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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-Seventh session**  
Geneva, 1–12 May 2017

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

#### **Finland**

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\* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Finland was held at the 6th meeting on 3 May 2017. The delegation of Finland was headed by Ms. Pirkko Mattila, Minister of Social Affairs and Health of Finland. At its 10th meeting held on 5 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Finland.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Finland: Portugal, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Finland:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/FIN/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/FIN/2 and Corr.1);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/FIN/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Finland through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

### **I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process**

[To be completed by 19 November 2017]

- A. Presentation by the State under review**
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

5. During the interactive dialogue, 70 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

### **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\***

6. The following recommendations will be examined by Finland which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017.

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\*\* The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 6.1. **Withdraw its reservation on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (South Africa, Portugal);**
- 6.2. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines, Egypt, Honduras);**
- 6.3. **Promptly ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples No. 169 of the ILO (Guatemala);**
- 6.4. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mozambique, Chile);**
- 6.5. **Consider ways forward for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
- 6.6. **Continue to consider acceding to the Convention of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families and recognize the competence of its committee (Uruguay);**
- 6.7. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, recognising in full the competence of the associated Committee (Portugal);**
- 6.8. **Speed up the process of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique);**
- 6.9. **Continue with its efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**
- 6.10. **Ratify the Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances (Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Montenegro, Italy);**
- 6.11. **Finalise efforts aimed at acceding to the ICPPED and thus the full recognition of the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Ukraine);**
- 6.12. **According to the compromise acquired after the UPR of 2012, ratify the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances; ILO Convention n° 169 on the indigenous and tribal people; and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Venezuela);**
- 6.13. **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (Armenia);**
- 6.14. **Ratify International Labour Organization Convention No.169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Mexico);**
- 6.15. **Engage the Sami people in the ratification process of ILO Convention No 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Norway);**
- 6.16. **Consider ratifying International Labour Organization Convention No.169 (Peru);**
- 6.17. **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Bodies elections (UK);**

- 6.18. Continue its efforts in the implementation of accepted recommendations from the second cycle and consider sharing good practices in that regard (Ireland);
- 6.19. Continue its efforts to further improve its relevant legal and administrative frameworks and policies, in conformity with its international commitments (Hungary);
- 6.20. Consider defining rape as a sexual violation in the Penal Code irrespective of the degree of violence used or threatened by the perpetrator (Namibia);
- 6.21. Amend the Criminal Code to no longer define rape according to the degree of violence used by the perpetrator but rather on the lack of consent of the victim (Portugal);
- 6.22. Penal Code reform to define rape as a sexual violation, irrespective of the degree of violence used or threatened by the perpetrator (Australia);
- 6.23. Continue strengthening national laws on offences related to violence against women and girls (Botswana);
- 6.24. Amend the appropriate legislation in order to endure that the definition of rape covers all cases of non-consensual sexual acts (Brazil);
- 6.25. Provide its existing and new national institutions and bodies for the advancement of women and gender equality with adequate human technical and budgetary resources (Timor-Leste);
- 6.26. Establish a national institution for the advancement of women in accordance with the provisions of the Beijing Platform for Action (Honduras);
- 6.27. Further strengthen its national human rights institutions especially in the form of greater resource allocation (Pakistan);
- 6.28. Provide the National Human Rights Institution with sufficient resources to carry out its mandate effectively and independently, including the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights (Guatemala);
- 6.29. Ensure that the Non-Discrimination Ombudsman has the necessary information and resources to make decisions related to mandatory deportations, and can ensure that these are carried out respecting the rights of those concerned (Mexico);
- 6.30. Further assist the efforts carried out by the new Non-Discrimination Ombudsman in providing legal protection and remedies against all forms of discrimination (Indonesia);
- 6.31. Continue allocating adequate financial and human resources to effectively implement its national action plan on human rights (Philippines);
- 6.32. Mobilize adequate resources to complete its Second National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights (Canada);
- 6.33. Sustain and create new platforms for human rights education (Bosnia Herzegovina);
- 6.34. Provide sufficient resources to continue with systematic human rights education and training of teachers at all levels of national education (Slovenia);
- 6.35. Strengthen and enhance existing laws countering different forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia (Lebanon);

