

Given in Helsinki on 24 January 2003

Law 18/2003

Coercive law amending

Decision of Parliament

amended on 30 April 1987 on the Coercive Measures Act (450/1987), a Chapter 5 2 §, 3 § subsection 1, 4 § 1, subsection 2, and 6 of Chapter 5, § 2, subsection

as they are, a Chapter 5 2 § the Law 1026/1995, 3 § 1 mom 22/2001 4 § 1, subsection Law 402/1995 and 4 § 2 of Law 366/1999 and article of Chapter 6 § 5, subsection 2 Law 566/1998, as follows:

Chapter 5 a

Telecommunications, remote surveillance and technical monitoring

2 §

The interceptions conditions

When there is reason to suspect someone

- 1) endangering the sovereignty of Finland, incitement to war, treason, aggravated treason, espionage, gross espionage, security, secrecy, disclosure, unauthorized intelligence activities,
- 2) treason, aggravated high treason, high treason for the preparation,
- 3), manslaughter, murder, surmasta,
- 4) aggravated detention, kidnapping, hostage taking,
- 5), aggravated robbery, aggravated extortion,
- 6) The gross receiving stolen goods, professional receiving stolen goods,
- 7) sabotage, traffic sabotage, aggravated sabotage, aggravated compromising the health, nuclear crimes, hijacking,
- 8) aggravated robbery;
- 9) aggravated counterfeiting,
- 10) serious environmental damage,

11) a felony drug offense, or

12) In the above offenses punishable by a company,

crime investigations transmitting agency may be allowed to listen to and record messages for telecommunications, which are suspected of sending the possession or otherwise presumably used by the telephone connection, or to accede to such a view of future messages related to him, listening if the information obtained can be assumed to be a very important role in the crime.

Authorization under subsection 1 interception may be, under the conditions also, when there is reason to suspect someone

1) genocide, genocide and the preparation of infringement of the prohibition of chemical weapons, biological weapons violation of the ban,

2) The Criminal Code 34A of Chapter 1 § 1 subsection 2-7 point or 2 referred to in subsection purpose of the crime of involvement in terrorism, the terrorist purpose, the task for preparing a crime, a terrorist group, terrorist group activities and the promotion of financing of terrorism, or

3) In the above offenses punishable by the company.

3 §

Tele control conditions

When there is reason to suspect someone

1) The offense, which is not provided a less severe punishment than imprisonment for four months,

2) automatic data-processing system, the crime against which has been made using the terminal equipment, unlawful threats, the right to be heard the threat or use of drug offenses,

3) In the above offenses punishable by a company, or

4) The purpose of the task of crime in terrorism preparation,

investigating authority may be allowed to address the control of telecommunications in the suspect's possession or otherwise used, presumably in his telephone connection, or to temporarily close such a connection, if the information obtained through electronic surveillance or the closure of the telephone connection can be assumed to be a very important role in the crime.

4 §

Checking the technical conditions

When there is reason to suspect someone

- 1) the offense for which the maximum penalty is a minimum of four years imprisonment,
- 2) drug offenses,
- 3) In the above offenses punishable by a company, or
- 4) The purpose of the task of crime in terrorism preparation,

investigating authority shall be free from suspicion of technical listening, so if the information obtained can be assumed to be a very important role in the crime.

When there is reason to suspect someone is an offense for which the maximum penalty is more than six months' imprisonment, or a suspicion of a particular place where he can be expected to reside, will address the technical views, if the information thus obtained can be of extreme importance of investigation of the crime. Where the technical subject to viewing 4 referred to in subsection a person in the custody of the prison system, however, requires that the suspicion of the crime for which the maximum penalty is a minimum of four years imprisonment, or drug offense or a crime punishable by the company or the purpose of the task in terrorism offense and that the preparation of information thus obtained can assume to be a very important role in the crime.

