The Republic of Finland has long been aware of the importance of a just and effective international legal order. Finland's active participation in the ongoing negotiation processes in the field of international law reflects this interest. Finland has signed and ratified the statute of the International Criminal Court drawn up by the UN Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Rome in July 1998, and it is hoped that the court can realize its full potential with the material and moral support of all members of the international community. Finland believes that the International Criminal Court will be a new and a powerful tool to address and to deter the most serious crimes that concern the international community.

Finland recognizes that the only way to counter international crime successfully is through cooperation of all the members of the international community. Although Finland is not a member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Finland has paid close attention to the United Nations Crime Congresses that are held every five years. It is interested to see many of the objectives have been made during the Tenth Congress in Vienna, April of 2000. The Congress has paid special attention to combat transnational organized crime, corruption and illicit trafficking in human beings.

I. Crime Against the Environment

Finland has been actively involved with environmental issues within the framework of the United Nations since the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972. Finland has been one of the major contributors to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) throughout the 1990s. In Finland's view, the role played by UNEP within the UN system is a vital one; therefore, Finland, has adopted a number of multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Kyoto protocol, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Framework Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Montreal protocol, which we believe will strengthen the role of the UNEP in protecting the environment. Finland recognizes that environmental problems have changed from local to global, and believes a multilateral approach is thus the most effective way of addressing these issues.

The Finnish people are very concerned about the environment and have taken serious steps to reduce pollution to levels lower than elsewhere in Europe. The central government spends on average of 720 million euros a year on the environmental protection, which includes nature conservation and research and development work. In March 2000 the new environmental protection and water legislation came into force in Finland to prevent pollution, and limit activities that may cause environmental damage, such as the prevention of restriction of damages to a minimum caution and precaution, the application of the best available technology, the best practice from the perspective of the environment, and the polluter pays.

Finland is against all forms of development that may have a negative impact on the environment in the Arctic. Finland was aware of Anthropogenic in the Arctic and concern for its effect that led to a proposal for a conference on Arctic protection in June 1991. The Arctic Council was founded in 1996. One of the essential objectives was to advance in concrete ways the principles of sustainable development in the Arctic in close collaboration with indigenous people. A long with the protection of the arctic environment is to promote sustainable development and well being in the Arctic, including economic, social, health, and cultural issues.

Protection of the Environment is one of the main principles of the Finnish, international development policy. Finland provides developing countries with assistance that helps them safeguard their water resources. Agricultural land is protected by support of land use planning, which reduces the risk of erosion and desertification. Finland expects countries to which it provides assistance to promote sustainable development of the natural resources.

The stand taken by Finland on reforms in the UN environmental sector is in accordance with its position on the overall reform of the United Nations. Finland would like to see a system that can deal with environmental matters and sustainable development with maximum efficiency, and more coordination between the different institutions, such as the UN Commission of Sustainable Development and the UNEP. On combating serious environmental crime, Finland would like to see international
community take a similar action as the European Council's Framework Decision, which to protect the environment under criminal law and to establish police, criminal justice and administrative cooperation between member states.

II. Juvenile Justice System Reform

There are over 1.8 billion children under the ages of 15, many of whom do not have adequate protection of their rights, especially within their country's justice system. Finland strongly supports international agreements that protect children's rights, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, and the Europe Convention on the Exercise of Children’s Right. These agreements protect the best interests of children.

Finland's criminal justice system places those below the age of 15 years at the time of committing an offense in the custody of the welfare authorities, and has a reduced sentencing for youths between the ages of 15 to 18. We believe the most appropriate punishment for young offenders is not a prison term, but community services, supervised by the National Association for Probation and After-Care.

The percentage of the minors imprisoned in Finland is relatively small compared to other Western European countries, with less than one percent of all prisoners. Under Finnish law, the young prisoners are to be kept separate from the older prisoners in one of six prisons designed to incarcerate youth. While in detention, the Prison Administration Department looks after the special needs of the juvenile offenders by encouraging contact with their families, providing continued education services, and the promoting the reintegration of these young prisoners into society.

