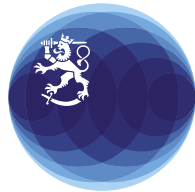


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Jari Vilén



# Finland and the Indo-Pacific region

Policy outline for the Indo-Pacific  
region

Ministry for Foreign  
Affairs of Finland

Publications of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs 2026:8

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Policy outline for the Indo-Pacific region

Jari Vilén

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland Helsinki 2026

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**Suomi ja indopasifinen alue**  
**Finland och indopacifiska regionen**  
**Finland and the Indo-Pacific region**

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

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## Finland and the Indo-Pacific region

### Policy outline for the Indo-Pacific region

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#### **Abstract**

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs' first comprehensive policy outline for the Indo-Pacific region highlights the region's growing economic and geopolitical importance. Finland's objective is to advance its foreign and security policy goals, strengthen regional stability and security, and support the rules-based international order. At the same time, the aim is to deepen political dialogue and make use of the region's commercial, economic, and technological opportunities to promote Finnish expertise, exports, and innovation.

The policy supports the EU's Indo-Pacific strategy and seeks to strengthen resilience across economic, political, societal, and environmental dimensions. A key objective is to reduce dependence on China and deepen partnerships with countries in the region.

The region's security environment is complex: in addition to traditional inter-state disputes, it is affected by hybrid threats, cyberattacks, radicalization, and the risks posed by climate change, particularly for small island states. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has highlighted the close connection between European and Indo-Pacific security, and geopolitical competition between the United States and China is further increasing tensions.

**Keywords** Asia, international cooperation, EU, commercial policy, geopolitics, power politics, indo-pacific

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## Suomi ja indopasifinen alue Indopasifisen alueen politiikan linjaus

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**Tekijä** Jari Vilén

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### Tiivistelmä

Ulkoministeriön ensimmäinen kokonaisvaltainen Indopasifisen alueen politiikkalinjaus korostaa alueen kasvavaa taloudellista ja geopolittista merkitystä. Suomen tavoitteena on edistää ulko- ja turvallisuuspoliittisia päämääriään, vahvistaa alueen vakautta, turvallisuutta sekä sääntöpohjaista kansainvälistä järjestelmää. Samalla pyritään syventämään poliittista vuoropuhelua ja hyödyntämään alueen tarjoamia kaupallisia, taloudellisia ja teknologisia mahdollisuuksia suomalaisen osaamisen, viennin ja innovaatioiden edistämiseksi.

Linjaus tukee EU:n Indopasifisen alueen strategiaa ja pyrkii vahvistamaan kriisinkestävyttä taloudellisella, poliittisella, yhteiskunnallisella ja ympäristöllisellä tasolla. Erityisenä tavoitteena on vähentää riippuvuutta Kiinasta sekä syventää kumppanuuksia alueen maiden kanssa.

Alueen turvallisuustilanne on monimutkainen: perinteisten valtioiden välisten kiistojen lisäksi siihen vaikuttavat hybridiuhat, kyberhyökkäykset, radikalismi sekä ilmastonmuutoksen riskit, etenkin pienille saarivaltioille. Venäjän hyökkäyssota Ukrainassa on korostanut Euroopan ja Indopasifisen alueen turvallisuuden keskinäistä yhteyttä, ja suurvaltakilpailu Yhdysvaltojen ja Kiinan välillä lisää jännitteitä entisestään.

**Asiasanat** Aasia, kansainvälinen yhteistyö, EU, kauppapolitiikka, geopolitiikka, suurvaltapolitiikka, indopasifinen

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## Finland och indopacifiska regionen Politiska riktlinjer för den indopacifiska regionen

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### Referat

Utrikesministeriets första heltäckande policy för den indopacifiska regionen betonar regionens växande ekonomiska och geopolitiska betydelse. Finlands mål är att främja sina utrikes- och säkerhetspolitiska mål, stärka regional stabilitet och säkerhet samt upprätthålla den regelbaserade internationella ordningen. Samtidigt eftersträvas en fördjupad politisk dialog och att ta tillvara regionens kommersiella, ekonomiska och teknologiska möjligheter för att främja finländskt kunnande, export och innovationer.