Chapter 6

Other coercive measures

5 §

[«DNA»-identifier](#) and the deposit

The person that has been finally convicted of

- 1), rape, aggravated rape, coercion, sexual contact, coercion, sexual activity, sexual abuse, child sexual abuse, aggravated child sexual abuse,
- 2) a murder, murder, kill, aggravated assault,
- 3), aggravated robbery or aggravated blackmail,
- 4) rikoslain 34 luvussa mainittuun rikokseen, 4) Criminal offense described in Chapter 34,

5) Penal Code, Chapter 34A of the said crime,

6) to serious rail,

7) a felony drug offense or

8) of these crimes punishable as provided for undertaking or complicity or incitement,

can make a person survey "[DNA](#)" tag to identify and register the person depositing the police, unless the "[DNA](#)" tag-determination already has been the investigation of crime, or "[DNA](#)" identifier, otherwise it is unnecessary.

. This Act comes into force on 1 February 2003.

[HE 188/2002](#)

LaVM 24/2002 Laub 24/2002

EV 241/2002 RSV 241/2002

Neuvoston puitepäätös 2002/475/YOS; EYVL N:o L 164, 22.6.2002, s. 3 Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA, OJ No L 164, 22.6.2002, p. 3

2003 Helsinki, 24 January 2003

President of the Republic

TARJA HALONEN

Minister of Justice

Johannes Koskinen

Of Naantali, 27 June 2003

Law 646/2003

Coercive law amending the

Decision of Parliament

repealed on 30 April 1987 on the Coercive Measures Act (450/1987), Chapter 6, § 6, as amended by law 565/1997,

amends Chapter 1, Section 3 § subsection 1, paragraph 2, 6 § 1 and 4, 21 § subsection 3, 23 and 24, § § 27 and subsection 2, Chapter 2, § 1 and 3 and 6 § 2 and 3, subsection 3, Chapter 1 § 1 mom, 3 § subsection 1 and 4, § 2, subsection 5 of Chapter 1, 2, 8, 10 and 11, § 5 a § Chapter 1-5, 6 § 1 and 2 of subsection 7 § 1, subsection 2, § 9, 11 § 2 of article 13 and 14, and Chapter 6, § § 5,

As they are 3 of Chapter 1 § 1 subsection 2 and paragraph 2 of Chapter 1 § Act 213/1995, Chapter 1, Section 6 § 1 point of Law 886/1996, Chapter 1, Section 21 § subsection 3, 23 and 24 § and 3 of Chapter 2 § and 6 § 2 and 3, subsection Law 693/1997, § 1 of Chapter 5 into the Act 566/1998, Chapter 5, § 10 into the Act 615/2002, Chapter 5, § 11 Act 655/2001, 5 a Chapter 1 §, 6 § 1, subsection 7 § 1, subsection 2, § 9, 11 § 2 of article 13 and § 14 Act 402/1995, a Chapter 5 2 § laws 18/2003 and 64 / 2003, 5 in a Chapter 3 and Chapter 6, § § 5-mentioned laws 565/1997 and 18/2003, a Chapter 5 4 § Law 366/1999 and 402/1995 in those laws, and 18/2003, a Chapter 5 § 5 in those laws 402/1995 and 366/1999 as well as a Chapter 5 6 § subsection 2 of the Law 565/1997, as well as

: *add* to Chapter 1 of the Law 693/1997 repealed 22 § § 22 to replace a new Chapter 5, 12 §, as part of the Law 213/1995, a new subsection 4, and 5 with a new 3-a, 4 a , 4 b and 6a-6c § as follows: ...

[Chapters 1-4]

Chapter 5

Searches

Article 11 §

Person's inspection will be 10 § 1 mom in that end, the target, which is the most probable grounds is suspected of an offense for which the maximum penalty is more than six months' imprisonment, or drunk driving or drug use offenses. Unless the suspicion is not probable cause, the suspect will inspect only if the very best qualified basis, it can be assumed that the survey may find or seize the temporary freezing or seizure of collateral to be an object or property or otherwise obtain a crime report.

