FLASH REPORT 25

FCT RESEARCH AND INNOVATION LANDSCAPE COUNTRY PROFILE: FINLAND

Main Authors
Satu Värri (FIMOI)

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ENACT.
European Network Against Crime and Terrorism

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About ENACT

ENACT is a knowledge network focused on the fight against crime and terrorism (FCT). The network is funded under the Horizon Europe Framework Programme in Cluster 3 – Civil Security for Society. The project addresses the call topic HORIZON-CL3-2022-SSRI-01-02 'Knowledge Networks for Security Research & Innovation', aiming to collect, aggregate, process, disseminate and make the most of the existing knowledge in the FCT area.

The project aims to satisfy two major ambitions,

- Provide evidence-based support to the decision-makers in the EU research and innovation (R&I) ecosystem in the FCT domain, targeted explicitly at enabling more effective and efficient programming of EU-funded R&I for the fight against crime and terrorism.

- Act as a catalyst for the uptake of innovation by enhancing the visibility and reliability of innovative FCT security solutions.

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Overview

The **Fight against Crime and Terrorism (FCT)** domain is a critical pillar within the European Union's security research framework, designed to address the increasingly complex and transnational threats facing Europe today. **FCT** research aims to provide innovative solutions, tools, and knowledge to empower law enforcement, policymakers, and civil society to prevent, detect, and respond to criminal and terrorist activities across the continent. The European Union supports collaborative research and innovation through key programmes like **Horizon Europe**, focusing on multidisciplinary approaches that combine advanced technology with robust legal, ethical, and societal safeguards.

In line with **ENACT**'s objectives, this flash report is part of a series of reports that reviews the **FCT R&I** ecosystem in each EU Member State based on their participation in EU-funded **Security Research** under the **FCT** area between 2021 and 2024. The data used for the report comes from the most recent data available from **CORDIS** and the **Horizon Dashboard**, combined with data processed by **ENACT** under its **Structured Knowledge Base (SKB)**.

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Finland Infobox

Capital: Helsinki

Official EU Language(s): Finnish, Swedish

EU Member State: since 1 January 1995

Currency: euro (€)

Euro Area Member: since 1 January 1999

Schengen Area Member: since 25 March 2001

Figures[1]

- **Geographical size:** 338 363km^2
- **Population:** 5 635 971 (2025)

Finland's position as a northern EU Member State with a long external land border and strong integration within the Nordic–Baltic Security Space directly shapes its engagement with EU Internal Security Cooperation and its exposure to evolving threat landscapes. As the EU Member State with the longest external border with Russia, Finland occupies a strategically significant role in External Border Management, Surveillance, Situational Awareness, and resilience against Hybrid and Cross-border Threats, all priority areas under Horizon Europe Cluster 3.

While the country is comparatively less exposed to large-scale maritime trafficking routes, its geographic location and digital connectivity heighten vulnerability to Cross-border Organised Crime, Cyber-enabled Criminal Activities, Foreign Interference, and Illicit Financial Flows, which are explicitly addressed in Cluster 3 calls on Cybersecurity, Hybrid Threats, and the Protection of Critical Infrastructures. At the same time, Finland's full participation in the Schengen Area supports high levels of legitimate mobility and economic exchange, reinforcing the relevance of Interoperable Information Systems, Intelligence-led Border Controls, and Evidence-based Risk Analysis, in line with Horizon Europe objectives to strengthen prevention, detection, and response capabilities across the EU security ecosystem.

[1] https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/eu-countries/finland_en

To contextualise how Finland's structural characteristics translate into concrete crime dynamics, analytical assessments such as the **Global Organized Crime Index (OCINDEX)** examine the scale and scope of criminal markets, the nature of criminal actors, and levels of state resilience. According to the OCINDEX, Finland scores relatively low on overall criminality but displays notable vulnerabilities in specific markets, particularly Synthetic Drug Trafficking, Cyber-dependent Crime, and Financial and Economic Crime. Unlike major transit countries, Finland is primarily affected as a destination and operational environment, with drug supply chains linked to the Baltic Region, the Balkans, and broader European networks. OCINDEX indicators also identify Labour Exploitation and Human Trafficking as persistent but contained challenges, while Cybercrime, especially Online Fraud, Data Breaches, and Technology-enabled Financial Crime, shows a steadily increasing impact.

From an OCINDEX actor perspective, Finland's Organised Crime landscape is dominated by small, adaptive, and network-based groups, rather than large hierarchical criminal organisations. These groups frequently cooperate with foreign actors and leverage Digital Tools, Encrypted Communications, and Cross-border Financial Infrastructures. Violence levels remain low in comparative terms, which is reflected in Finland's high resilience score, driven by strong rule of law, effective law enforcement, institutional transparency, and low levels of corruption. Nevertheless, OCINDEX assessments underline that technological sophistication and cross-border criminal facilitation are key emerging risk factors, requiring continuous capability development.

Within this context, Finland's engagement in Horizon Europe Cluster 3 – Civil Security for Society is closely aligned with both OCINDEX-identified threats and EU security policy priorities. Finnish organisations are particularly active in calls addressing Cybersecurity, Cybercrime Prevention, Protection of Digital Infrastructures, Hybrid Threats, Border Management, and Crisis Resilience, areas that directly correspond to OCINDEX indicators on Cyber-enabled Crime, criminal cooperation, and state response capacity. Finland's participation demonstrates a strong emphasis on capability-oriented research, including Threat Detection, Situational Awareness, Intelligence Sharing, and Secure Information Systems, all of which support the Horizon Europe objectives of enhancing preparedness, prevention, and response.

Although Finland is a smaller Member State in absolute terms, its Horizon Europe Cluster 3 involvement is characterised by a high-quality participation profile, leadership of technical work packages, and sustained involvement of end users. This aligns closely with the programme's expected impacts, particularly the uptake of research results by practitioners, interoperability between authorities, and reinforcement of EU-wide security ecosystems.

Finland's strong performance in this domain is underpinned by a highly developed national research and innovation system, which aligns with Horizon Europe's cross-cutting emphasis on excellence and impact. National R&D investment consistently exceeds the EU average as a share of GDP, with strategic focus areas including Digital Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, Secure Communications, and Data-driven Governance. These priorities directly support Cluster 3 call topics related to AI for Law Enforcement, Advanced Analytics, Digital Forensics, and Cyber Resilience, reinforcing Finland's relevance as a capability contributor rather than a volume participant.

Finnish actors' participation is typically strategic, application-driven, and closely linked to operational needs. Law enforcement agencies, applied research institutes, universities, and specialised SMEs collaborate closely, ensuring that Horizon Europe outputs translate into deployable tools, validated methodologies, and training solutions. This integrated approach strengthens Finland's contribution to EU security objectives while simultaneously reinforcing national resilience, addressing both the criminality and resilience dimensions highlighted by OCINDEX and the impact-oriented logic of Horizon Europe Cluster 3.

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Country overview in FCT Research & Innovation

Finland's profile in the **FCT** domain will be examined from three perspectives: policy coverage, functional coverage, and technology, in accordance with the **EU Civil Security Taxonomy (EUCST)**.[2]

FCT Policy Coverage

Figure 1 illustrates the policy coverage of Finnish participation, categorised across the main **Security Research** areas: **OC** (**Organised Crime**; 17), **TR** (**Terrorism and Radicalisation**; 14), **CC** (**Cybercrime**; 23), and **HSI** (**Other Horizontal and Societal Issues**; 24). Figure 2 further disaggregates this engagement by presenting the distribution across relevant policy sub-areas within each thematic domain. The analysis is based on the participation of Finnish entities in **FCT**-related topics, complemented by their demonstrated areas of expertise as reflected in project involvement, thematic calls, and engagement in relevant fairs, workshops, and conferences.