Finland consider a person under the age of 15 a child and not fully accountable for their actions. Finland strongly believes that young offenders do not belong in a prison except in extraordinary circumstances. In the cases when a serious crime committed by a minor, the government must still guarantee that the child rights are not violated. Finally, Finland would like to see the international community adopt similar protections as those in place in Finland for juvenile offenders and would like such rights to be more universally enforced.

III. Cyber crime and the Internet

Although the internet has numerous advantages, the problems associated with the rising rate of cyber crime such as telecommunication piracy, dissemination of offensive materials, electronic vandalism, terrorism and extortion, cannot be ignored. These affect the lives of citizens around the world and need to be collectively addressed by the Crime Congress.

With the growth in the Internet, Finland has shown a particular interest in combating cyber-terror actions. On November 2001, the Convention on Cyber crime was born and open for signature in Budapest, as the first international commitment to prevent crimes on computer network such as the Internet. Twenty-six countries including Finland assumed the responsibility on the treaty. The Convention is mainly focused on offenses related to infringements of copyright, computer fraud, and child pornography and network security. Negotiations proceed for a Protocol dealing with dissemination of racist or xenophobic propaganda as a criminal offense. Even though the UN has not taken significant actions to deal with this issue, in response to the terrorist attacks, The United Nations held the UN Conventions Against Transnational Organized Crime In Palermo, Italy.

Finland is active in involving with this issue. First, in order to prevent cyber crimes is indispensable to have an early complex computer education, without knowledge in the area; it could be a noticeable vulnerability in front of the cyber weapons and viruses. In the second place, having sources to provide information to sectors related to the net will be a crucial key to improve detection abilities in trends, viruses or worms and also to think of possibilities to respond to the cyber attacks. In the third place, distributing important quantities of cyber crime information worldwide warning human livings how the high technology could play a terrific role on the Earth. Finally, Finland has been trying to draw the world's attention to this eliminable crime by encouraging other countries to become a member of The Convention on Cyber Crime.
Trade and Development are vital issues facing all world governments in many regards. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is an important forum for exploring these issues. Specifically, the issues of Intellectual Property Rights, Continuing Barriers to Trade in Agriculture, and Regulation and Standards Harmonization are pressing issues that need to be closely examined. Finland views many of these issues within the context of its membership in the European Union.

I. Intellectual Property Rights

The protection of Intellectual Property Rights is important to Finland, as can be seen by Finland’s membership in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works for nearly the last century. Finland, being a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, considers the protection of intellectual property to be an important method of encouraging continued innovation and discovery. While Finland believes that issues such as the availability and cost of medicines are valid concerns regarding the problems with patents on vital medicines, Finland also believes that it is important to promote the incentive to develop medicines that are innovative in the spirit of progress. Finland does not wish to keep medicines out of the hands of people who need them, but at the same time it does not want to stifle the research and development that takes place mostly in private industry.

II. Continuing Barriers to Trade in Agriculture

Finland believes that while there is concern regarding eliminating non-tariff trade barriers on agricultural products, at the same time there is a need for health, safety, and other standards regarding agricultural products in the same way as all other imports. Many countries have voiced their opposition to these control mechanisms as harmful to the free trade process. However, Finland does not want to expose its citizens to products that may be unsafe or unfit for consumption. Among other things, Finland is concerned with Genetically Modified Organisms, hormone-treated meat, as well as quality inspections. Finland understands that many developing countries rely on agriculture as a significant portion of their economy, and that agriculture is one area in which they can be uniquely competitive. However the need for standards and other regulation is one that cannot be ignored.

III. Regulation and Standards Harmonization

The areas affected by Regulation and Standards Harmonization are the Environment, Labor, and Competition. Finland has made much progress toward harmonizing its own standards to that of the European Union. The elimination of disparities between different states or regions is an important goal. Finland believes that progress has been made through its alignment with the European Union’s standards and that broadening these standards will help market access. Regarding environmental standards, it is in the best interests of all nations to ensure an acceptable level of environmental safety. Many countries are affected by the environmental policies of single nations, as some environmental problems by nature have global impacts. Following environmental guidelines is a necessary step toward ensuring the continued welfare of the planet. Labor harmonization is an important issue as well, and although the implementation of wage standards is not appropriate, it is necessary to guarantee to the world’s workers a level of safety that is in the scope of improving human rights in general. Regarding competition, the ultimate goal is to achieve open access to markets, and to promote free trade as much as possible. Competition is an essential part of ensuring that free trade exists in its best form.
Delegation from  
The Republic of Finland

Represented by  
Wichita State University

General Assembly Plenary

The issues before the General Assembly Plenary committee are: Preventing and Combating the International Flow of Illicit Funds within the International business and Trade Regime; Ensuring Civil Rights and Liberties in Times of Non-Conventional Conflict; and Strengthening the Role of Information and Communication Technologies for Public Governance. The Finnish delegation believes that these issues are of the utmost importance in addressing the worlds needs both in the area of security and development.