Policyn stöder EU:s strategi för den indopacifiska regionen och syftar till att stärka motståndskraften på ekonomisk, politisk, samhällelig och miljömässig nivå. Ett centralt mål är att minska beroendet av Kina samt fördjupa partnerskapen med länder i regionen.

Regionens säkerhetsläge är komplext: utöver traditionella mellanstatliga konflikter påverkas det av hybridhot, cyberattacker, radikalisering och riskerna med klimatförändringarna, särskilt för små önationer. Rysslands anfallskrig mot Ukraina har betonat sambandet mellan Europas och den indopacifiska regionens säkerhet, och den geopolitiska konkurrensen mellan USA och Kina ökar ytterligare spänningarna.

**Nyckelord** Asien, internationellt samarbete, EU, handelspolitik, geopolitik, stormaktspolitik, indopacifisk

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## **INTRODUCTORY WORDS OF MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ELINA VALTONEN**

The world has moved to a new geopolitical era in which economy and technology have become a stable part of foreign and security policy.

In Finland and more broadly in Europe, the strategic importance of the Indo-Pacific region is increasing. The Indo-Pacific region is no longer simply a distant horizon for us. Its evolution also has a direct impact on European security, international law, climate objectives and the security of supply.

Finland's policy relies on value-based realism and is built on rules-based international order, multilateralism and international law. Finland is a solution-oriented, reliable and technologically advanced partner that offers its expertise for sustainable development and the digital transition and for strengthening crisis resilience.

This policy provides a comprehensive view of Finland's Indo-Pacific policy. It outlines our strategic objectives and the means to achieve them – both bilaterally and as part of the European Union and the transatlantic community.

### **Elina Valtonen**

Minister for Foreign Affairs



## **INTRODUCTORY WORDS OF MINISTER FOR FOREIGN TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT VILLE TAVIO**

The Indo-Pacific region is a growing and dynamic area. It creates new technologies, digital solutions and other innovations with a global impact. It is important for Finland to be involved in this development.

Above all, the region is important to Finland in terms of commercial and economic relations. Trade with countries in the Indo-Pacific region, investments and supply chains offer great opportunities for Finnish companies and expertise.

Accelerating the exports and international growth of companies is essential for Finland's economic growth and wellbeing. The new Team Finland strategy defines priority target countries for export promotion work, in which particular attention is paid to the productivity and impact of the work. During this government term, India, Japan, China, South Korea and Vietnam have been identified as priority countries in the Indo-Pacific region. Efforts to promote exports continue actively in other countries of the region as well.

In its development policy, Finland emphasises the integration of our commercial interest into development cooperation. The development challenges and opportunities in the Indo-Pacific region are diverse, but this is partly why there is demand for Finnish expertise there.

This policy indicates that Finland's trade and development policy activities in the Indo-Pacific region are not only possible, but also highly beneficial. Our cooperation is based on equal relationships, common interests and practical solutions. In this way, we create preconditions for mutual benefit and wellbeing.

### **Ville Tavio**

Minister for Foreign Trade and Development

# 1 Introduction

The Indo-Pacific region is the most populous and economically significant region in the world, with approximately 60% of the world's population and a corresponding share of global GDP and emissions. The stability of the region is central to the entire international system and global trade, and its importance is emphasised in the rapidly changing geopolitical situation.

The security challenges in the region are diverse. New threats have emerged alongside traditional tensions between states and unresolved border disputes, such as hybrid operations, cyber-attacks, radicalism and terrorism. Climate change poses an existential threat particularly to the small island states of the Pacific, whose existence is at risk due to rising sea levels. Uncontrolled migration and challenges of sustainable development can undermine the social stability and economic development of the region. They also have direct spill-over effects on the security environment, the economy and strategic partnerships in Europe and Finland.