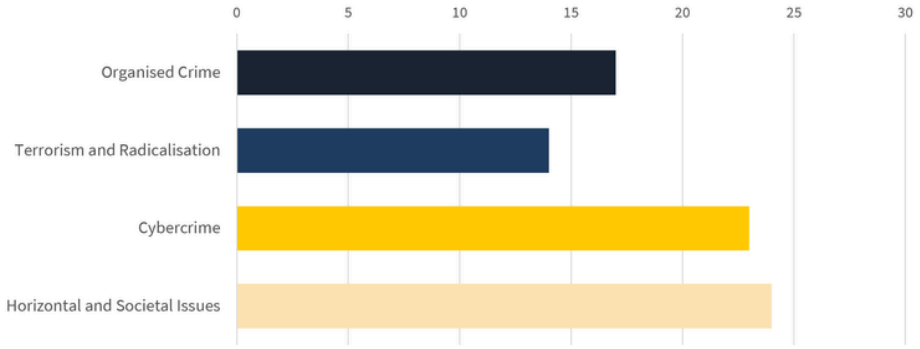

Figure 1: Policy coverage across Finnish participants in the ENACT Stakeholders Directory

Overall, Finland's participation in the **FCT** research landscape demonstrates a strongly capability-driven and technology-oriented profile, closely aligned with national security priorities and **EU**-level policy objectives. Finnish involvement is most prominent in **Cybercrime (CC)** and **Other Horizontal and Societal Issues (HSI)**, with both domains showing comparable overall levels of participation, albeit with distinct internal distributions. In contrast, engagement in **Organised Crime (OC)** and **Terrorism and Radicalisation (TR)** is more uneven and concentrated in specific thematic areas.

Within the **CC** domain, Finnish participation constitutes a central pillar of engagement but is characterised by a clear concentration in selected sub-fields rather than a uniform distribution.

[2] https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/ceris-community-european-research-and-innovation-security/eu-security-market-study/eu-civil-security-taxonomy-and-taxonomy-explorer_en

The most prominent areas include **Dark Net-related Investigations** and **Illegal Online Markets**, which represent the single largest category of activity, followed by strong involvement in **Digital Forensics**. Moderate participation is observed in areas such as **Encryption**, **Secure Communications**, and **Emerging Digital Infrastructures**, reflecting national strengths in information security and advanced technological capabilities. Other areas, including **Online Fraud**, **Identity Theft**, and **Attacks Against Information Systems**, are represented to a lesser extent. This distribution highlights Finland's particular expertise in advanced investigative tools and specialised cyber capabilities, reinforcing its strategic role in Horizon Europe projects supporting law enforcement authorities in tackling complex and technologically sophisticated forms of **Cybercrime**.

The **HSI** domain represents a comparably significant area of Finnish participation and exhibits a broad but uneven thematic scope. Engagement is particularly strong in areas such as **Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse**, as well as **Conventional Forensic Practices**, both of which rank among the highest individual categories across the dataset. Substantial activity is also observed in **Youth-related Crime** and **Community-level Security**. In contrast, participation in topics such as **Disinformation and Information Manipulation** is more moderate, while areas like **Hate Speech** receive relatively limited attention. Finnish contributions within this domain combine technological, social, and institutional perspectives, reflecting a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to societal security. This profile underscores Finland's capacity to address complex and evolving security challenges that intersect with social resilience, governance, and public trust.

Within the **OC** domain, Finnish participation is more uneven and clearly concentrated in specific areas. The most significant contribution is found in **Trafficking of Humans and Goods**, which stands out as the dominant category within this domain. Additionally, though more moderate, involvement is observed in **Economic and Financial Crime** as well as **Organised Property Crime**. Other areas of **Organised Crime** receive comparatively limited attention. Finnish contributions tend to emphasise analytical capabilities, intelligence exchange, and cross-border cooperation mechanisms rather than broad engagement across all illicit markets. This pattern indicates a targeted approach aligned with **EU** priorities, supporting enhanced situational awareness and coordinated responses to **Transnational Organised Crime**.

The **TR** domain displays a focused yet consistent level of Finnish involvement, without any single sub-domain dominating participation. Activities are primarily concentrated on **Radicalisation, Protection of Public Spaces**, and preparedness for **CBRN-related** and other emerging threats, each showing moderate but steady engagement. This balanced distribution reflects Finland's emphasis on prevention, resilience, and whole-of-society approaches to security challenges. Rather than prioritising reactive counterterrorism measures, Finnish participation aligns closely with **Horizon Europe** objectives related to societal resilience, crisis preparedness, and the safeguarding of public environments against evolving and hybrid threats.

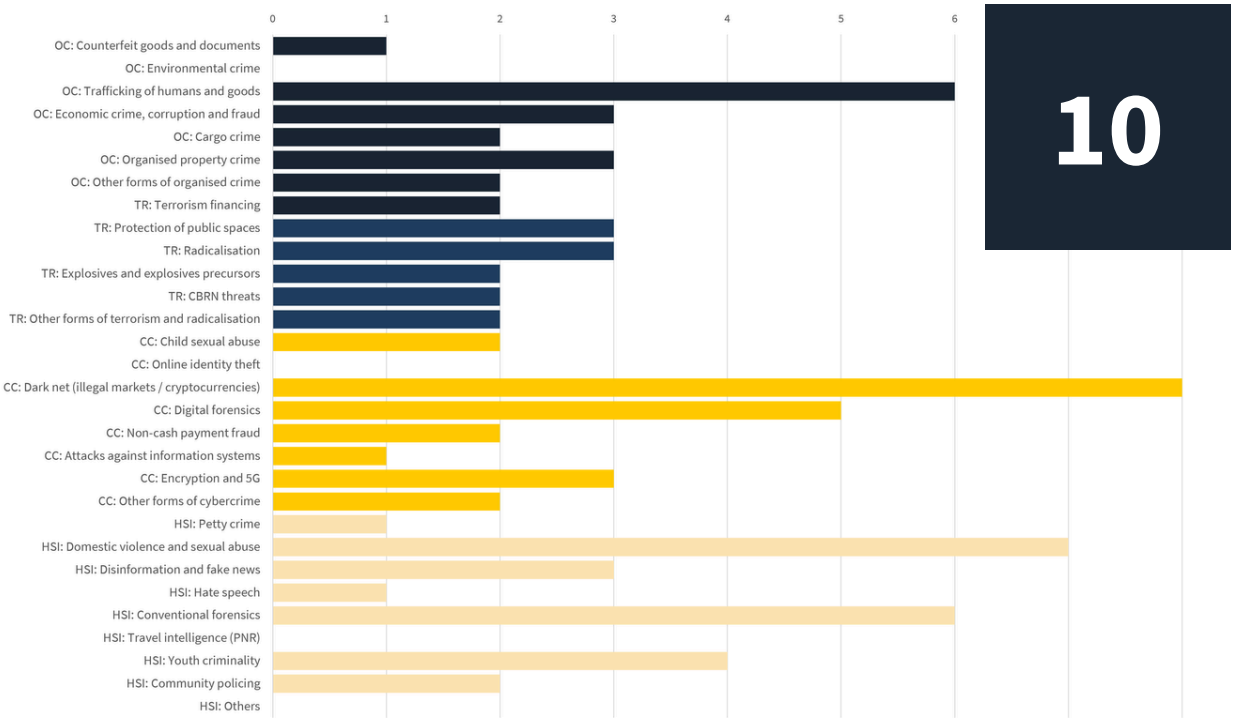

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Figure 2: Policy coverage at level 3 across Finnish stakeholders

FCT Functions Coverage

Figure 3 below presents Finland's functional profile within the **FCT** research ecosystem, showing a strong concentration in investigative, analytical, and intelligence-related functions, complemented by a particularly high level of engagement in training and detection-oriented activities. The overall distribution reflects a participation profile that is clearly geared towards operational support for law enforcement, with a strong emphasis on evidence-based, technology-enabled security practices and capacity building.

The most prominent functional areas are **Training and Exercises, Detection of Goods, Substances, Assets, People and Incidents**, and **Investigation and Forensics**, all of which represent the largest shares of Finnish participation. Notably, **Training and Exercises** emerges as the single most significant function, indicating a strong national focus on capacity building, skills development, and the operational uptake of research results. **Investigation and Forensics** also constitute a core pillar, encompassing both digital and conventional forensic activities and highlighting Finland's strong positioning in evidence collection, forensic analysis, and the integration of advanced technical tools into investigative workflows. The high level of engagement in detection-related functions further underlines Finland's contribution to operational capabilities aimed at identifying and intercepting threats across a range of security contexts.

A second cluster of well-represented functions includes **Data, Information and Intelligence Gathering, Management and Exploitation**, which shows consistently high participation, alongside **Monitoring and Surveillance of Environments and Activities** and **Security of Information Systems, Networks and Hardware**.

