

Helsinki: Svar på instruktion: Oplysninger om regler om slettefrister for kriminalitetsoplysninger i andre EU-lande

360-sag: 23/01147

In Finland, the deletion periods for criminal records are laid down in the Criminal Records Act (770/1993). Data are erased from the register as follows:

- 1) information on conditional imprisonment; an ancillary fine, community service or supervision imposed in addition to conditional imprisonment; a juvenile punishment; a fine imposed instead of a juvenile punishment; removal from office; and corporate fine after five years;
- 2) information on a sentence of imprisonment of at most two years, a monitoring sentence, and community service after ten years; and
- 3) information on a sentence of imprisonment of more than two and at most five years, and information on waiving of punishment under chapter 3, section 4, subsections 1 and 2 of the Criminal Code after twenty years from the date of issue of the final judgment.
- 4) If a person has been sentenced to more than five years' imprisonment, the information will only be deleted from the register when the person reaches the age of 90 or dies.

Furthermore, possible new convictions affect the deletion periods: if the criminal record contains more recent information that cannot yet be deleted under the rules above, the information on older punishments are not deleted either. Therefore, no conviction is erased from the criminal record in isolation, but the entire record is always deleted at once. All information concerning a person are deleted from the criminal records after the person has died or reached the age of 90 years.

Information on sanctions imposed abroad is erased in accordance with the time frames set out above. However, information on sanctions imposed in another Member State of the European Union are deleted once the Member State that provided the information notifies that it has deleted the information from its own register.

The time limits for deleting the register of fines are laid down in the Act on the enforcement of a fine (672/2002): The Act allows the Legal Register Centre, despite the obligation of secrecy, to disclose information on request to those whose right to receive such information is specifically provided for by law. No information may be disclosed after three years have passed since the pronouncement or issue of a final judgment or other final decision of the authorities. The data contained in the register of fines is erased five years after the enforcement of the penalty has been completed.