If you have committed a crime for which the maximum penalty is a minimum of four years imprisonment, will be "[DNA](#)" tag on the determination, and other investigations necessary to perform the surveys for the person to person, are not suspected of the offense if the investigation is of great importance for investigation of the crime, therefore, that Settlement of a crime would be impossible or substantially more difficult by using fewer rights investigation of the items missing from the means. "[DNA](#)" tags, and other similar results of the investigation should be

disposed of and stored the samples be destroyed when the matter has been finally decided, or been dismissed.

Chapter 6

Other coercive measures

5 §

«DNA»-identifier and the deposit

The suspect will be "DNA" tag for the determination of the necessary personal inspection, if the offense statutory maximum penalty of at least six months' imprisonment. "DNA" tag will be the Police Act (493/1995) 1 § 1 subsection for carrying out tasks to deposit personal police record. The police registered a person must not deposit the "DNA" tag, which contains information about the registrant of other personal characteristics as gender. "DNA"-tag removal from the register of police law on personal data.

Of Naantali, 27 June 2003

Law 649/2003

police personal data on amending the law

Decision of Parliament

added to police personal data of 7 April 1995 of the Act (509/1995) a new § 24 g of the following:

24 g §

"DNA" of police-tag removal from the register of personal

Coercive Measures Act, Chapter 6, § 5, under the police register of personal deposit "DNA" tag removed from the register for one year after the registrar has been informed of the decision of the Prosecutor, according to which there is no criminal case or evidence of a crime, or that it brought against a registered prosecution is dismissed or a final court sentence removed. Unless the tag has not been previously removed, it will be removed no later than 10 years after his death. Stored samples are destroyed, while the corresponding "DNA" tags removed.

This Act comes into force on 1 January 2004.

[HE 52/2002](#) [RP 52/2002](#)

LaVM 31/2002 Laub 31/2002

EV 286/2002 RSV 286/2002

2003 Naantali, 27 June 2003

President of the Republic

TARJA HALONEN

Minister of Justice

Johannes Koskinen

FINNISH PRUM TREATY

Issued in Helsinki on 7 June 2007

Valtioneuvoston asetus Government regulation

Kingdom of Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration effect of the agreement and the agreement pertaining to the law and putting into effect the provisions of the Agreement on the application of the law the entry into force

Government's decision, taken at the Interior Ministry, provides:

1 §

27 May 2005, the Kingdom of Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria, the Republic of the agreement between the cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration, which parliament approved on 13 February 2007, and which the President approved on 16 March 2007 and on which the accession has been deposited with the Federal Government-General of 19 March 2007, shall take effect from 17 June 2007 so that it has been agreed.

2 §

Kingdom of Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Republic of Austria on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration

to the agreement pertaining to the law and putting into effect the provisions of the Agreement of 16 March 2007 on including Åland, adopted by the law (277/2007), shall enter into force on 17 June 2007.

3 § 3 §

Finland has notified the deposit of an instrument of accession, the following national focal points:

1. 1) The Article 6, paragraph 1, for national contact point for the ["DNA"](#) tags for the exchange of the central criminal police.
- 2) Under Article 11, paragraph 1, for national contact point for the exchange of fingerprint data for the central criminal police.
- 3) The Article 12, paragraph 2, for national contact point for the vehicle registration for the exchange of the central criminal police.
- 4) Article 15 for national contact point for the large number of events for the exchange of information is the central criminal police.
- 5) The agreement referred to in Article 16 as a national focal point for terrorism offenses relating to the exchange of information for the protection of police work.
- 6) of the Agreement within the meaning of Article 19 of the national contact and coordination point for the flight security officers in matters of mobile police work.
- 7) of the Agreement within the meaning of Article 22 of the national contact and coordination point for the paper-specialists in matters of the central criminal police.
- 8) In Article 23, paragraph 3, for national contact point for the design and implementation of return for the Border Guard operates.
- 9) the agreement referred to in Articles 24-27 of the other co-ordinate the police's top management.

4 §

The contract scope of the legislation include provisions for regulation.