The strong presence of intelligence-related functions reflects Finland's emphasis on data-driven investigations, situational awareness, and analytical decision-support, closely aligned with Horizon Europe priorities on interoperability and effective information sharing. Meanwhile, contributions in monitoring and Cybersecurity reinforce Finland's role in both preventive and resilience-oriented security capabilities.

Additional functional engagement is visible in **Secure and Public Communication**, **Data and Information Exchange**, as well as in areas related to operational support such as M**obility and Deployability, Decontamination and Neutralisation**, and **Equipment for Prevention, Response, and Recovery**, though at more moderate levels of participation. By contrast, functions such as **Physical Access Control, Positioning and Localisation**, and **Identification and Authentication** remain comparatively limited, indicating a more focused functional profile rather than comprehensive coverage across all capability domains.

Taken together, Finland's functional engagement reflects a highly specialised and impact-oriented participation model, where research and innovation activities are closely aligned with operational needs and practical implementation. The strong emphasis on training, detection, investigation, and intelligence functions highlights Finland's contribution to strengthening the EU's collective capacity not only to analyse and investigate crime, but also to build capabilities, enhance preparedness, and support effective frontline responses to complex and evolving security threats.

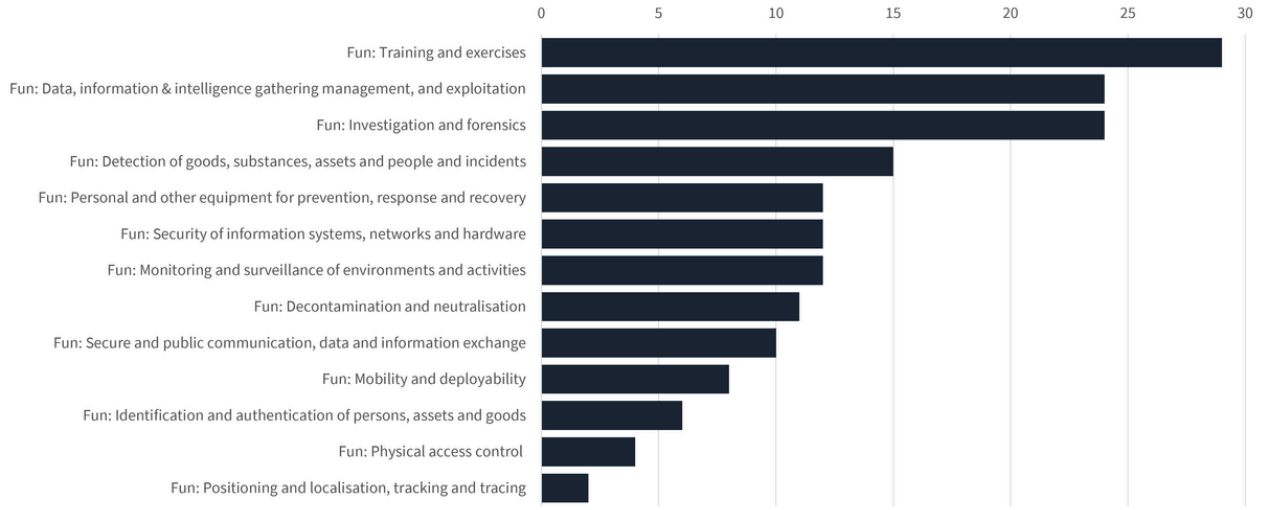
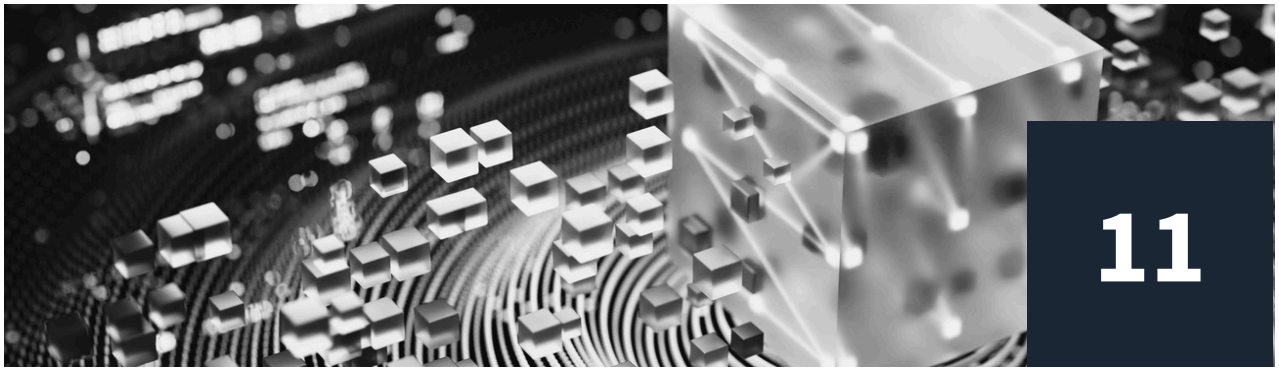


Figure 3: Functions coverage across Finnish stakeholders



FCT Technology Domain Coverage

As illustrated in Figure 4, Finland's technological profile within the FCT research ecosystem reflects a broad and operationally oriented distribution, combining strong engagement in both digital investigative tools and physical/security-related technologies. While Finland maintains a clear presence in cyber-enabled and data-driven domains, the overall technological profile is more diverse than purely digital, with significant contributions to equipment-based, protection-oriented, and training-related technologies. This indicates a balanced positioning that supports both frontline operations and advanced analytical capabilities.

The most prominent technological domain is **General Equipment**, which represents by far the largest share of Finnish technological activity. This category clearly exceeds all others and points to a strong involvement in practical, deployable tools and solutions supporting law-enforcement and security operations. Closely following this are **Guarding and Physical Protection Technologies, Training and Simulation Systems**, and **Internet-based Investigation**, each showing very high levels of participation. The strong presence of guarding and protection technologies highlights Finland's contribution to securing environments and critical assets, while the high engagement in training and simulation reflects a continued emphasis on capacity building, preparedness, and operational readiness. At the same time, the significant role of internet-based investigation confirms Finland's sustained strengths in cyber-enabled investigations and digital operational environments.

A second tier of well-represented technologies includes **Critical and Interoperable Communication Systems**, **Surveillance Systems**, **Monitoring Tools and Services**, and **Data Storage and Exchange**. These areas demonstrate Finland's strong involvement in enabling operational coordination, situational awareness, and secure information flows, core components of modern law-enforcement and security ecosystems. **Screening and Detection Technologies** and **CBRNE Detection and Neutralisation Products** also show solid participation, indicating a complementary focus on threat identification, border security, and incident response capabilities.

Technologies such as **Data Analytics**, **Digital Forensics**, **Laboratory Equipment for Forensic Analysis**, and **Specialised Management and Control Systems** are present at moderate levels, reinforcing Finland's role in analytical and investigative support functions. While these areas are important, they do not dominate the technological profile to the same extent as operational equipment, protection systems, or training-related technologies. This suggests that Finland's contribution, although still strong in digital investigation, is embedded within a wider operational and capability-driven framework. By contrast, several technology areas remain comparatively limited, including **Alarm and Warning Systems**, **Access Control/Authorisation, Healthcare or Medical Equipment, Tracking and Navigation Tools**, and **Conflict Management/Use-of-Force Technologies**. This indicates a selective technological engagement rather than comprehensive coverage across all domains, with clear prioritisation of areas that directly support law-enforcement operations, situational awareness, and preparedness.

Overall, the distribution presented in Figure 4 reflects a diversified and capability-oriented technological profile. Finland's participation combines strong operational technologies, especially **General Equipment**, protection systems, and training solutions, with solid contributions to digital investigation, communication, and data-handling capabilities. This integrated approach aligns closely with Finland's national strengths and with Horizon Europe Cluster 3 priorities, supporting both the practical implementation of security solutions and the advancement of technologically sophisticated, intelligence-led approaches to crime prevention and response.