I. Preventing and Combating the Flow of Illicit funds within the International Business and Trade Regime

The spread of terrorist activities and the flow of illicit funds across borders is an alarming development which should be treated with the utmost urgency in the international community. The Finnish delegation believes that stopping the international flow of illicit funds across borders is a necessary step in combating terrorism and continuing to isolate and eliminate drug cartels’ operating across the entire world. In addition, any attempt to limit the size and scope of this dilemma must begin first with state actors, but must also involve the financial institutions which are acting as the chief instrument of illegal funds transactions.

The effects of money laundering are widespread: primarily, they spread corruption across international borders and contribute to the growing problem of transnational crime. Subsidiary effects of this problem include the economic difficulties and erroneous governmental policy resulting from misleading economic data and indicators, and the deterrence of certain legal transactions proceeding from the fear of engaging in illegal activities.

In order to oppose the proliferation of illegal funds transfers, the Finnish delegation supports measures to combat the corruption of public officials. In a measure to these ends, the Finnish delegation supports implementation of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions of the OECD of 2001. The Finnish delegation also supports transparency in governmental operations, with consultation provided to countries experiencing major flows of illicit capital. In addition, Finland believes it of essential importance to hold accountable the financial intermediaries which facilitate the transactions by which criminal organizations are able to move capital across borders.

The Republic of Finland also believes that the full implementation of the Vienna Convention of 1988 must be implemented fully if the issue of money laundering and its effects are to be taken seriously by the international community. A multilateral approach in which all countries, including those who do not see the immediate and direct effect resulting from the transfer of this capital, is indispensable if the international community is to begin to combat this form of international crime.

II. Ensuring Civil Rights and Liberties in Times of Non-Conventional Conflict

The Republic of Finland believes that the promotion of human rights and democracy is one of the most fundamental objectives of the United Nations, and has been a party to all six core human rights treaties negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations. In the face of an increasingly complex threat to democracy, that posed by terrorism, the Finnish delegation is of the opinion that the United Nations must take an active role in preserving not just political and civil rights, but also social and cultural rights as well as the right development, as they are all mutually supportive of the common goal of equality that is a fundamental principle of the United Nations.
Prior to addressing the question of the preservation of civil and political rights in the face of non-traditional conflict, the Finnish delegation believes that the larger question of the establishment of such rights must be addressed. Respect of the fundamental civil and political rights which are the sine qua non of any democracy. Once these are established, however, the threat of conflict, and particularly non-traditional conflict, poses a problem which must be confronted with the full weight of the international community; if, in an attempt to combat non-conventional warfare, a country imposes limitations on the fundamental rights of its citizens, then it is the duty of the United Nations to act to preserve the integrity of the institution of democracy. It is to these ends that the Finnish delegation supports the implementation of a strict policy in order to deal with instances of violations regarding the protection of the basic civil and political rights.

