

NATO is Working on a New Finnish-Russian War | Sakari Linden

Neocons never give up. As project Ukraine is faltering, the forces of war are working on the next battlefield with Finland in their cross-hairs. Sakari Linden, a board member of Finland's Freedom Alliance Party and its foreign policy board, discusses Finland's abandonment of neutrality, NATO membership, growing military tensions, economic consequences, media pressure, and the prospects for an independent and neutral Finnish foreign policy. Links: <https://vapaudenliitto.fi> <https://x.com/VapaudenLiitto> <https://www.facebook.com/vapaudenliitto> Neutrality Studies substack: <https://pascallottaz.substack.com> Merch: <https://neutralitystudies.com/shop> Donation: <https://neutralitystudies.com/donate> Timestamps: 00:00:00 Finland's NATO path and security risks 00:02:35 Freedom Alliance and Finnish neutrality 00:05:25 Finland's postwar neutrality success 00:08:55 The Western pivot and media influence 00:14:45 NATO accession and great-power politics 00:18:45 Finland as a potential frontline state 00:23:44 Russia hysteria and shifting public opinion 00:30:39 Sanctions, welfare, and economic decline 00:36:28 Party backlash and the new political divide 00:42:04 Stubb, peace diplomacy, and Russia's defeat 00:48:24 The future of Finland's neutralist movement

#Pascal

Welcome back, everybody, to Neutrality Studies. Today, for the first time, with Mr. Sakari Linden, a member of the board of the Freedom Alliance Party in Finland, where he's also on the foreign policy board of that party, and a former political advisor in the European Parliament. Sakari, welcome. Thank you for having me. Thank you for coming online, and let's discuss a little bit Finland, because it's one of the countries that I'm actually very worried about. We've seen what happened to the last frontline state, Ukraine, that gave up its neutrality and then ended up in a huge war with Russia.

Finland, very famously, together with Sweden, also gave up their neutrality and joined NATO together. And Finland is now a NATO member. But what we've seen since then is further escalation in terms of the stationing of weapons and base agreements with the United States. And I am very worried that Finland might become a front state if there is a NATO-Russian conflagration in the near future. How do you see this danger, and how do you judge the development of Finland at the moment, the political development?

#Sakari Linden

Finland has a great history based on neutrality, which provided Finland with political independence, welfare, and also security. But for a reason or another, our political class, our foreign and security policy leaders thought that very successful line was obsolete and had to be dismantled and replaced

by a pure submission to the Western powers. And because of this chosen path towards the West and the centers of power in the West, both in the European Union and in North America, increasingly, we have lost our political independence. Increasingly, we are about to lose our welfare and economic wealth. And unfortunately, as you said, we are in danger of being pushed to war for foreign interests, following the path of Ukraine.

#Pascal

You are part of a political party that tries to change that, right? How old is your party, and how did it come about, actually?

#Sakari Linden

Yeah, our party was founded in 2022. I'm a member of the board of the party since June of 2026. We are campaigning for Finland's independence and also neutrality. In the foreign and security policy history of Finland, there are two main lines. There is a line of total Western direction, which is based on the identity that Finland is an integral part of the West and actually somehow subordinated to Western powers. In Finnish history, Finnish elites have also had a point of admiration in the West, no matter if it's the Swedish Kingdom, if it's Germany, England, the United States, or the European Union.

For them, everything good is coming from the West. Whereas our party, the Freedom Alliance, Vapauden Liitto, we base our foreign and security policy thinking on the line based on independence and neutrality of Finland. We approach Finnish interests from the territory of Finland and from the point of view of Finnish people's interests. We want Finland to be independent. We want to adapt to geopolitical and geographical realities of Finland. We are not situated in Western Europe or North America. We cannot act similarly to many Western European or North American countries.

We want Finland to be independent, but something between West and East. We want to cooperate both with West and East. And for us, notwithstanding mainstream media saying that East is only Russia, it's increasingly something much more. It's the whole massive Eurasian continent, and especially East Asia and China, which is turning into the center of world economy. We think that our line is maximizing Finland's opportunities in the world, both politically, economically, and from the point of security, and minimizing our risks. We don't want to turn Finland into the next front between the Western powers and these Eastern powers, BRICS and namely Russia.

#Pascal

Can you explain to yourself how it came that Finland pivoted so much? You know, over the last 100 years, Finland became independent, then had a war with the Soviet Union. And the beginning of that war was about the Soviet Union wanting strategically important lands from Finland. It kind of got that. Then there was an armistice, and then there was the Continuation War. After the Winter War,

and then there was 1945, Finland was on the losing end of the Second World War, right? But there was a security treaty made with the Soviet Union, and the people in power then, and especially then, you know, the second long-serving president, Mr. Urho Kekkonen.

They understood very well that Finland needed to guarantee the security of the Soviet Union, that it needed to keep the northern flank of the Soviet Union safe. And that was the whole concept of Finnish neutrality, at least in the early Cold War: to make sure that the Soviet Union would never be threatened through the territory of Finland. With the end of the Cold War, this entire thinking went into something like reverse drive. I mean, Finland went from talking about Finnish neutrality to talking about non-alignment and then, of course, discarding it completely and then joining NATO. How do you explain this shift and where Finland is today, which is probably at the height of its Western integration ever since the Second World War? How do you explain it to yourself?