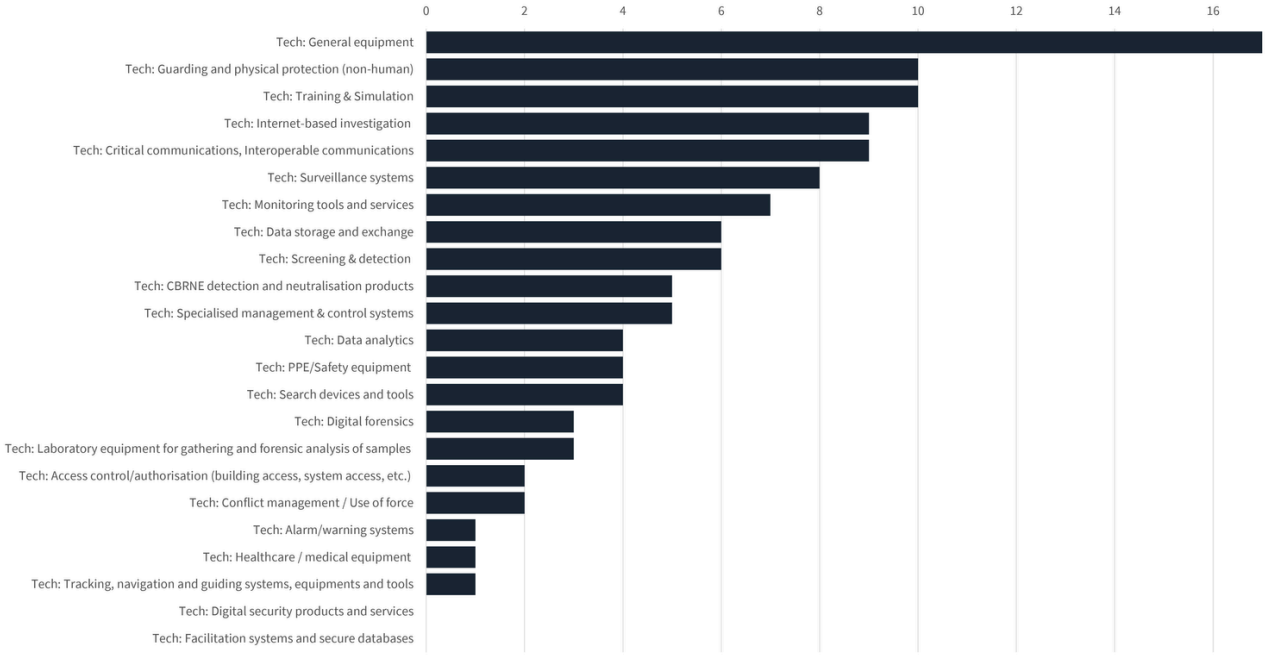
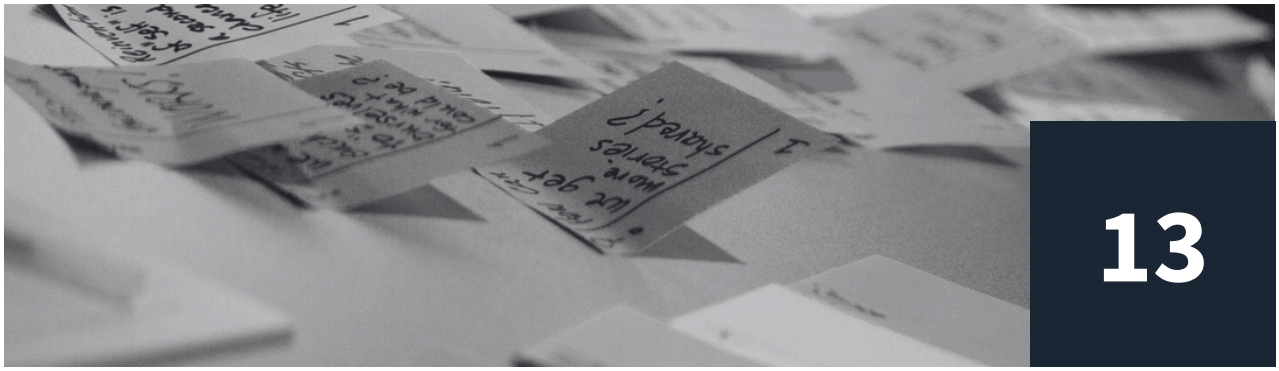


Figure 4: Technology coverage across Finnish stakeholders



Overview of Finland's Horizon Europe participation metrics

Figure 5 compares Finland's key performance indicators in the **Horizon Europe FCT** domain with the corresponding **EU** reference values, highlighting Finland's level of engagement and its specific participation profile relative to the overall European landscape. The comparison illustrates both the structural constraints of a smaller national ecosystem and Finland's ability to position itself as a consistent and competitive contributor within the **FCT** research framework.

	Signed Grants	Average Participation	Average Total Cost	Average EU Contribution	SME Participation	SME Net EU Contribution
Finland	22	1.32	€ 276,199.88	€ 270,651.58	3	€ 396,458.66
EU	41	18.12	€ 4,310,115.27	€ 3,987,660.71	172	€ 44,114,024.00

Figure 5: Finnish project participation metrics compared to EU

During the period under observation, 22 signed FCT grants include Finnish beneficiaries, compared to 41 signed grants at EU level. This indicates a solid and sustained level of participation, particularly in light of Finland's relatively small population and research base. Finland's presence across more than half of all signed grants demonstrates consistent engagement throughout the programme, confirming its position as an active smaller Member State within the FCT domain rather than a marginal or occasional participant.

In terms of participation intensity, Finnish involvement per project remains significantly below the EU average. On average, an FCT grant includes 18.12 beneficiaries at EU level, while Finnish participation corresponds to 1.32 beneficiaries per grant. This difference highlights a distinctly selective participation model, with Finnish organisations typically assuming a limited number of roles within each consortium. Rather than broad representation, participation is focused and targeted, suggesting that Finnish actors contribute specialised expertise in clearly defined areas.

From a financial perspective, Finnish participation continues to be characterised by relatively modest funding volumes per participation. The average total cost per Finnish participation (€276,199.88) and the corresponding average EU contribution (€270,651.58) remain substantially lower than the EU averages (€4.31 million and €3.99 million, respectively).

This reflects both the smaller scale of Finnish participation and the more limited presence of Finnish organisations in coordination roles or as major budget holders. At the same time, the close alignment between total cost and EU contribution suggests that Finnish participants are funded at standard rates and are engaged in well-scoped, clearly defined project activities.

With respect to SME involvement, Finland records 3 SME participations, compared to 172 SMEs at EU level, confirming a relatively limited SME presence within its FCT portfolio. The total SME EU contribution (€396,458.66) also remains modest in absolute terms. This pattern reflects a participation landscape in which engagement is primarily driven by public authorities, research organisations, and higher education institutions, with a comparatively small pool of specialised SMEs active in the FCT domain.

Overall, Finland's participation and funding levels remain modest when assessed against EU aggregates, a trend closely linked to the country's size and the focused nature of its research and innovation ecosystem. However, the updated figures also reinforce the picture of a consistent and structured engagement strategy, characterised by selective participation, clearly defined roles, and alignment with national capability strengths. While Finland does not match larger Member States in terms of project volume or total funding, its participation across more than half of all signed grants highlights a strong level of programme integration.

Taken together, the indicators presented in Figure 5 confirm that Finland occupies the role of a specialised and reliable contributor within the FCT research ecosystem. Its participation model emphasises targeted expertise, operational relevance, and consistent engagement over scale, allowing Finnish organisations to remain credible and valued partners in European security research consortia despite structural constraints.

