### Measures

1. A well-functioning intersectoral model for accident prevention will be created.
2. Local and subregional security plans will be extended to accident prevention and the prevention of home and leisure accidents reinforced.
3. The operation of the unit responsible for the prevention of home and leisure accidents at the National Public Health Institute will be reinforced in the administrative sector of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. The ministries involved in the programme will include accident prevention in the performance targets of State Provincial Offices. The departments of State Provincial Offices will organise wide-ranging monitoring of accident trends and related preventive work. In addition, an appropriate way of permanently financing the strengthening of home and leisure accident prevention will be explored.
4. The number of slipping accidents will be reduced.
5. The system for compiling accident statistics will be developed.
6. Housing safety for special groups will be enhanced, for example by including the assessment of safety aspects in the preventive system of house calls.
7. Risk management tools will be developed and the continuing education system in the field of accident risk management extended.
8. Traffic surveillance and the surveillance of driving and rest time, load security and speed of heavy traffic will be increased.
9. The police will be supplied with technical aid in order to specify pre-trial investigation material concerning traffic accidents.
10. The need for introducing a boater's security card will be established in order to improve the safety of private boating.
11. The services provided by emergency response centres will be developed.

The following indicators and meters, with defined initial and target values for 2007, will be used in the evaluation

- Finland's ranking in international safety comparisons, the number of home and leisure accidents, the number of slipping and falling accidents, the level of awareness of the number of home and leisure accidents among Finns, the number of people who have followed first aid courses, the number of smothering blankets, the number of portable fire extinguishers, the proportion of accidents attributable to intoxicants, the number of rescue operations relating to boating, the number of occupational accidents, the number of traffic fatalities.

## **6. Maintaining border and customs security and ensuring smooth cross-border traffic**

The effectiveness objective is that border and customs security will remain at the same level as in 2003. The number of offences of arrangement of illegal immigration should remain at the same level as in 2003. The aim is also to ensure the smooth flow of traffic at border crossing points without people having to queue for an unreasonably long time. The average waiting time for passengers to be checked at the external borders of the EU and the Schengen area should be 30 minutes at ports and 10 minutes at land borders and airports. In the long run, the average waiting time for passengers should be 20 minutes at ports and 5 minutes at land borders and airports. The average handling times for asylum applications should reduce.

Main strategic guidelines

- Providing decision-makers with a picture of the current border situation and the illegal immigration situation, as well as an estimate of the development of these situations
- Maintaining a high risk of detection for illegal immigrants and perpetrators of customs offences or other offences related to cross-border crime
- Maintaining the number of border crossing points and their traffic capacity as well as the related traffic systems at the appropriate level with regard to the volume and quality of cross-border traffic
- Preventing and detecting illegal immigration into Finland, cross-border crime and import of goods threatening public security, and promoting the smooth flow of cross-border traffic
- Promoting projects which support the opportunities of the authorities responsible for border control at external borders to combat threats arriving at the territory of the European Union already at borders
- To replace the removal of checks at the internal borders of the European Union, maintaining in inland Finland the risk of detection for illegal immigrants and perpetrators of offences related to illegal immigration
- Maintaining readiness to carry out customs inspections at internal borders and reinforcing immigration monitoring
- Combating and investigating effectively illegal immigration, arrangement of illegal immigration and other cross-border crime

- Reintroducing checks on persons and goods at the most important internal border crossing points
- Providing the police, customs and border guard authorities with the necessary measures to prevent the spread of dangerous and rapidly spreading diseases and epidemics, as well as plant and animal diseases, under the guidance of the competent authority.

## Measures

1. The police, customs and border guard authorities will establish joint criminal intelligence and analysis centres.
2. The introduction of the cooperation model adopted by the Finnish police, customs and border guard authorities as well as the prosecution service will be promoted in the Baltic States, Russia and the Nordic countries.
3. Border control technology used in performing border checks and customs inspections will be improved. New technology based on biometric identification will be introduced.
4. The flow of cross-border traffic at the eastern border of Finland will be improved by enhancing traffic capacity at border crossing points.
5. More personnel will be assigned to the eastern border and South-East Finland to maintain border security.
6. Methods to detect illegal goods and illegal immigrants will also be developed across the internal border and in inland Finland.
7. The fight against cross-border crime will be reinforced by promoting closer cooperation between the police, customs and border guard authorities as well as the prosecution service.
8. The use and availability of expertise and special equipment of the Frontier Guard will be increased in operations conducted to combat terrorism and in other special operations led by the police.
9. The processing of asylum applications will be accelerated and the abuse of the asylum procedure prevented.
10. The system of preventing infectious diseases will be developed in cooperation with the European Union and the World Health Organization. Furthermore, steps will be taken to increase the capacity of the Finnish Police, Frontier Guard and the Customs to perform, along with their main duties, the necessary measures to prevent the spread of dangerous and rapidly spreading diseases and epidemics under the guidance of the competent authority.