- 6.36. Enhance efforts aimed at the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance by adopting a long-term systematic response to these scourges (South Africa);
- 6.37. Continue its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and promote equality (Azerbaijan);
- 6.38. Continue its efforts and improve its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination by ensuring the same level of protection for all grounds of discrimination (State of Palestine);
- 6.39. Consider to improve its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination by ensuring the same level of protection for all grounds of discrimination (Albania);
- 6.40. Step up efforts to improve its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination (Bulgaria);
- 6.41. Make further efforts to ensure equal protection from discrimination (Hungary);
- 6.42. Adopt a long-term and comprehensive framework to tackle discrimination, racism and xenophobia, focusing both on prevention and on combating human rights violations (Brazil);
- 6.43. Improve access to effective legal remedies for victims of discrimination (Slovenia);
- 6.44. Ensure implementation of comprehensive legislative reform that guaranteed same level of protection for all grounds of discrimination, in particular discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Montenegro);
- 6.45. Continue its efforts in the field of combating and eliminating discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, inter alia, by implementing comprehensive legislative reform that guarantees equal protection from discrimination on all grounds (Albania);
- 6.46. Eliminate, in the case of transsexuals, the requirement of sterilization, medical treatments and mental health diagnoses, in order to complete the process of legal recognition of gender identity (Mexico);
- 6.47. Amend the current Act on Legal Recognition of the Gender of Transsexuals by abolishing the need for sterilization or infertility as requirement for a person's legal recognition of their gender identity (Netherlands);
- 6.48. Eliminate sterilisation as a necessary criterion for the recognition of gender of transgender persons (Portugal);
- 6.49. Remove the current norm for mandatory sterility to officially register the gender reassignment (Spain);
- 6.50. Revise the Trans Act by abolishing the need for sterilization, other medical treatment, and a mental health diagnosis, as requirements for a person's legal recognition of their gender identity and ensure that medical procedures performed on intersex infants and children take into account the best interest of the child (Sweden);

- 6.51. **Legislative reform to remove the requirement of infertility or sterilisation as a condition for the legal recognition of gender reassignment (Australia);**
- 6.52. **Remove the requirement of infertility or sterilisation before an individual may change their gender on legal documents (Canada);**
- 6.53. **Amend its laws to remove the requirement for sterilisation or infertility before recognition of the gender of transsexual persons and further, to consider moving to a process allowing persons to self-declare their gender identity (Ireland);**
- 6.54. **Strengthen prevention and awareness raising programmes to address xenophobia and violent extremism at the national and sub-regional levels (Philippines);**
- 6.55. **Take measures against xenophobia and Islamophobia. Improve the implementation of the existing legal framework for combating racism (Turkey);**
- 6.56. **Take further steps to eliminate discrimination, racism and xenophobia in the country (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.57. **Continue strengthening measures against racism, xenophobia and islamophobia, as well as the migrants' discrimination (Chile);**
- 6.58. **Further combat racial discrimination and xenophobia, and effectively reducing the number of cases of hate crime (China);**
- 6.59. **Take effective and rapid steps through the enactment of legislation to combat hate speech, Islamophobia, and aggressive racist acts, which are increasingly prevalent in society, and ensure to address their effects in the long term. (Egypt);**
- 6.60. **Consider improving the implementation of the legal framework for combating racism (Namibia);**
- 6.61. **Adopt appropriate legislative and policy measures to adjust its legal system and combat and eradicate all forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia (Honduras);**
- 6.62. **Continue to introduce effective measures to combat all forms of discrimination, hate speech and hate crime, both online and offline, and ensure that such crimes are effectively investigated (Estonia);**
- 6.63. **Enhance efforts to curb hate crimes against certain religious communities, ethnic groups and other minorities including indigenous people (India);**
- 6.64. **Strengthen measures to prevent hate speech and harassments towards minority groups and persons with disabilities, in line with the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalization and Extremism (Indonesia);**
- 6.65. **Ensure that the law enforcement, security and judicial authorities have the necessary knowledge and skills to address hate crimes against immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees by providing mandatory training and guidelines, and to amend laws specific to hate crime and hate speech (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

