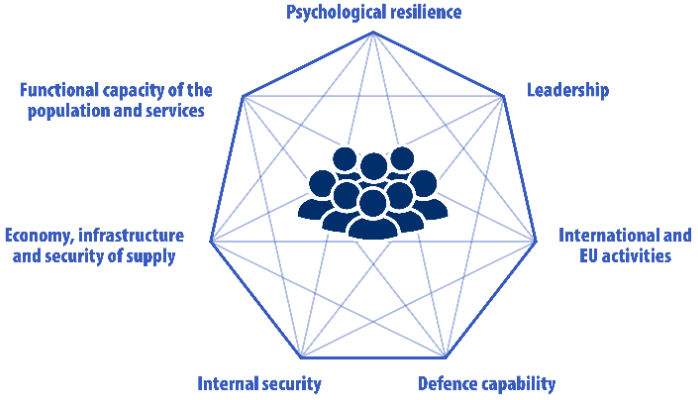
Concept for comprehensive security

- Comprehensive security forms the foundation of resilience in Finnish society.

- The Security Strategy for Society describes the concept for comprehensive security, in which the vital functions of society are taken care of in collaboration between the authorities, business community, organisations and citizens.

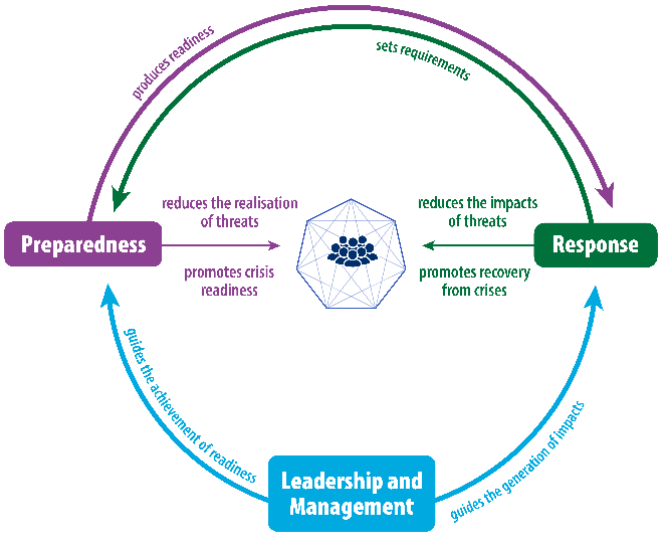


- The vital functions of society are essential for the functioning of society and must be maintained in all situations. The functions are highly interdependent.

- The vital functions of society face diverse threats arising from human action, technological developments and natural causes. Realised threats can cause disruptions and crises. Assessing risks related to them provides grounds for preparedness and response.

- The vital functions of society are secured by implementing strategic tasks (56 in total) based on legislation, confirmed by agreements and complemented by voluntary activities. Responsible ministries have been assigned to the tasks.

- The tasks include managed measures for both preparedness and response.



- Preparedness reduces the realisation of threats and promotes society's readiness to face crises.

- Response reduces the impacts of realised threats and supports society in recovering from crises.

- Preparedness is managed to achieve readiness, and the goal of response management is to achieve the desired impacts.

- The general principles of safeguarding the vital functions of society are democracy, rule of law, a focus on the individual, collaboration, inclusion, competence and openness.

- All actors in society participate in the safeguarding of vital functions together. Collaboration extends from local to international level.

- Individuals' functional capacity, as well as knowledge, skills and security-strengthening attitude, form the foundation of society's resilience. Individuals are key actors in comprehensive security.