Country Code	Country	Signed Grants	Total Participations by Country	Net EU Contribution
EL	Greece	34	90	€ 26,290,653.24
ES	Spain	34	87	€ 17,409,733.00
IT	Italy	25	65	€ 17,590,799.90
UK	United Kingdom	30	52	€ 4,525,528.75
DE	Germany	27	48	€ 13,558,133.33
FR	France	21	43	€ 10,163,819.63
BE	Belgium	23	39	€ 9,606,930.16
FI	Finland	22	29	€ 5,954,334.86
PT	Portugal	21	28	€ 4,924,522.00
NL	Netherlands	19	27	€ 8,513,248.75
PL	Poland	16	26	€ 5,898,789.00
CY	Cyprus	18	23	€ 5,723,581.25
RO	Romania	14	22	€ 2,733,978.00
MD	Moldova	18	20	€ 1,288,120.00
AT	Austria	12	16	€ 4,347,636.75
BG	Bulgaria	6	13	€ 2,241,263.14
CZ	Czechia	10	13	€ 2,061,742.25
LU	Luxembourg	10	11	€ 4,401,443.75
CH	Switzerland	8	11	€ 0.00
IE	Ireland	7	10	€ 3,456,761.80
SE	Sweden	10	10	€ 2,128,071.25
EE	Estonia	7	9	€ 1,177,348.75
SI	Slovenia	4	8	€ 1,201,050.00
IL	Israel	4	5	€ 1,761,025.00
RS	Serbia	4	5	€ 478,496.25
HU	Hungary	3	4	€ 1,731,153.75
HR	Croatia	2	3	€ 602,395.26
LT	Lithuania	2	3	€ 420,080.00
MT	Malta	3	3	€ 283,356.00
NO	Norway	3	3	€ 1,071,048.75
SK	Slovakia	1	3	€ 831,038.50
CA	Canada	2	2	€ 418,417.50
DK	Denmark	2	2	€ 107,375.00
XK	Kosovo*	2	2	€ 78,750.00
MK	North Macedonia	2	2	€ 67,226.25
TR	Türkiye	1	2	€ 160,432.50
AL	Albania	1	1	€ 48,750.00
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	€ 59,625.00
IS	Iceland	1	1	€ 42,430.00
UA	Ukraine	1	1	€ 135,000.00

Table 1: Comparison of Finlandto other participating countries in Horizon Europe for signed grants, total project participations and net EU contribution

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on Kosovo's declaration of independence.

Participants Summary

Finnish participation in Horizon Europe CL3-FCT projects is characterised by a distinctive organisational composition compared to the overall EU ecosystem, reflecting both national institutional structures and Finland's approach to security research and innovation. As illustrated in Figure 6, Finland's participation profile differs significantly from the EU average, highlighting a markedly stronger emphasis on public-sector actors and a comparatively more concentrated distribution across organisation types.

The distribution of organisation types in Finnish Horizon Europe CL3-FCT projects shows a very pronounced dominance of Public Bodies, which account for approximately 59% of all Finnish participants, compared to around 29% at the EU level. This substantial difference indicates a particularly strong involvement of operational end users, including law enforcement authorities and other public-sector organisations. Such a high share of Public Bodies highlights the operational orientation of Finnish participation and supports the relevance, applicability, and potential uptake of project results in real-world security contexts.

Research Organisations and Higher Education Institutions represent more moderate but still significant shares of Finnish participation, each accounting for approximately 17%. Compared to the EU distribution (18% for Research Organisations and 19% for Higher Education Institutions), these categories are relatively aligned but proportionally less prominent due to the strong dominance of public-sector actors in Finland. This composition nevertheless ensures a solid foundation of scientific expertise and applied research capacity, supporting the development and validation of innovative solutions.

Private Sector participation in Finland is comparatively limited, representing only around 7% of participants, in contrast to approximately 27% at EU level. This lower share reflects a more limited involvement of private for-profit entities, including SMEs, and points to a structural difference in the national ecosystem, where security research participation is less driven by industry actors. Similarly, the Other category remains negligible.

Overall, Finland's organisational profile reflects a highly application-oriented and end-user-driven ecosystem, characterised by strong leadership from public authorities combined with targeted contributions from research and academic institutions. While private-sector engagement remains relatively modest, the close interaction between public bodies and research actors supports effective validation, implementation, and operational integration of project outcomes. This distinctive composition aligns well with Horizon Europe evaluation priorities related to impact, end-user engagement, and the practical deployment of research results in security and law-enforcement contexts.

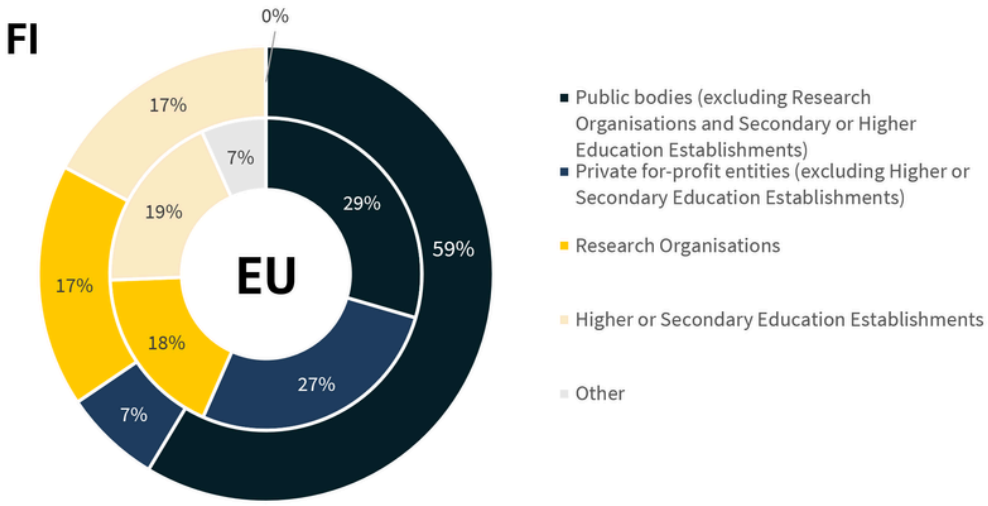


Figure 6: Organisational types of Finnish participation compared to the EU average in Horizon Europe projects

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Top End Users

End User	Total Cost	Signed Grants	Total EU Contribution
National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)	€ 121,600.20	1	€ 121,600.20
Poliisihallitus	€ 94,025.00	1	€ 94,025.00
Sisäministeriö (SM)	€ 2,522,360.00	14	€ 2,522,360.00
Tampereen Kaupunki	€ 153,125.00	1	€ 153,125.00
Kaikki yhteensä	**€ 2,891,110**	**17**	**€ 2,891,110**

Top Research and Technology Organisations

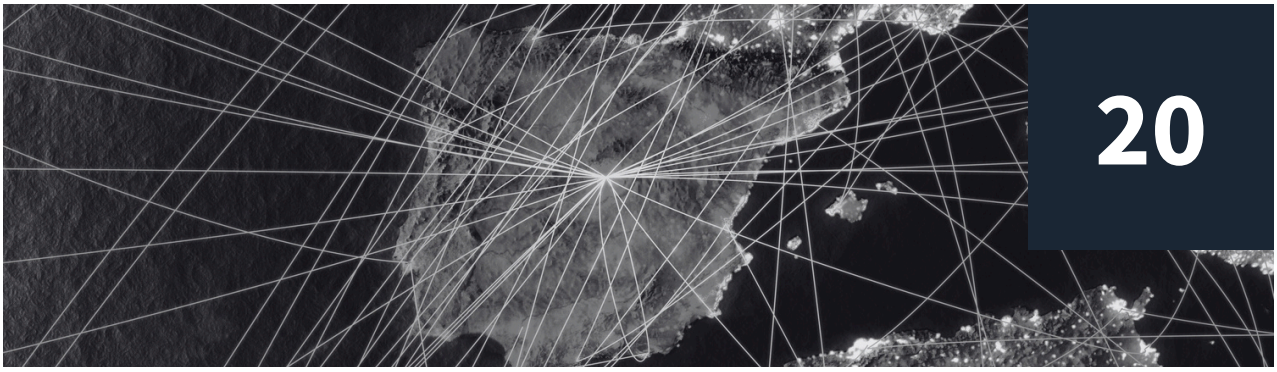
Research and Technology Organisation	Total Cost	Signed Grants	Total EU Contribution
Teknologian Tutkimuskeskus VTT Oy	€ 1,038,891.00	3	€ 1,038,891.00
Terveyden ja Hyvinvoinnin Laitos (THL)	€ 192,500.00	1	€ 192,500.00
Protect Children, Suojellaan Lapsia ry, Skydda Barn rf	€ 62,797.50	1	€ 62,797.50
Grand Total	**€ 1,294,189**	**4**	**€ 1,294,189**

Top Industry

Industrial Organisation	Total Cost	Signed Grants	Total EU Contribution
Houston Analytics Oy	€ 48,848.66	1	€ 48,848.66
We Encourage Oy Ltd	€ 406,875.00	1	€ 284,812.50
Grand Total	**€ 455,724**	**2**	**€ 333,661**

Top Academia

Higher Education	Total Cost	Signed Grants	EU Contribution
Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu (Polamk)	€ 883,250.00	3	€ 883,250.00
Tampereen Korkeakoulusäätiö Sr	€ 552,125.00	2	€ 552,125.00
Grand Total	**€ 1,435,375**	**5**	**€ 1,435,375**



Horizon Europe FCT Proposals Summary

Figure 7 presents a comparative overview of Finland's and the EU's performance in Horizon Europe FCT proposal activities, enabling a direct assessment of Finland's level of engagement and competitiveness within the programme. The comparison highlights Finland's focused proposal activity combined with a strong success rate relative to the EU average.