- 6.66. Intensify efforts to prevent and combat the discrimination against persons with immigration backgrounds (Turkey);
- 6.67. Continue to reinforce the measures of fight against xenophobia, racism and intolerance regarding to migrants and asylum seekers (Angola);
- 6.68. Strengthen measures aimed to fight against discrimination, racism and xenophobia in the country, especially on migrants and asylum seekers (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.69. Strengthen efforts to restrict the outbreaks of racism and xenophobia, especially the manifestations of racism on the Internet (Italy);
- 6.70. Strengthen fight against xenophobia in social networks and internet (Algeria);
- 6.71. Take more effective measures in order to fight even to eradicate crimes and hate messages against minorities, insisting on prevention and following-up these acts (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.72. Prevent hate speech on the internet and intensify the combat against hate crime through the implementation of the National Action Plan on Fundamental and Human Rights and other measures (Cuba);
- 6.73. Take an effective stand against hate speech and aggressive attitudes that are becoming increasingly mainstream (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.74. Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serves to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);
- 6.75. Consider including in its next UPR report, information on measures it has taken to analyse potential risk factors of atrocity crimes including through utilisation of the Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes (Rwanda);
- 6.76. Increase state funding for shelter services for victims of violence and especially minorities and vulnerable groups (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.77. Develop a comprehensive and coordinated program to fight human trafficking, adopt effective measures to prevent and eradicate human trafficking and organize specialised training for law enforcement and immigration officials and other state officials who enter into contact with victims of human trafficking on issues relating to the identification of victims, the conduct of investigations, the criminal prosecutions and punishment of perpetrators (Russian Federation);
- 6.78. Continue efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and take effective measures to prevent and eradicate human trafficking and adopt procedures for the determination of the best interests of child victims of trafficking (Turkey);
- 6.79. Develop clear guidelines on how to identify and protect victims of trafficking in persons (US);
- 6.80. Effectively monitor and evaluate the 2016-2017 National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and an update in a subsequent UPR report (UK);

- 6.81. Ensure the full implementation of the national action plan on human rights trafficking as a means to ensuring the promotion and protection of victims of trafficking (Botswana);
- 6.82. Continue strengthening measures of fight against domestic violence and human trafficking, including the increase of the number and geographic coverage of reception of the centres for families and victims (Chile);
- 6.83. Seek to adopt procedures for the determination of the best interests of child victims of trafficking and children of victims, including in view of strengthening the identification of victims of trafficking, especially women and children (Bulgaria);
- 6.84. Release prisoners detained as conscientious objectors to military service and ensure that civilian alternatives to military service are not punitive or discriminatory and remain under civilian control (Uruguay);
- 6.85. Continue efforts to guarantee the representation in political and public life of women belonging to disadvantaged groups like women with disabilities, ethnic minorities, Roma people and migrants (Colombia);
- 6.86. Provide protection for the family as a natural and basic unit of society (Egypt);
- 6.87. Continue with its structural reforms in the social welfare and health care with a focus on protecting the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups (Pakistan);
- 6.88. Redouble its efforts to implement the principle of equal pay for work or equal value, including through the further development of the Equal Pay Programme (South Africa);
- 6.89. Eliminate the persistent wage gap for labour between women and men by eliminating the significant segregation amongst the genders on the labour market (Russian Federation);
- 6.90. Continue to narrow wage disparities between men and women in line with the country's Equal Pay Programme for 2016-2019 (Sri Lanka);
- 6.91. Effectively provide for the application of laws prohibiting wage discrimination for equal work between men and women (Uzbekistan);
- 6.92. Adopt suitable legislation for the combat and the punishment of discrimination for pregnancy and family licence in the labour market, where reparation for victims will be established (Venezuela);
- 6.93. Take further measures to address discrimination of non-native Finnish citizens in the area of employment, particularly in reducing the wage gap between immigrants and native Finns (Serbia);
- 6.94. Undertake efforts to strengthen the education system through the provision of mandatory training on human rights education (Maldives);
- 6.95. Continue the action aimed for the promotion of gender equality in all public and private activities (Angola);
- 6.96. Continue to enhance protection and rights of women and children (Bosnia Herzegovina);