The Indo-Pacific region is also undergoing a transformation in international politics and the economy. Geopolitical competition between the United States and China is accelerating, which rapidly shapes the structures of politics and trade. China's political and economic importance is growing, and its military modernisation and political activity increase tensions whose escalation could threaten international supply and value chains. The Taiwan Strait and the South and East China Seas are key areas not only for the Indo-Pacific region but also for European and Finnish security.

Russia's attack on Ukraine and closer cooperation between North Korea, China and Russia indicate that the security of Europe and the Indo-Pacific region form an interconnected entity. The Russian war of aggression violates international standards and is widely reflected in regional stability. The success of the Ukrainian defensive operations is crucial for European security and requires extensive international support.

At the same time, the countries of the Indo-Pacific region have also increased their activity in Middle Eastern politics. For example, Indonesia has sought to promote diplomatic solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to strengthen wider international support for the peace process. The increasing involvement of the countries of the region in conflict resolution may contribute to stability in the Middle East, which is also reflected positively in European security.

The Indo-Pacific region is also a key partner for NATO. NATO's strategic concept emphasises strengthening dialogue and cooperation with new and existing Indo-Pacific partners to address common security challenges. With regard to security policy, Finland particularly emphasises cooperation between NATO and IP4 countries (Australia, South Korea, Japan, New Zealand) to combat cyber and hybrid threats.

Finland's Indo-Pacific policy is based on promoting foreign and security policy objectives, strengthening regional stability and security, and supporting a rule-based international system. The aim is also to deepen the dialogue on foreign and security policy with the countries in the region and to utilise the commercial, economic and technological opportunities offered by the Indo-Pacific region to promote Finnish expertise, exports and innovations, and to strengthen Finland's agency in the region.

Finnish policy supports and complements the implementation of the European Union's Indo-Pacific Strategy. Finland participates in the EU's joint actions in the region to strengthen the Union's role and influence. Another key objective is to support sustainable development and respond to climate change challenges through development cooperation, clean transition and climate finance.

Finland implements its cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region in various areas, such as the economy, technology, safety and environmental cooperation. Finland's approach is comprehensive and consistent: bringing together geostrategic and commercial interests, multilateral cooperation and supporting a rule-based international system.

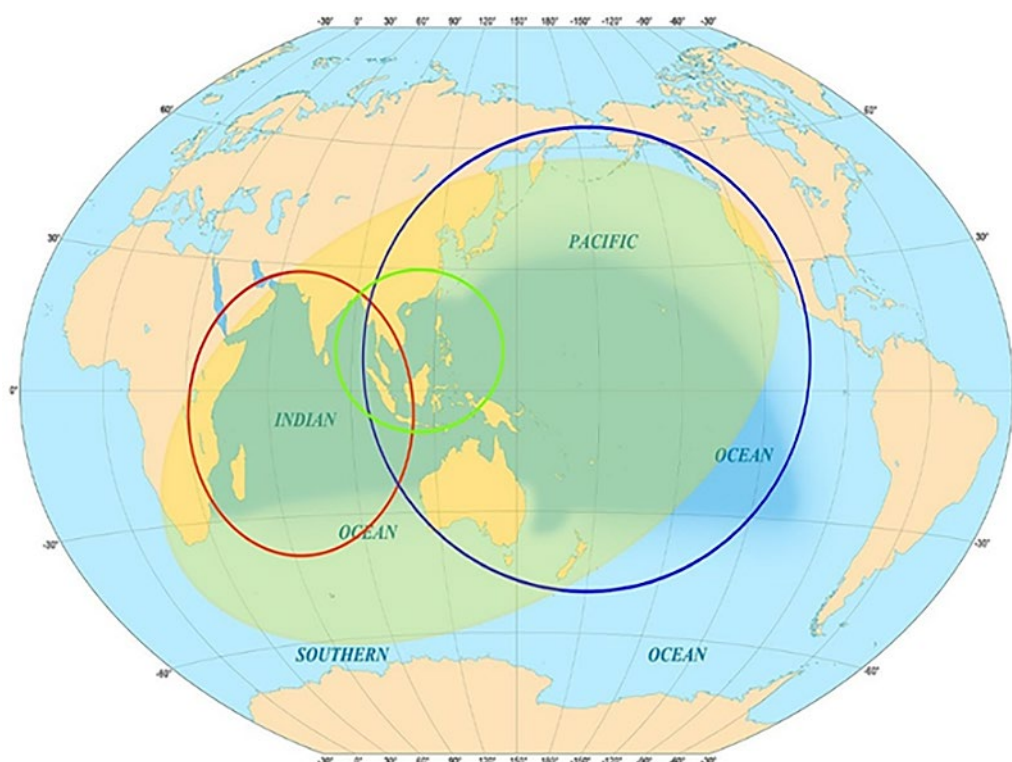
Strengthening the voice of the region in international decision-making plays a key role for Finland, particularly in the UN reforms and in increasing the number of permanent members of the Security Council.