5 §

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 June 2007.

(The text is published in Finland muster Treaty Series No 54/2007)

2007 Helsinki, 7 June 2007

Minister of Home Affairs
Anne Holmlund

Director General
Antti Peltari

Given in Helsinki on 22 August 2003

Law 761/2003

the processing of personal data in the police

Decision of Parliament states:

Chapter 1

General Provisions

1 §

The scope of the law

This law applies to the Police Act (493/1995) 1 § Journal of the tasks necessary to carry out the automatic processing of personal data and other personal data when the personal data form or are intended to be a personal registration, or part thereof. Processing of personal data shall apply to the Personal Data Act (523/1999) and the Openness of Government Activities Act (621/1999) to the extent that this Act or any other law does not stipulate otherwise.

In addition to the provisions of this Act, compliance with the Finnish binding international agreements.

□

Chapter 2

Police information systems

2 §

Police Information

9) the identification of persons suspected of crimes, investigation of crimes and offenders, the registration of potential suspects or those convicted of coercive Section 6 of Chapter 4 § 1, subsection 4 provided personal identifying details, and that Chapter 5 § provided "[DNA](#)" tags, personal pictures and video jalkineenjäljet, suspicion the subject of the offense as well as information relating to the registration and classification of personal information (the *hallmark of the information*);

[]

Chapter 3

The processing of personal data to specific provisions

10 §

Processing of sensitive data

Personal Data Act 11 § 3 The information referred to may collect and deposit the police register of personal and otherwise deal with when they register their intended use, necessary.

Personal Data Act 11 § 1, 2 and 4-6 the information referred to may collect and deposit the police register and the person would otherwise be processed only when it is the police need to perform a single task. Article 4 The information referred to may also collect and store personal register of the police and otherwise deal with when it is registered in their own safety or the police need to ensure safe working.

Personal Data Act 11 § 1, 2 and 4-6 the information referred to may not be to collect and deposit the 31 § of the intended person in the register.

["DNA"](#) tag on the deposit of its restrictions on coercive provided in Section 6 of Chapter 5, §.

Chapter 5

Delete the data and archiving

22 §

Removing data from police information system

9) The investigation and official assistance to report a crime information data for one year after a suspected criminal prosecution of obsolescence, and other reporting information for five years after the date of registration, if the same notice of the offense is more of the offenses are erased one year after the latest suspected criminal prosecution of limitation, if the offense is a time could be determined only term, the removal of information to be calculated at the later date.

Coercive Measures Act, Chapter 6, § 5, under the police register of personal deposit "[DNA](#)" tag removed from the register for one year after the registrar has been informed of the decision of the Prosecutor, according to which there is no criminal case or evidence of a crime, or that it brought against a registered prosecution is dismissed or a final court sentence removed. Unless the tag has not been previously removed, it will be removed no later than 10 years after his death. samples are destroyed, while the corresponding "[DNA](#)" tags removed.

Notwithstanding the provisions of 1 and subsection 2, under 15-year-old suspect the person entries in the information system is deleted after one year after the registration is 18 years old, unless the information is not provided for the elimination of this shorter period of time. But no information is removed on this basis, if:

- 1) The declarations of the other suspect, whose data have not yet been removed;
- 2) one of the indications of a criminal offense for which a penalty is provided only in prison, or
- 3) under the age of 15, suspected of the registered notes will be made, suspected before he is 18 years old.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 provides information on all the people removed from the system no later than one year after his death.

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1-4 provides for investigation and post-auxiliary information, identifiable information, property information and motor information sought, information was not removed when the data is still maintaining that notification of the investigations or the need for prudential reasons. Personal data shall not be removed when the person is connected to the information concerning a person, for his own safety or the safety of police-related information. Data still need to store the examination no later than three years after the previous necessity of verifying the information, and the re-inspection shall be recorded.

1-5 above, as provided in subsection retention period, despite the investigation and official assistance to archive data is deleted, however, 50 years after the date of registration.