- 6.97. Lead campaigns of public awareness in the media to fight against drugs consume, abusive consume of alcohol and suicide, between young women and girls (Algeria);
- 6.98. Exert more efforts aiming at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, particularly in the labour market (Libya);
- 6.99. Continue the work accomplished to prevent gender-based discrimination, promote equality between women and men and thus improve women's condition, particularly in working life (Cuba);
- 6.100. Continue its good efforts to address violence against women (Lithuania);
- 6.101. Ensure proper implementation of policies directed towards combating violence against women, including the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women regarding sexual violence (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.102. Establish a specific action plan to combat gender-based violence with a special system of prevention for this type of violence and also broaden the network of assistance for victims of sexual violence or gender-based violence (Spain);
- 6.103. Promote gender equality and further combat violence against women (China);
- 6.104. Undertake further measures aimed at eradicating violence against women (Georgia);
- 6.105. Ensure the implementation of measures aimed at combatting violence against women (Iceland);
- 6.106. Strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women. (Iraq);
- 6.107. Continue its efforts in eliminating discrimination and preventing violence against women and children as well as undertaking further measures, with a longer-term strategy, aimed at protecting women's rights (Iceland);
- 6.108. Prepare a national plan with allocated targets to combat violence and discrimination against women and provide access and financial aid to support services, and strengthen cooperation between different government agencies (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.109. Increase its funding to actors engaged in combatting violence and sexual abuse of women (Sweden);
- 6.110. Implement new measures to ensure victims of rape seek redress and modify the law to ensure the penalties for rape are more severe (Sierra Leone);
- 6.111. Carry out a review of criteria for prosecuting cases of rape and sexual assault, to ensure that lack of consent, not only the use of force, is given adequate consideration when bringing cases for prosecution (UK);
- 6.112. Consolidate support services for women victims of violence (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.113. Provide adequate support services to protect victims of domestic and sexual violence (Turkey);
- 6.114. Continue its efforts to implement the Istanbul Convention by ensuring that it has a sufficient budget, increase the number of shelters for

women and children victims of violence, strengthen penalties for rape, improve the training of professionals for a better reception of victims, better processing of their complaints (France);

6.115. Implement the “Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence” in order to provide improved protection and assistance to women and children that have become victims of violence (Germany);

6.116. Strengthen the measures to combat violence against women as well as support victims and survivors of such violence (India);

6.117. Further continue its efforts to combat domestic violence and intensify the implementation of the Government Action Plan for Gender Equality (Mongolia);

6.118. Allocate sufficient resources in order to ensure full implementation of the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Netherlands);

6.119. Provide further support assistance services to better protect victims of domestic violence (Sierra Leone);

6.120. Establish a national action plan to address domestic and family violence (Australia);

6.121. Establish a national coordination unit and provide adequate resources and other support for the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Canada);

6.122. Take further measures to address violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence, especially in the field of prevention (Estonia);

6.123. Take all the necessary measures to put an end to violence committed against women and children (Libya);

6.124. Reinforce the measures to protect the rights of child (Georgia);

6.125. Provide training on the rights of the child to public officials and civil servants (Timor-Leste);

6.126. Bring its legislation on the right of children during the asylum procedure in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (France);

6.127. Establish additional standards to guarantee the swift and appropriate appointment of guardians to unaccompanied minors (Portugal);

6.128. In cases when the Finnish authorities decide that the separation of children from their natural family is necessary for the best interests of the child, that this measure be adopted according to a decision taken by a judicial authority, as requested by the provisions of the article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Romania);

6.129. Speed the necessary legislative reforms to facilitate the reunion of children with their families (Colombia);

6.130. Provide training in the area of the rights of the child for state officials and civil servants at all levels, in particular to prevent cases of the unjustified removal of children from their families (Russian Federation);