Finnish participation is characterised by a moderate volume of submitted proposals paired with a comparatively high level of success. Finnish organisations were involved in 91 eligible proposals, representing a limited share of overall EU submissions when compared with larger Member States, which typically submit a substantially higher number of proposals. Out of these, 21 proposals involving Finnish participants were retained for funding, demonstrating a solid conversion of submissions into successful projects. In total, Finland recorded 144 eligible applications, indicating a consistent but selective engagement across the FCT call topics.

	Eligible Proposals	Retained Proposals	Eligible Applications	Eligible EU Contribution	Success Rate
Finland	91	21	144	€ 35,358,671.25	23%
EU	278	39	4458	€ 1,099,171,410.00	14%

Figure 7: Statistics for Horizon Europe proposal submission for Finland compared to the EU overall

Notably, Finland achieves a success rate of 23%, which significantly exceeds the EU average success rate of 14%. This places Finland among the stronger performers in terms of proposal quality and competitiveness, particularly when viewed in relation to the size of its national research and innovation ecosystem. The high success rate suggests a strong alignment with call priorities and well-targeted proposal strategies.

Overall, Finland presents a highly efficient and competitive participation profile within the Horizon Europe FCT proposal landscape. By combining a relatively limited number of submissions with a consistently high success rate, Finnish organisations demonstrate an ability to compete effectively at European level. This performance reflects a focused, high-quality approach to proposal preparation and consortium building, reinforcing Finland's position as a credible and reliable contributor to Horizon Europe FCT projects despite structural scale limitations.

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Horizon Europe FCT Projects Summary

The number of projects with Finnish participation under **Horizon Europe CL3-FCT** reflects a consistent and strategically focused engagement across a range of thematic areas. As illustrated in Figure 7, Finnish involvement spans **Cybercrime**, **Organised Crime**, **Terrorism-related Threats**, and **Societal Security Issues**, but the distribution is clearly uneven, with strong concentrations in specific priority domains rather than uniform coverage across all policy areas.

Finnish participation is particularly prominent in areas related to **Cyber-enabled Crime** and **Digital Investigation**. The strongest focus is observed in **Dark Net-related Crime** and **Illegal Online Markets**, which represent the most significant single category of activity. Additional, though more moderate, engagement is visible in areas such as **Non-cash Payment Fraud**, **Attacks Against Information Systems**, and **Child Sexual Abuse**. This pattern underlines Finland's sustained contribution to technologically complex investigations and its alignment with **EU** priorities on combating **Cyber-dependent** and **Cyber-enabled Crime**.

At the same time, the data reveals a strong emphasis on **Societal Security Issues**, particularly in the area of **Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse**, which ranks among the most prominent categories overall. Further contributions are visible in areas such as **Hate Speech** and **Community Policing**, although at more moderate levels. This distribution reflects a dual focus combining technologically driven security challenges with socially oriented and victim-centred approaches, highlighting Finland's capacity to address both operational and societal dimensions of security.

In the field of **Organised Crime**, Finnish participation is more selective but clearly concentrated in specific areas, notably **Environmental Crime**, which emerges as a leading category within this domain. More limited engagement is observed in **Economic and Financial Crime** as well as **Organised Property Crime**. This confirms a targeted approach, where participation is aligned with selected priorities rather than broad involvement across all **Organised Crime** topics.

Within the **Terrorism and Radicalisation** domain, Finnish involvement shows a balanced but moderate distribution across several areas. The strongest participation is observed in **Explosives and Explosives Precursors**, followed by engagement in the **Protection of Public Spaces**. These contributions point to a focus on preparedness, risk mitigation, and the protection of critical environments, in line with broader resilience-oriented security strategies.

Acronym	Project Title	Type	No.
2PS	2PS - Prevent & Protect Through Support	RIA	2
GANNDALF	A Ground-breAking collaboratioN framework realizing the next era of cybercrime Detection And muLti-stakeholder investigation For LEAs, judicial ecosystems, and citizens.	RIA	1
ARMADILLO	Accurate Reliable Portable and Rapid Methods And Technologies for DetectIon of GHB Substances and Prevention Against Different Forms of VioLence and AssauLt SuppOrted by These Drugs	IA	1
CLARUS	Building clarity and preventing bias in digital forensic examination, interorganisational communication and interaction	RIA	2
FERMI	Fake nEws Risk MItigator	IA	2
KOBAN	Identifying future capabilities for Community Policing	RIA	1
IAMI	Identity Attributes Matrix Initiative	RIA	1
IMPROVE	Improving Access to Services for Victims of Domestic Violence by Accelerating Change in Frontline Responder Organisations	IA	3
SafeHorizon	Innovations in Detecting and Disrupting Crime-as-a-Service Operations	RIA	1
ISEDA	Innovative Solutions to Eliminate Domestic Abuse	IA	1
LAGO	Lessen Data Access and Governance Obstacles	IA	1
NARCOSIS	Non-tArgeted foRensic multidisCiplinary platfOrm for inveStigatIon of drug-related fatalitieS	IA	1
PRESERVE	Ethical and Privacy-preserving Big Data platform for Supporting criminal investigations	RIA	1
TENSOR	Research, Intelligence and Technology for Heritage and Market Security	IA	1
RITHMS	Research, Intelligence and Technology for Heritage and Market Security	RIA	2
SAFE-CITIES	riSk-based Approach For the protEction of public spaces in European CITIES	IA	1
OSPREY	Online Safety and Security for Protection of Public-Facing Professionals and Democratic Resilience	RIA	1
SALUS	Strengthening law enforcement with advanced IoT forensic tools and enriched investigation schemes, realised by a Software Defined Network Security-as-a-Service architecture	RIA	1
SALVUS	SALVUS (Ensuring SAfer justice outcomes in onLine, including undercoVer, child sexUal abuse inveStigations)	RIA	1
DETECTOR	Deepfake Evidence and Technology for Forensic Content Oversight and Research	RIA	1
BEHOLDER	Build and Extend CBRN-E related Hazard-Assessment and Anomaly Detection Capabilities on Urban Environment.	IA	2
CRYPTOACTION	Combating CRYPTO-currency-Facilitated Crime and Terrorism with Interoperable, Trustworty, AI-Enhanced, Collaborative Tools, Improved Information Sharing, Operations, and Training for LEAS	IA	1

Overall, the project portfolio demonstrates Finland's ability to engage across multiple thematic priorities while maintaining clear areas of specialisation. Rather than evenly distributed participation, the data highlights a pattern of targeted engagement in key domains such as **Cyber-enabled Crime**, **Societal Security**, particularly **Domestic Violence**, **Environmental Crime**, and **Threat Preparedness**. This structured and prioritised approach reinforces Finland's role as a specialised and reliable contributor to Horizon Europe CL3-FCT projects, combining technical expertise, operational relevance, and alignment with evolving EU security priorities.

The following section presents a set of analytical figures illustrating the policy, functional, and technological coverage of these projects, providing a structured overview of Finland's contribution profile based on the project distribution outlined above.