Through its own actions, Finland aims to ensure that the Indo-Pacific region supports Ukraine and the rule-based world order. Finland aims to strengthen the international community and create conditions in the region that support European and Finnish security, economy and strategic partnerships.

**The four key objectives of Finland's Indo-Pacific policy include the following:**

1. Promoting cooperation that strengthens security in Finland and in Europe, the rule-based international system and support for Ukraine
2. Utilising the commercial, economic and technological opportunities offered by the region, promoting exports and attracting investment into Finland
3. Supporting the implementation of the EU's Indo-Pacific Strategy and strengthen the EU's role in the region.
4. Supporting stability and security in the region, sustainable development as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation.

## 2 Indo-Pacific region



### 2.1 Definition of the Indo-Pacific Region

As defined in Finland's Indo-Pacific policy outlines, the Indo-Pacific region covers the Indian Ocean and the Pacific and their coastal areas. According to this definition, there are 40 countries and territories in the Indo-Pacific region.

In Eastern Asia, the region comprises the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Mongolia, Japan, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). In South Asia, it includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. In Southeast Asia, the region comprises Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and East Timor. Oceania and Pacific Island states include Australia, New Zealand, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

In Finland, the Indo-Pacific policy does not cover Central Asia. However, this area is closely linked to the Indo-Pacific region through transport routes, energy flows, and the impact of major powers. Our Central Asian policy aims at synergy and political coherence.

In Finland, the coastal states of Eastern Africa and the western coast of the United States and Canada are not considered operationally part of the Indo-Pacific region for the purposes of this definition. Finland's cooperation mechanisms and priorities in these countries are mainly implemented through other regional or bilateral policy frameworks, such as the Africa Strategy or transatlantic cooperation.

## 2.2 The EU and the Indo-Pacific Region

In 2021, the EU adopted its first EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific to support the construction of a free and open Indo-Pacific region through sustainable and long-term cooperation with countries and organisations in the region. The strategy aims to strengthen the stability, security and evolution of the region and to reduce the EU's dependence on China. The EU wants to show that it is a reliable and balanced partner for the countries in the region, particularly in relation to the great power rivalry between the USA and China. Projects in the strategy are mainly funded by the Team Europe model, in which the EU and the Member States share responsibility and costs. The strategy is also supported by the Global Gateway Initiative, which strengthens the EU's position as a global partner.

In the region, the EU has free trade agreements with South Korea, Japan, Singapore, New Zealand and Vietnam. The EU also has security and defence partnerships with Japan and South Korea. Negotiations on the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between the EU and Indonesia were concluded in September 2025. On the other hand, the EU-India Free Trade Agreement and the Security and Defence Partnership negotiations were concluded in January 2026, and the EU-Australia Free Trade Agreement and the Security and Defence Partnership were agreed on in March 2026. Negotiations continue with the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand.