III. Strengthening the Role of Information and Communication Technologies for Public Governance

Finland recognizes the ongoing advancement in Information and Communication Technologies and feels that strengthening the role of ICTs is important and beneficial to all nations. The spreading of such technology worldwide will influence every nation regardless of its level of development or economic and political structure. Therefore, Finland feels that strengthening the role of ICTs and that all nations benefit from such advancement should be an objective of the United Nations. The Finnish delegation firmly feels that in order for such goals to be met, developed countries must be supportive and willing to aid developing countries, forming strong partnerships with one another. In addition, cooperation must exist between bilateral and multilateral actors as well as the private sector in order to create necessary infrastructures, expertise and business opportunities. Finland believes that developing nations in particular will benefit from the positive advantages of strengthening ICTs, which include encouraging sustainable development, eliminating poverty, building skills and promoting new methods of governance as well as participation at different levels. Building an information society has been of high priority for the Finnish government and we feel that there is an immediate need for investments in ICT for education and social welfare purposes. Governments that make such investments will see benefits such as electronic learning and improved health systems, as well as increased local participation in government. The Finnish delegation feels that over time these crucial investments will improve the quality of life for the citizens around the world. We believe that in order for such an information society to exist conscious political participation and willingness to modify current economic and social structures must be present. In addition, developing countries must take on nationwide strategies to encourage the use of ICTs. Finland feels it is the responsibility of the UN and developed member states to make knowledge and information available to all nations through strengthening the role of ICTs. Accordingly, ICTs play a major part in establishing positive partnerships and promoting globalization that will benefit the world economy.
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

I. Afghanistan

Finland has a long history of participation in all facets of the United Nations. Finland since joining the UN in 1955 has taken particular interest in the issues of migration, women’s rights and the trafficking of humans. Finland believes in the global mission of peace and international cooperation as the defining goal of the UN. Finland understands the difficult issues fueling Afghanistan, in relation to both security and the internally displaced peoples (IDPs). Finland looks forward to working with the international community to resolve the IDP issue. Finland provides peacekeeping troops in Afghanistan to aide in stabilizing the region which will ultimately help with the issue of IDPs, however, we will not provide peace enforcement troops as that action would violate our constitution. Finland would be willing to provide experienced personnel to the UN Assistance Mission and the Immediate Transitional assistance Program (ITAP) in support of their missions.

II. Gender and Migration

Finland recognizes the increasing number of women migrants especially in Africa, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Finland is cognizant of the problems experienced by those women such as rape, sexual exploitation, subordinate economic opportunities and diminished roles in social participation. Finland supports the UN’s effort to increase awareness of the conditions and needs specific to women. Finland supports the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Development Program (UNDP) in their continuing efforts to work towards eradication of migrant and refugee abuses. Finland supports the UN international humanitarian community through funding equivalent to 38 MUSD annually. This figure is approximately 10 percent of the Finnish contribution to global development assistance.

III. Addressing trafficking in Human Beings (THB)

Finland joins other UN members in voicing its condemnation in the trafficking of Human Beings (THB). Finland’s position on human rights is an important part of her foreign policy. Finland’s objective is to promote human rights in all parts of the worlds. It deplores those nation states that do not legislate against and prosecute those that traffic in human beings. Finland places special focus on the rights of women, children and minorities as they comprise the largest potential for exploitation and abuse. This problem is largely one of women and children, which in many instances were refugees that have become exploited and trafficked as slaves. We especially support the UN policies in Southeast Asia, particularly in Cambodia who has no laws regarding the issue and Thailand who has the largest problem, but has no legislation to deal with it. The IOM program in Thailand is aimed at distributing general information about smuggling and trading in people. Finland also agrees and supports the IOM in providing the Thai police force with information about legislation and legal protection of affected women and children.
I. Combating and Preventing Terrorism

In the international community's commitment to battle against terrorism, twelve anti-terrorism Conventions and Protocols have been introduced in the UN and the UN Security Council has passed Resolutions 1368, 1373, 1377, and 1390 to combat and prevent terrorism. Members of the OSCE acknowledge and follow the lead of UN, especially the Security Council, in the fight against terrorism and urge all Member States to adopt and support these measures. Additionally, the OSCE’s role in combating and preventing terrorism is enumerated in the Platform for Co-operative Security (November, 1999), the Bucharest Plan of Action (December, 2001), the Bishkek Declaration and Programme of Action (December, 2001) and the Berlin Declaration (July, 2002).

Terrorism is a serious concern for the entire international community. Finland condemns terrorist acts and believes measures should be taken to ensure the security of the international community. In response, the Finnish government has taken cooperative measures to assist the international effort in combating and preventing terrorism. Although no imminent threat of terrorism exists in Finland, nor is Finland considered a priority target for terrorists, precautionary measures have been taken in areas such as police and rescue operations, border control and the customs and national defense, energy supply, healthcare, and transport and communications.