- 6.131. **Ensure full implementation of laws prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings, including through campaigns to raise awareness among adults and children, as well as the promotion of positive and non-violent forms of discipline that do not affect the upbringing of children (Uruguay);**
- 6.132. **Review national laws to prohibit the detention of minors (Portugal);**
- 6.133. **Adopt measures to hold juvenile and adult offenders separately (Russian Federation);**
- 6.134. **Take measures to separate young detainees from adults in all places of detention (Algeria);**
- 6.135. **Accompany the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities with sufficient funds and concrete indicators through a new National Policy on Disability (VAMPO) that continues VAMPO 2010-2015 (Spain);**
- 6.136. **Strengthen antidiscrimination legislation to ensure equal access for persons with disabilities to public accommodations, commercial facilities, and transportation (US);**
- 6.137. **Continue efforts on the promotion of opportunities of productive and paid employment for people with disabilities (Colombia);**
- 6.138. **Continue consultations on the rights of people with disabilities with a view to implement non-discriminatory policies and legislations (Maldives);**
- 6.139. **Establish and promote culture-sensitive initiatives to provide services for minority groups such as Roma and Sami and for migrants and refugees (Maldives);**
- 6.140. **Consider to introduce incentives for better political participation of minorities and immigrants with a view to uphold their integration into society (Serbia);**
- 6.141. **Continue with the policies of inclusion of the Roma population (Peru);**
- 6.142. **Continue its efforts to prevent discrimination against Roma (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.143. **Protect the economic, social and cultural rights of the Sami people from the negative effects that may result from logging and other activities carried out by private agents (Guatemala);**
- 6.144. **Strengthen national efforts to protect migrants and refugees. (Iraq);**
- 6.145. **Strengthen social integration policies, especially for migrants (Lebanon);**
- 6.146. **Strengthen the policies related to receiving and integration of migrants and refugees (Peru);**
- 6.147. **Adopt legislation and policy measures to effectively promote and protect human rights for refugees migrants and rights of ethnic minorities (China);**
- 6.148. **Continue its effort to combat discrimination, particularly against migrant workers (Bangladesh);**

- 6.149. **Take urgent measures for the investigation and punishment of acts of hate and discrimination towards migrants, refugees and minorities, and to deepen its programmes of awareness to the population in general and to public officials (Argentina);**
- 6.150. **Ensure the effective protection of migrants, particularly women migrant workers, against discrimination (Philippines);**
- 6.151. **Provide the necessary protection to and preserve the dignity of asylum seekers, ensure their access to legal assistance, facilitate the family reunification procedures for migrants, and provide them with social security (Egypt);**
- 6.152. **Evaluate the impact of recent changes made to policies and legislation which seem to restrict the international protection regime for asylum seekers and refugees and ensure that all persons in need of international protection receive fair treatment and that refugees' rights to reunification is respected (Kazakhstan);**
- 6.153. **Thoroughly and comprehensively review its legislation regarding the granting of asylum and migration in order to align it with its international obligations and standards (Honduras);**
- 7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Finland was headed by Ms. Pirkko Mattila, Minister of Social Affairs and Health of Finland and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Pirkko Mattila, Minister of Social Affairs and Health Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Ms. Terhi Hakala, Ambassador, Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Tiina Ullven-Putkonen, Special Adviser to the Minister Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Mr. Renne Klinge, Minister, Deputy Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Nina Nordström, Director Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Krista Oinonen, Director Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Marjatta Hiekka, Legal Counsellor Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Janina Hasenson, Legal Counsellor Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Katja Koskela, Counsellor Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- Ms. Johanna Suurpää, Director Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Ville Hinkkanen, Senior Adviser, Legislative Affairs Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Veli-Pekka Rautava, Chief Senior Specialist Ministry of the Interior;
- Ms. Kukka Krüger, Senior Specialist Ministry of the Interior;
- Ms. Teija Pellikainen, Senior Officer for Legal Affairs Ministry of Defence;
- Mr. Aki Tornberg, Councillor of Education Ministry of Education and Culture;
- Ms. Seija Jalkanen, Administrator, Legal Affairs Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment;
- Mr. Pasi Korhonen, Director of International Affairs Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Ms. Viveca Arrhenius, Ministerial Counsellor for Social Affairs Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Ms. Maija Iles, Senior Officer of Legal Affairs Ministry of Social Affairs and Health;
- Mr. Ville Koponen, Legal Adviser Ministry of the Environment;
- Ms. Linda Ekholm, Counsellor Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Katariina Tervakangas, Second Secretary Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Heini Leppänen, Adviser Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva;
- Ms. Kaari Mattila, Member of the Human Rights Delegation The Finnish League for Human Rights;

- Mr. Markku Jokinen, Member of the Network specializing in Human Rights in the Finnish Foreign Policy Finnish Association of the Deaf;
- Ms. Saija Kuronen, Sign language interpreter Finnish Association of the Deaf;
- Ms. Susanna Silberstein, Sign language interpreter Finnish Association of the Deaf.

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