India's strategic importance for the EU has increased rapidly. The EU-India Free Trade Agreement significantly strengthens the EU-India economic and strategic partnership and expands market access on both sides. Cooperation with India and its continued commitment to the rule-based international system is essential. The EU and India share common interests in areas such as the economy and technological development. The EU will also deepen cooperation with close like-minded partners, Japan, South Korea and Australia.



Trade cooperation between the EU and Indo-Pacific regions is also intensifying with the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). The EU-CPTPP Trade and Investment Dialogue, launched in November 2025, strengthens the rule-based trade system and creates a new forum for economic cooperation with key actors in the region. The dialogue aims at result-oriented cooperation in five key areas: trade diversification, digital trade, facilitation of trade and investment, sustainability of supply chains and the development of the global trade environment, including the reform of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The EU and the Indo-Pacific countries share common interests in solving global challenges and strengthening the economic, political and environmental resilience of their regions. The EU and the Indo-Pacific region are closely interdependent, particularly through trade value chains and maritime transport.

## 3 Finnish Indo-Pacific policy objectives

Prime Minister Orpo's Government Programme (2023), the Report on Foreign and Security Policy (UTP) (2024) and the Report on International Economic Relations and Development Cooperation (KAKE) (2024) also provide the basis for Finland's international activities in the Indo-Pacific region, including the commitment to a rule-based international system and strengthening it.

In developing rule-based cooperation, the Indo-Pacific region is particularly important, as there are several countries in the region that share the objective of Finland and the EU for strengthening the rule-based approach in the international system and, in particular, in international trade. A channel for pursuing this agenda is cooperation between the EU and the CPTPP (Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership), which was launched in 2025.

Finland has also concretised its relations with countries in the Indo-Pacific region through numerous cooperation agreements, declarations and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and utilises the policies of the new Team Finland strategy to support exports and investments and to attract experts.

The region is an important market area for Finnish companies, especially in the fields of high technology, cleantech and sustainable development. EU free trade agreements support and strengthen Finland's efforts to increase exports to the region and attract investments from the countries in the region into Finland.

### 3.1 Regional stability, security and defence

The development of the Indo-Pacific region also has an impact on Finland's security. Finland promotes stability and security in the region by deepening strategic partnerships and by supporting the rule-based international system. Finland's accession to the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) strengthens Finland's strategic position in Southeast Asia.

China's activities in the region, such as infrastructure investments and military activities, highlight the need to strengthen the rule-based order and partnerships with countries in the region. Finland actively monitors the impact of Chinese policy on security in the region and participates in international initiatives that promote transparency and stability.

India, which has become the largest of the countries in terms of population and has increased its political clout, is an important partner bilaterally and in addressing global challenges. Finland will systematically develop cooperation with India. The development of the Indo-Pacific region is particularly shaped by China's growing economic and military influence.

Security policy cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region promotes regional stability and a rule-based international system. Finland's key partners particularly include like-minded democracies, such as the IP4 countries known from NATO cooperation (Australia, South Korea, Japan and New Zealand). Finland will deepen its relations with these countries through regular security policy discussions and partnerships between the EU and NATO.

In practical terms, cooperation is focused on technology and defense materiel that are also important for Finland's defense capabilities. At present, the most important partners are Japan and South Korea. Finland has initiated a state-level treaty process with Japan concerning the transfer of defense equipment and defense technology.



This cooperation is an important part of Finland's Indo-Pacific policy, and at the same time, Finland also promotes defence industry exports to the region. The increasing demand for state-of-the-art technology and dual-use items offers new opportunities in the field of defence material technology.

Finland supports regional resilience by offering its comprehensive security model, which includes, for instance, civil defence, the prevention of epidemics and the development of disaster preparedness. The conclusions adopted by the EU Foreign Affairs Council on 20 October 2025 on the EU-Indo Pacific Strategy defined the overall security model as part of the EU's common goals. Finland also actively supports the combat against cyber and hybrid threats, in which Finland has strong expertise, especially through the European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats (Hybrid CoE).