Finland supports collective action to suppress terrorism and has actively contributed to the preparation of international conventions for the prevention of terrorism. The Finnish government has signed and ratified all twelve UN conventions against terrorism. We strongly recommend similar actions be taken by all Member States in the OSCE. Finland believes the OSCE should work closely with UN agencies to prevent terrorism because while the OSCE is a good forum for addressing security concerns collectively, any efforts to prevent the spread of terrorism requires not just regional efforts, but worldwide cooperation. Moreover, Finland encourages all Member States to report to the Counter-terrorism Committee of the Security Council (CTC) on the steps they have taken to implement the Resolution 1373. Finland believes the OSCE should take into consideration countries' need for assistance relating to the implementation of counter-terrorism measures such as the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons. One of Finland's continuing goals has been to increase inter-state cooperation in the fight against terrorism in Central Asia.

II. Facilitating Democratization

In its mission to ensure peace, security, justice, and cooperation in Europe, one of the OSCE’s top priorities is strengthening democratization in participating States, especially in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the Caucasus. The primary OSCE institution dealing with democratization is the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), which promotes democratic elections, provides practical support in consolidation democratic institutions and the respect for human rights, serves as the OSCE Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues, and contributes to early warning and conflict prevention. It monitors the implementation of OSCE human dimension commitments undertaken by participating States. During 2002, the ODIHR worked in more than 20 countries, implementing more than 100 democratization projects.

Finland is firmly committed to supporting the OSCE's mission in promoting democracy, and recognizes the significance of democracy for ensuring political and economic stability. Finland continues to further international cooperation for democracy, respect for human rights and sustainable development by providing financial support and technical expertise to the ODIHR. In to facilitating democratization, Finland believes the OSCE should focus more on implementation of the commitments that have already
been made, especially in the areas of respect for human rights and the rights of minorities, gender mainstreaming, and promoting good governance. Implementation of goals in these areas should include cooperation between the OSCE and global and regional organizations, such as the UN, EU, NATO, and COE, as well as NGOs. Finland would like to see more attention directed toward Central Asia, particularly in terms of assistance in promoting comprehensive security and strengthening democracy.

III. Improving Collective Security Mechanisms

The aim of Finland's security policy is to promote the security and well-being of the nation and its citizens and to protect the basic values of society in a world of increasingly close cooperation. Therefore, Finland is an active participant in international cooperation to promote key security factors such as democracy, rights of minorities, human rights and economic well-being. As a member to the European Union (EU), Finland plays a role in promoting the stable development and security of its neighboring areas and Europe as a whole. Additionally, Finland considers NATO a military security organization of central importance to the Euro-Atlantic area, and is one of the countries engaged in security cooperation with NATO, particularly through active involvement in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and the Partnership for Peace (PfP). Finland supports the OSCE as an organization that implements and reinforces the commonly agreed normative base of international relations. It is in Finland's view that the OSCE's field operations aimed at crisis prevention and management have the effect of improving conditions for European security.

Finland believes the OSCE like other organizations must concentrate on what it can do best. The OSCE is most notable for conflict monitoring and prevention and facilitating democratization, as well as being a forum for comprehensive security mechanisms. Since NATO is far more capable than the OSCE in military peacekeeping operations, Finland believes the OSCE should continue focusing its action to giving a mandate to such operation rather than leading one. Finland supports further implementation of the Platform for Co-operative Security. We believe it is essential for the OSCE to improve cooperation between similar organizations and institutions. Finland is signatory to the Convention on Conciliation and Arbitration within the OSCE. We recommend similar actions taken by participating States. In Finland's view, the Court plays a crucial role in resolving disputes between participating States.
With the clear need for an economic growth, many developing countries are searching for different ways to help build their economies. The majority of developing countries however; lack adequate resources to even sustain their current populations. When basic human needs are not met, countries cannot succeed economically. In order to insure stable economic growth a country must provide its people with adequate nutrition, healthcare, and education.

The UN set as number 2 on the millennium goals list that by 2015 children everywhere will complete a full course of primary schooling. Since 1990 the percentage of children enrolled in primary school has increased by 7% in Central and Western Africa, 4% in Southern and Eastern Africa and by 7% in Southern Asia as of 1998. Without offering vocational, technical, or higher education to its youth however; countries are not able to educate their future generations to improve their country’s economic standing. If there is not a stable educational system then developing countries cannot compete in the world economy.