The following indicators and meters, with defined initial and target values for 2007, will be used in the evaluation

- the number of offences of arrangement of illegal immigration, the scope and quality of border checks, the prevention and detection rate for border incidents, the number of offences detected by the Frontier Guard, the number of offences detected by the Customs, the detection rate for offences detected by the Customs, the effectiveness of criminal investigation carried out by the Customs, the smoothness of passenger traffic at land borders and airports, the smoothness of passenger traffic at ports, the time required for customs clearances, the handling times for asylum applications.

## Reinforcing cooperation

The effectiveness objective is to ensure that Finland will reach, through cooperation between public authorities and through cooperation based on partnerships between other actors, the required level of internal security, implement the measures necessary to reach this level and maintain this level in an economically sensible manner.

### Main strategic guidelines

- Ensuring the effective use of public funds through both internal cooperation among and external cooperation between public authorities, with the aim of achieving joint objectives, maintaining and developing functions, and guaranteeing the quality of services
- Improving customer-oriented activity
- Improving the conditions for cooperation and supporting partnership that promotes joint objectives
- Raising the level of knowledge in managing cooperation
- Clearly defining the responsibilities, obligations and rights of different parties in partnership projects.

### Measures

1. Joint strategic objectives will be defined for internal security and the implementation of the objectives ensured. Joint strategies and performance targets will be defined at ministry level. The Internal Security Programme will be used as a practical tool when revising cooperation strategies and objectives. The ministries will ensure and coordinate the implementation of key projects in every administrative sector.
2. At regional level, the objectives, guidelines and activities of State regional administration and regional government, as well as those of State local administration and local government, will be coordinated with the strategies and objectives of internal security. Practical activities will be carried out at local level, where measures will be implemented by the organisations defined in the Internal Security Programme in accordance with the assignments given to them. A model for subregional cooperation at regional and local level will be created, making use of the experience, for example, gained from the work carried out by the police advisory committees. A good operating model at regional level could include making and implementing subregional and local security plans together by State and local authorities as well as other relevant actors.
3. Cooperation with other actors will be developed in accordance with partnership thinking.
4. Security services in sparsely populated regions will be guaranteed.
5. Cooperation in the field of research and statistics will be developed and increased.

### Evaluation of the results and effectiveness of cooperation

Cooperation is one means of implementing decisions and plans. That is why the results of cooperation are not evaluated separately but as part of the evaluation concerning the achievement of operational objectives.

## Monitoring and updating

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the reporting and updating of the Internal Security Programme. The implementation, monitoring and updating of the programme is a continuous function to be carried out in accordance with the following methods and timetables:

### Open and online monitoring and reporting

The implementation of the Internal Security Programme will be monitored by means of approved meters. These are indicators used in most other European Union Member States, thus also enabling international comparison. A monitoring report including an evaluation, drawn up based on the approved meters, will be published annually on the Ministry of the Interior's website.

### Programme monitoring and updating at the end of the term of the Government

At the end of the term of the Government in office, a report on the implementation of the Internal Security Programme will be made and a proposal for updating the programme produced. The ministries involved in the implementation of the programme and the other main partners will take part in the reporting and updating.

### Monitoring programme implementation

As the traditional distinction between external and internal security is not as clear as before and as the two areas interrelate with each other, it is important to follow the development of and changes in external and internal security as a whole. The role and duties of the Cabinet Committee on Foreign and Security Policy and the Committee for Security and Defence Affairs regarding the implementation of the Internal Security Programme will be drawn up and carried out in accordance with decisions to be made separately.

The responsibility for the practical monitoring of the programme implementation rests with a monitoring group, which will convene at least once a year.







# Internal Security Programme

## Summary

When adopting the Government Programme of Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen's Government on 24 June 2003, the Government decided that to increase public security and especially to reduce drug-related, violent and financial crime and recidivism, a comprehensive intersectoral programme concerning internal security would be drawn up. The programme outlines the goals for internal security and the measures and resources to achieve them.

The Internal Security Programme was drafted by the following ministries: the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Ministry of the Environment. In addition, numerous experts from different sectors took part in the preparation of the programme.

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