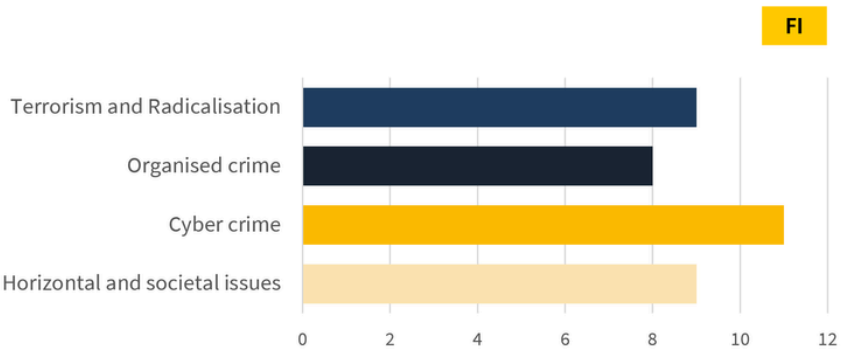


Figure 8: Policy Project Coverage according to projects with Finish participation

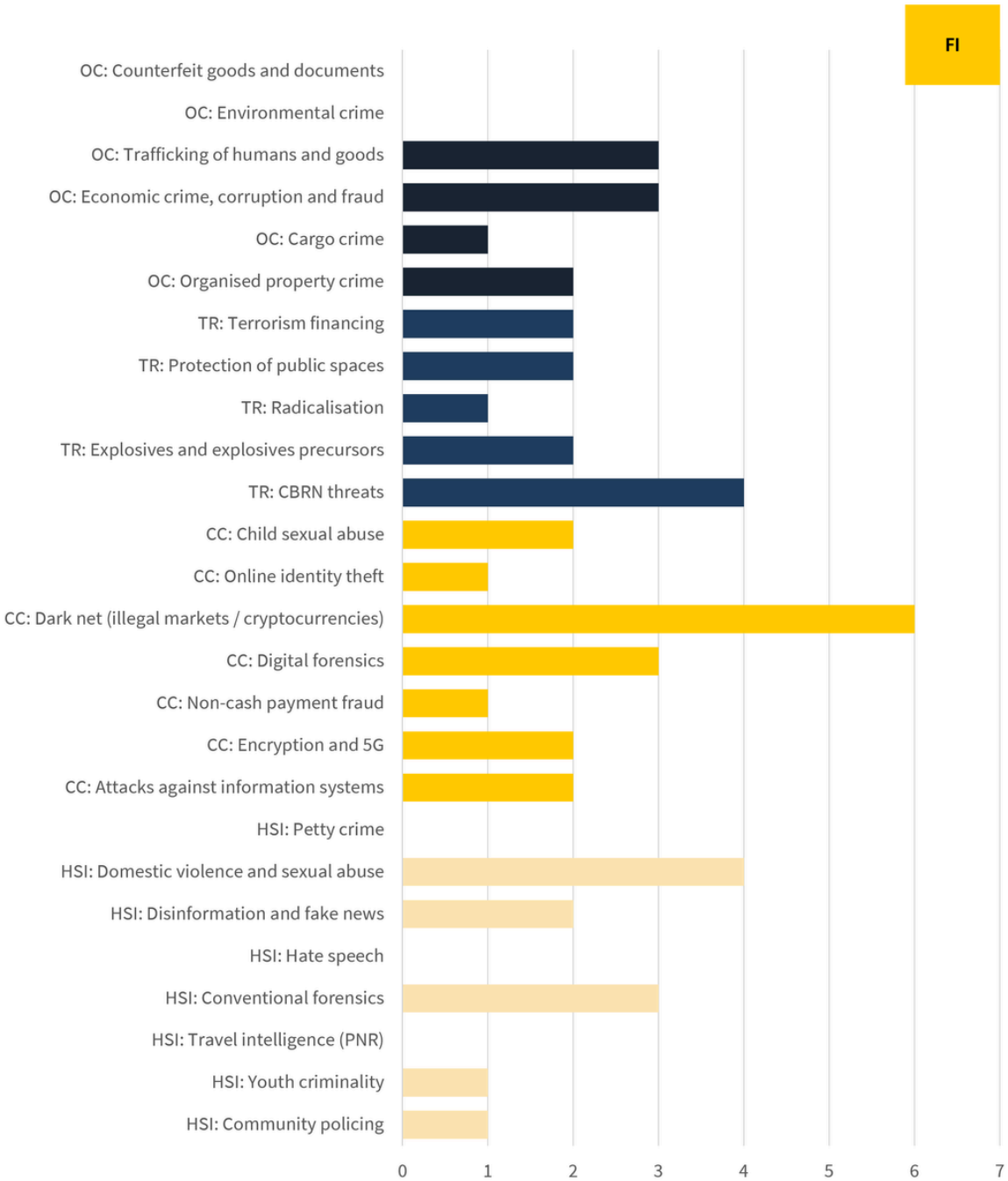


Figure 9: L3 Policy Coverage according to projects with Finnish participation

Figure 10: Functions coverage according to projects with Finnish participation

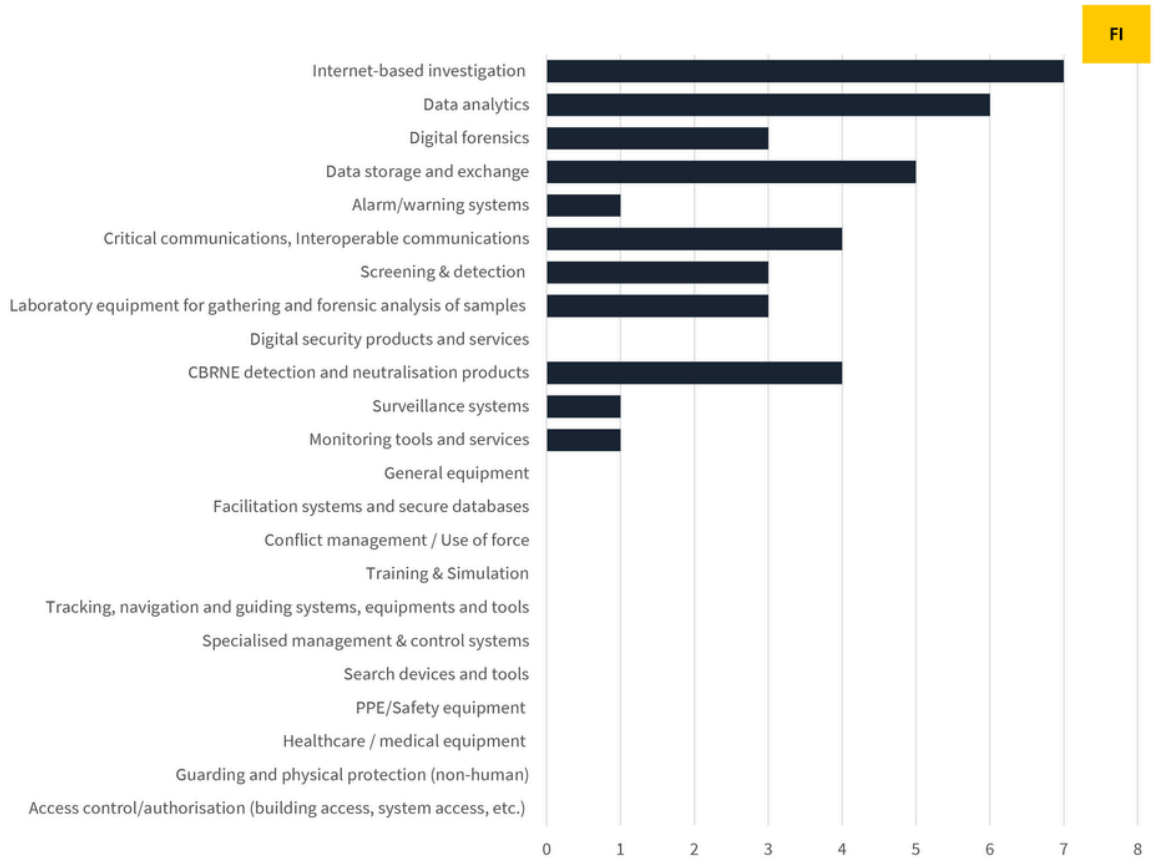
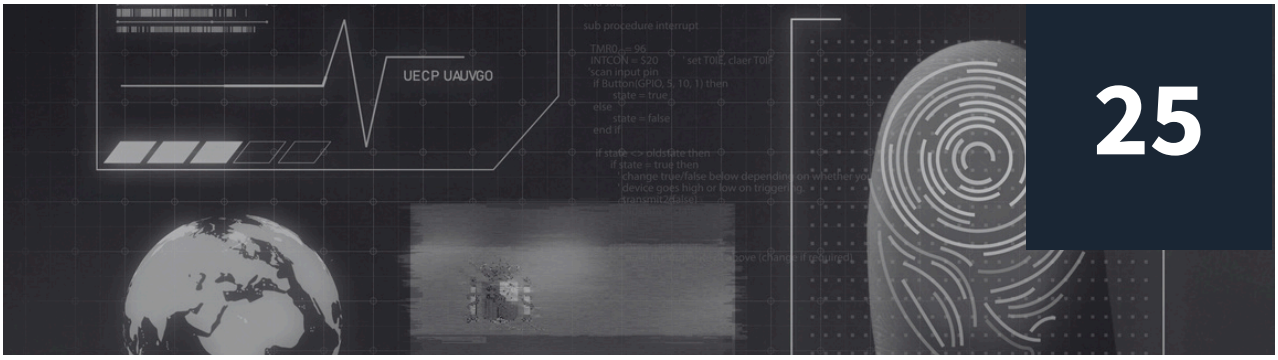