Practical cyber security expertise is exported internationally through the Finnish technology ecosystem and business cooperation. Finnish actors are actively involved in building an international digital defence capability based on a shared situational picture and close partnership. This competence plays a key role when Finland, together with its partner countries, develops common standards for cyber resilience, dual-use technologies and, for example, the information security labels of the Internet of Things (IoT).

Finland will also strengthen international digital resilience by participating in multilateral cyber initiatives. Finland supports the EU CyberNet programme by offering its expertise in long-term cyber capacity building in partner countries. In early 2024, Finland joined the Tallinn Mechanism, which coordinates immediate civilian cyber assistance for Ukraine. These parallel investments not only support the digital defence capability of Ukraine and other partners but also strengthen operational cooperation between Finland and other like-minded countries and the combat against cyber threats globally.

## 3.2 Economy, science and technology

### Economy:

Finland will strengthen its economic relations with the Indo-Pacific region by promoting trade, exports and investments, by intensifying cooperation with key countries in the region, particularly in the field of technology, and by strengthening the security and resilience of supply chains. The EU's partnership and free trade agreements with the countries in the region are an important instrument in promoting these objectives.

Finland emphasises the development of a multilateral trading system in cooperation with the partners in the region. Finland supports the EU's new contractual arrangements, such as e-commerce and conformity assessment agreements, and promotes digital trade, standards and the availability of raw materials. Finland also supports regional free trade arrangements between the EU and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Cooperation with the CPTPP also has positive impacts on the preservation and development of the international rule-based trading system.

The Indo-Pacific region is becoming increasingly important for Finnish exports. The countries in the region offer rapidly growing markets. In addition, the region offers opportunities to reduce Finland's strategic dependence on individual actors, such as China. Finland aims for direct investments in the Indo-Pacific region, especially in the fields of high technology, clean transition and digital solutions. Japan, South Korea and Australia are key partner countries with significant potential for investments into Finland.

The new Team Finland strategy identifies Japan, South Korea, India, China and Vietnam as the priority countries for the region. The strategy supports the progress of companies' exports and internationalisation in these markets. China will continue to be an important trading partner for Finland, but risks must be acknowledged, prepared for and prevented.

There is growing demand for Finnish expertise, particularly in energy efficiency, clean technology, circular economy and environmental management solutions. In addition, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, health technology and cooperation in education and research offer opportunities in which Finland's strengths and the opportunities offered by Finnish companies can respond to concrete needs in the development and modernisation of societies in the Indo-Pacific region. The rapidly growing markets in the Indo-Pacific region also offer significant opportunities for Finnish food industry operators.

Finland promotes work-based immigration, which supports the needs of the economy, strengthens Finland's competitiveness and responds to the need for expertise in the long term. In the Indo-Pacific countries, the activities target the Philippines, India and Vietnam. The aim is to attract and integrate international experts, strengthen local expertise and support sustainable economic development in the region. In these partner countries, Finland supports employers in the ethics and smoothness of recruitments, while preventing abuse and exploitation.

The smoothness of recruitment paths is also supported by measures that promote the identification of competence acquired in partner countries and support competence related to Finnish working life even before arrival in Finland. In the partner countries, Finland cooperates with international organisations (ILO, IOM) and EU countries (e.g. Germany) to draw on their experiences.



### Science and technology:

The Indo-Pacific countries are pioneers in many technologies and various disciplines. Finland promotes academic freedom, the autonomy of actors and research security, and supports the expansion and intensification of digital partnerships, especially in the field of regulatory harmonisation and research and innovation policy between the EU and like-minded key countries in the region. Finland also promotes the accession of like-minded partners in the Indo-Pacific region to the EU research programme, Horizon Europe, to which South Korea and New Zealand are already associated, and which Australia is due to join at the beginning of 2027.