Finland believes the key to development is education of girls and women. Finland currently supports education projects in developing countries both in bilateral development cooperation and through multilateral channels. Finland especially emphasizes support for primary education, this being the most efficient way of reducing poverty and promoting equality. Finland currently offers free primary, secondary, and higher education to its own youth.

A new unique and interesting goal of educating and at the same time promoting jobs would be to offer technical, vocational, and higher education training to students free of costs with the idea that those students stay within their country and utilize their skills for five years. Programs offered should include: nurses, midwives, doctors, and dental technicians, construction workers, teachers, and eventually information and communication technology should be available. By offering simple education opportunities to youth and working with private business sectors for employment development, countries will find it easier to help lead the path to a more stable economy.

The United Nations currently has as the eighth goal set for the Millenium Development Goals to “develop a global partnership for development.” According to the United Nations this includes working with developing countries, “to develop decent and productive work for youth.” And with the private sector to, “make available the benefits of new technologies.”

Finland currently channels 10-15% of development funds through NGOs. In 2000 support was granted to 170 Finnish NGOs with a total of 430 projects and in some 70 countries. Success has been shown in private sector partnerships in several areas from basic health services to environmental benefits. Partnerships have shown not only to benefit the basic needs of the poor but also by helping the development of local commercial enterprises. With this two part process of education and development through private business partnerships stable economic growth for developing countries is a realistic and attainable goal.

ECOSOC
The Finnish delegation takes a great interest in the impact of population growth on the environment and the right to reproductive health. Finland has taken an active role in pursuing policies to help better the lives of girls and women in developing countries for many years. Finland believes that in order to insure proper health care for girls and women solid primary education is essential. We believe that the first step in finding a solution to problems associated with over population and poor health services is to enforce “The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.”

I. The Right to Reproductive Health

Finland takes an active roll in reproductive health for women by strengthening the position of women in society. We believe that in order to ensure quality reproductive health, basic health and sex education should be provided for all women, through family planning centers and making all forms of contraceptives available. Not only should these centers be available to women but also to men, adolescents, and young girls. Although past efforts have been helpful (family planning, education, counseling and contraceptives) there is still a major issue that has not been addressed; rape. In developing countries rape crisis help is nearly non-existent.

The UNFPA estimates that family planning information and services are not available to approximately 350 million women worldwide. Providing such facilities would provide reproductive and health services, rape crisis services, and counseling. The UN should first focus on the worst areas, the developing countries where women are most at risk, several approaches ought to be combined to improve reproductive education these include: family planning, oral contraceptives, and condoms. The second step would be the establishment of a “girl’s club” incorporated under such a facility providing sports and club enrichment programs as a way to help young women build self esteem and develop healthy lifestyles. A local bus service would safely transport the young women to and from home. Relieving the minds of families worried about kidnapping and rapes that could occur in some communities. Such facilities could also provide jobs for local women and provide reproductive health services, build a stronger community wit

II. The Impact of Population Growth on the Environment

According to the World Population Prospects 2001 the projected world population will reach 9.3 billion by 2050. The increasing population has its effects on the environment. Many countries are having difficulties with water, farm land, forests and other natural resources. By 2025 it is estimated that almost 40 countries will be facing water stress or scarcity of water. The number of forests is declining along with available cropland. More and more animals are becoming endangered and even extinct. All of these problems are closely linked to the population crisis.

We fully support the International Conference on Population and Development which was held in 1994. This conference and others like it need to be enforced to ensure that the earth’s natural resources will be preserved.

Reproductive services need to be available in all countries especially developing countries. With family planning centers women can take control of their lives and reduce the number of children they have. This reduction will not only help alleviate the population crisis, but also help to preserve our air, water, forests and other natural resources that are endangered today.
III. Emergency Assistance in Conflict and Natural Disaster Zones

During conflict and natural disasters people facing these problems are subjected to malnutrition, lack of health care, unwanted pregnancies, and even disease. Sexual violence against women and girls is extremely high during conflict. Many are refugees separated from family and are in turn abused because of the situation. These women and girls are in dire need of counseling and reproductive services. Unwanted pregnancies due to rape effect the population crisis and the depletion of natural resources.