Figure 11: Technology coverage according to projects with Finnish participation



Final Remarks

Finland's participation in the **Horizon Europe FCT** research ecosystem demonstrates a focused, competitive, and impact-oriented profile, characterised by consistent engagement across projects and specialised expertise in key security domains. Despite operating within a comparatively compact national ecosystem, Finnish organisations maintain a stable presence across multiple calls and a significant share of funded projects, indicating a sustained ability to contribute effectively at the European level.

From a policy perspective, Finland exhibits a broad but clearly prioritised coverage of FCT domains, with particularly strong concentrations in **Cybercrime**, especially **Cyber-enabled** and **Dark-net-related Activities**, and in **Societal Security Issues** such as **Domestic Violence** and **Sexual Abuse**. Additional targeted engagement is observed in **Organised Crime**, notably **Environmental Crime**, and **Terrorism-related** areas, including **Explosives** and the **Protection of Public Spaces**. This distribution reflects both EU security priorities and Finland's national strengths, while also indicating a pattern of focused participation rather than uniform coverage across all policy areas.

In functional terms, Finnish participation is characterised by strong engagement across several core capability areas, rather than a single dominant function. The most prominent functions include **Training and Exercises**, **Detection-related Capabilities**, and **Investigation and Forensics**, complemented by solid involvement in **Data and Intelligence Management**. This functional profile highlights Finland's contribution to operationally relevant, intelligence-led approaches, with a balanced emphasis on capacity building, threat detection, and advanced investigative support.

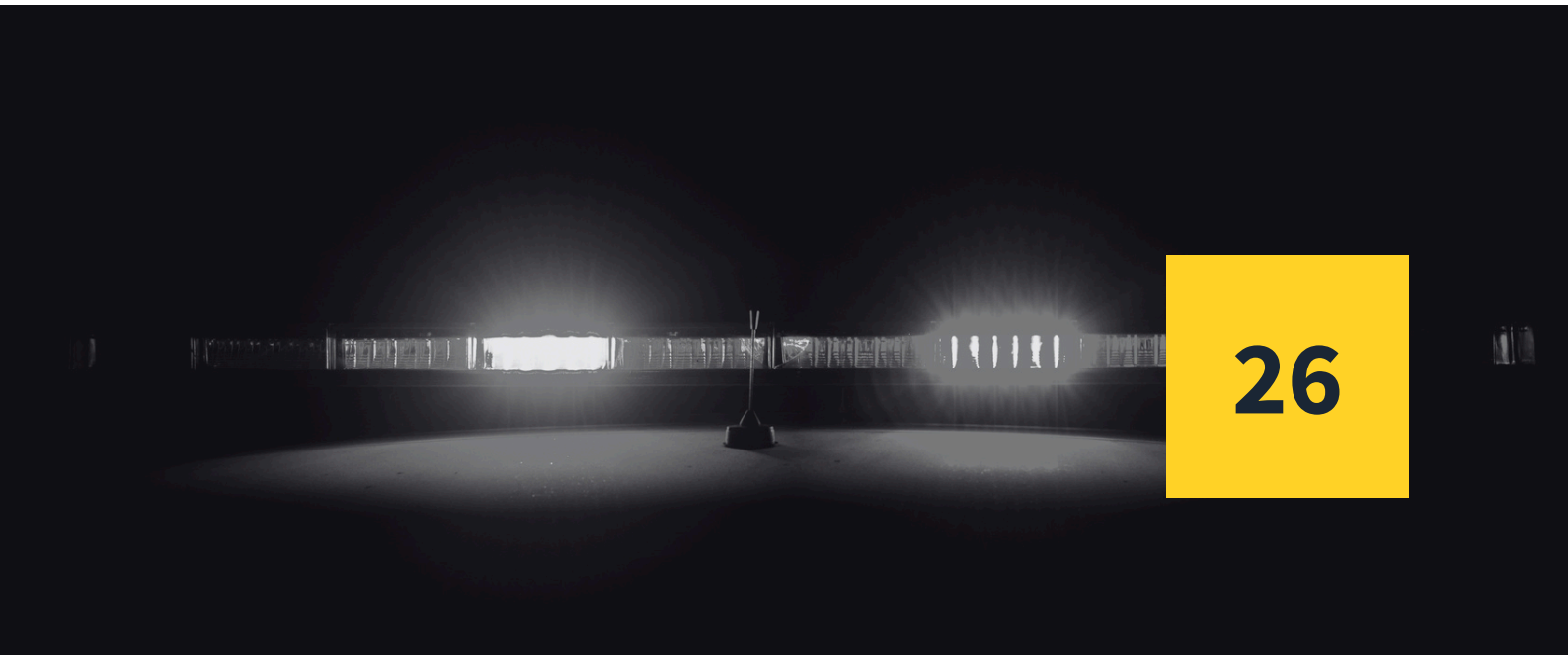
Technologically, Finland demonstrates a diversified and capability-oriented profile that extends beyond purely digital solutions. While maintaining clear strengths in **Internet-based Investigation**, **Data-driven Tools**, and **Digital Forensics**, Finnish participation is most strongly concentrated in **General Equipment**, **Protection Technologies**, **Training and Simulation Systems**, and **Communication Infrastructures**. This broader technological base reflects a balanced contribution to both operational field capabilities and advanced analytical tools, aligning with the evolving and hybrid nature of security threats.

At the same time, Finnish participation remains highly institutionalised, with a very strong dominance of Public Bodies, which account for most participants, and comparatively smaller shares of Private Sector actors and SMEs. Research Organisations and Higher Education Institutions continue to play an important supporting role, ensuring scientific quality and innovation capacity.

While this structure reinforces strong end-user involvement and enhances the likelihood of operational uptake, expanding industrial and SME participation represents a key opportunity to further strengthen scalability, innovation diffusion, and market uptake.

Overall, Finland represents a highly specialised, structured, and reliable contributor within the Horizon Europe FCT ecosystem. Its participation model emphasises targeted expertise, operational relevance, and strong end-user integration over scale, while maintaining engagement across a wide range of thematic areas. By combining advanced investigative capabilities, training and preparedness functions, and a balanced technological portfolio, Finnish organisations demonstrate their capacity to deliver meaningful contributions to European collaborative security research despite structural limitations.

For further information and guidance regarding Finnish participation in Horizon Europe Cluster 3 and potential collaboration opportunities, stakeholders are encouraged to consult the Horizon Europe National Contact Points (NCPs) via the Horizon Europe NCP Portal (https://horizoneuropencpportal.eu/), where dedicated Finnish NCPs can provide support on funding opportunities, partner search, and proposal development



A note on data sources

The data used to compile this report is from the following sources

- **ENACT Stakeholder Directory**, where relevant organisations participating in **Horizon Europe**, **Horizon 2020** or relevant security events have been compiled and categorised according to the **EU Civil Security Market Taxonomy** for policy levels two and three, functions and technology.
- **ENACT Project Directory**, where relevant projects have been compiled and categorised according to the **EU Civil Security Market Taxonomy** for policy levels two and three, functions and technology.
- The **Horizon Dashboard** for R&I Projects and R&I Proposals.[3]

An explorable version of the **ENACT Stakeholders Directory** is available on the **ENACT** website.[4]

[3] Horizon Dashboard - https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-dashboard
[4] ENACT Stakeholders Map - https://enact-eu.net/enact-fct-stakeholder-map/

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Crime and Terrorism

@enact-network

enact-eu.net

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