The importance of revolutionary technologies, such as quantum technology, artificial intelligence and high-performance computing, is emphasised in the development and innovation activities of the region. This activity is supported, for example, by public-private partnership investment programmes and EU financial instruments, such as the Global Gateway strategy and the Horizon Europe programme. These can be used to support the commercial exploitation of state-of-the-art technologies, promote sustainable growth and strengthen the spread of Finnish innovations to the global market.

Finland's technology policy relies on research-based education and competence. Cooperation with countries in the region, for instance through student and researcher mobility, education and research projects and the development of vocational education, can support both sustainable development and competence-based growth.

### 3.3 Sustainable development and climate change

The Indo-Pacific region is one of the fastest growing economic regions in the world and produces approximately half of the global carbon dioxide emissions. At the same time, many of the countries in the region are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Extreme weather events, rising sea levels and biodiversity loss threaten the wellbeing in the region and the viability and stability of societies. Decoupling economic growth from fossil fuels is crucial for both the region's own sustainability and the achievement of global climate targets. In the region, Finland supports both climate change mitigation and adaptation to it, including losses and damage caused by the impacts of climate change, through its international climate finance.

Engaging non-EU countries in the implementation of ambitious environmental and climate policy is important, not only as it contributes to the achievement of international climate and environmental objectives, but also as regards the timetable for increasing global demand for environmental technology products. Finland and the EU support the deployment of renewable energy and offer technology expertise in clean energy development, for example through the Global Gateway initiative.

Finland has strong expertise in the management of border waters, such as the Mekong region, and in the production of weather and climate services. Cooperation with the Finnish Meteorological Institute (IL) and the UN focuses on improving weather, warning, air quality and climate services in developing countries in the region.



### 3.4 Finland's economic and strategic cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region

Finnish embassies and missions provide a strong basis for the visibility and impact of Finnish business life in the region and support the internationalisation of exports, investments and expertise.

In line with the policies of the Team Finland strategy, priority countries in the Indo-Pacific region, support for SMEs and export activities, utilisation of networks and strengthening the impact of Finnish actors in international cooperation will be emphasised.

Finland's development policy priorities, i.e. women's and girls' rights, strengthening sexual and reproductive health and rights as well as education and climate measures, guide Finland's development cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region. Finland will make use of its development cooperation funding in the region especially for projects promoting the clean transition and digitalisation, for supporting the sustainable management and use of the circular economy and natural resources and for developing weather, climate and air quality services. At the same time, new opportunities will open up for Finnish companies and expert organisations. In addition, Finland will direct its support to mediation in the region.

Finnish companies are encouraged to make more efficient use of EU financing programmes, such as the Global Gateway and Horizon Europe. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) offer significant opportunities for Finnish companies, especially in energy, transport and infrastructure projects in the Indo-Pacific region.

Finnish development cooperation funding is used to leverage private money and link Finnish expertise to projects implemented in the region. In addition, Finnish and international foundations can offer support for research, education cooperation and innovation.

The network of Team Finland Knowledge experts is built on the priorities of higher education institutions. In the Indo-Pacific region, experts from the Team Finland Knowledge network are based in New Delhi, Beijing, Seoul and Singapore, where the expert's role is regional. The Finnish Institute in Japan is active among the cultural and scientific institutes in the Indo-Pacific region.



Finnish educational institutions are active in research and applications related to politics, the economy, the environment and development issues. An Indo-Pacific researcher network can also be used to develop monitoring and response capacity to security threats and international crises in the region.

Finland promotes the mobility of young people and experts in the region also through the Working Holiday programmes established between Finland and Japan, Australia and New Zealand and which will also be established between Finland and Korea in the future. This programme supports the deepening of competence and cultural exchanges and strengthens the exchange of experiences with countries in the region, thus promoting the mobility of expertise and the attractiveness of Finland.



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