There is nearly 113 million victims of natural disasters per year. People faced with natural disasters are in need of food, shelter, medicines, and health care. IGOs and NGOs have key roles in helping people of both conflicts and natural disasters. We fully support the work that some of the IGOs and NGOs have done to help people in crisis. Without the help they have given there would be an even larger problem with population, natural resource depletion and the spread of disease.
The issues before the International Law Commission are: Risks ensuing from the Fragmentation of International Law; Effects of Armed Conflict and Threats to National Security in International Treaties, and Rights of Aliens. The Republic of Finland fully supports the International Law Commission and its effects to address these difficulties. Finland believes addressing these issues is of crucial importance to strengthening international law in the global community.

I. Fragmentation of International Law

Fragmentation of International law is not effective for several reasons: it lacks a supreme authority, it is vast and complex, international legal institutions are specialized and regionalized, and secondary rules of international law conflict with the primary rules in some instances. As illustrated, fragmentation of International Law would cause various problems that outweigh the benefit. As a solution to strengthen the ILC, guideline should be set up by the members of the ILC so that states could use as a supplement when writing new treaties.

II. Effects of Armed Conflict and Threats to National Security in International Treaties

Multilateral approach to trade and security allows states to strive for cooperation with other states in European Union. To achieve two goals of maintaining peace and acknowledging sovereignty of states, it is necessary for the ILC to define clear definitions of armed conflicts and wars that threaten the national security on international treaties. In addition, procedural questions need to be answered regarding when and how to end treaties. Since the action of a war itself cannot provide a legitimate reason to end a treaty automatically, ILC should create a strategic plan to encourage states to keep treaties as long as possible. For instance, attacking civilians of a state may give a right to end a treaty, but states should be responsible to check if it is a mere accident or an attack.

III. Rights of Aliens

Democratic states should protect and promote human rights. The racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance should not be attacked under the International Law. It is true that issues concerning human rights vary tremendously, however, it is a responsibility of ILC to protect the fundamental rights of people regardless of any reasons. To promote proper enforcement of the human rights, it is important to build a political culture and teach people on issues of human rights through publication.
Delegation from The Republic of Finland

Represented by Wichita State University

General Assembly First Committee

The Finnish delegation has and will continue to take great interest in the issues addressed by the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. Finland has for some time been among the leaders in working to assure global peace through the successful implementation of the United Nations peacekeeping apparatus. Finland believes that through active participation on a multilateral front, the world community may effectively combat many of the dangerous and alarming security developments around the globe at present.

I. Weapons of Mass Destruction and Non-State Actors

The threat which was so emphatically brought to the attention of the world on September the Eleventh is one which requires the world community to ponder and confront a new set of altogether unpleasant problems. When one sees the extent of damage caused by terrorists using conventional weapons or utilizing unorthodox delivery systems, the question that must be posed is how to keep such groups from attaining more destructive weapons.

Perhaps the most important measure in keeping weapons of mass destruction out of the hands of terrorists or terrorist states is to continue to oversee and enforce the existing non-proliferation apparatus. Additionally Finland favors any peaceful, non-sovereignty-invasive measure to increase transparency and accountability in the production and transportation of potential precursor components to WMD.

III. Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Finland has been a member of the European Space Agency (ESA) since 1995. Finland had also played an active role during the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful uses of outer Space (UNISPACE III), in Vienna in July 1999. As a result, Finland has spoken on the behalf of the European Union during the 54th session of the General Assembly.

Finland is in full support of the UNISPACE III, in which the usage of outer space should be for peaceful purposes and the benefit of all states. The UNISPACE III encourages the protection of the Earth's environment and the management of its resources; using space applications for human security; development and welfare; protecting the outer space environment; increasing developing countries’ access to space science and its related benefits; raising public awareness; strengthening the United nations space activities; and promoting international cooperation. Moreover, Finland is in favor of encouraging the civil society to participate as full partners in developing space technology.

However, Finland supports the prevention of an arms race in outer space, believing that it would lead to international peace and security. The International community should cooperate in searching for an effective agreement to prevent an arms race and weaponization of outer space. Additionally, Finland would greatly appreciate any measure designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space.