#Sakari Linden

Yeah. After the Second World War, the new policy line of neutrality was imposed because of international political realities. But what is very important to note is it was extremely beneficial for Finland. Our country was transformed from quite a poor agricultural country into one of the wealthiest European nations and extremely stable, both from an internal and external point of view. And we were geopolitically and geoeconomically neutral, which also gave us a very big opportunity to maintain relations, both in politics and in economy, in all directions. During the Cold War, Finland was the only European country with a market economy and multi-party system which was always able to trade also with the Soviet Union and the whole socialist bloc. That was a huge advantage and very beneficial for Finnish businesses.

#Pascal

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#Sakari Linden

Unfortunately, this is very much related to the identity battle in Finland, whether Finland is very much leaning towards the West or whether it's standing on its own feet based on its territory and own people's interests. Our political class always longed for Western connections, and even though Finnish neutrality was extremely beneficial for our country and our people, when the Soviet Union collapsed, they immediately took a chance to join the path of European integration, as well as later the path of military alignment with the West.

And it's... I think at the moment, the Finnish political class has put all its eggs in one single basket, the one of Western alignment, and it's ready to risk Finnish security for advancing Western,

especially the United States', aspirations for hegemony. So in my view, this is very identity-based, and our mass media has for so long lobbied for Western alignment, Western centers of power. They have fed Finnish people with the message that the West still has got supremacy in military, economy, politics. And they also feed Finnish people with a message that the Western powers are morally superior. And in our view, both of these perspectives are wrong, that we should base our foreign and security policy on facts, on geopolitical and economic realities.

#Pascal

How do you think that happened, that this policy of neutrality, which was very popular, I believe, in Finland for a long time, that it was possible to undermine it so much and to also connect it with—and I don't know how it is for you, but in Switzerland, we who advocate a stronger form of neutrality are immediately accused of being pro-Putinist, of being in favor of Russia, and so on. I suppose something similar must happen to you in Finland, no?

#Sakari Linden

Yeah. In political science or international politics, there is a research area of transnational groups of lobbying, or something like that, with all Bilderberg and Trilateral Commission. I think those kind of networks have been used very efficiently for our politicians, our political parties, our economic interest groups, mainstream media, as well as trade unions. And this is something that was revealed by former Director Lawrence Wilkerson, the former aide of U.S. Foreign Secretary Colin Powell. He was saying that starting from the year 2002, huge resources were used in order to turn neutral European countries in Eastern Europe and Northern Europe into United States-aligned NATO countries. Of course, I don't have any evidence about that, but he is someone who has seen what happened inside the U.S. system. And I could imagine those resources have also been used to change the public opinion inside Finland towards being more positive towards U.S. aspirations for hegemony and NATO alignment, European Union integration.

#Pascal

The standard explanation by the other side usually is that, no, but we want that. It's a decision of a democracy to join NATO. The same with Ukraine. Ukraine has the right to join any alliance that it wants, and it's not up to Russia to decide any of that. And it is the populations in the Eastern European states that wanted to join NATO, right? NATO didn't expand. NATO agreed to countries that asked if they could join, that they were allowed to join. I mean, it's not a hostile takeover. It is very much in the interest of those countries. But what we know by now is that there was an explicit policy at actually bringing such an outcome about. And Finland and Sweden, these two are, in this sense, very successful examples of how to turn even officially neutral countries around. Were you surprised at the way that this happened back in 2022 after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the speed with which it happened? How do you remember these days?

#Sakari Linden

Yeah, it wasn't a surprise because actually Finland joining NATO was something prepared by our political class for almost, at least for almost 20 years. And little by little, Finland approached NATO institutionally, and especially with all kinds of political contacts. There was a host country agreement signed and ratified between Finland and NATO already in 2014, just months after Maidan in Ukraine and the crisis which erupted in East Ukraine. And our country also tightened its military ties with European NATO countries. We have an agreement with the United Kingdom and several other North European countries, the JEF, Joint Expeditionary Force.

So our country was already ready to join NATO. I think Finland was, in 2022, more compatible with NATO than many NATO member states. And before, what you mentioned about those countries' right to join all alliances, it's a very idealistic approach, and it's not based on evidence from everyday geopolitical realities and great power interests. Finnish mainstream media and political leaders gave Finnish people the impression that the United States and NATO are some kind of moral superpower in the world, and we have to align with them because Russia has started a war in Ukraine. But what is the reality? The United States is the country having started by far the most wars in the world, is all the time breaking international law.

And if we remember historical precedents, for example, the Cuban Missile Crisis from 1962, it was the Soviet Union trying to transport missiles to Cuba. And even if it was a sovereign and independent decision of Cuba, it didn't please the United States. And actually, the final outcome was that the U.S. would remove missiles from Turkey, and the Soviet Union was removing missiles from Cuba. So in geopolitical realities, those are the great powers which determine the big lines of politics, and Finland should also adapt to those geopolitical realities. And for our own good, we shouldn't mess with that great power politics because it can become extremely costly for our security and also economy.

#Pascal

To me, seeing the way that Finland went on, you know, discarding its traditional neutrality, which kept it safe during the entire Cold War and which worked really beautifully, as you explained, and exchanging it for NATO membership, I mean, it's pretty clear that if there's ever a war between Russia and NATO, then Finland must be the first target, right? It just, geographically, can't be any different. Isn't this a serious worry on the minds of a lot of your colleagues in the Finnish political process? And isn't this something that should now be clearer, that actually Finland decreased its personal security rather than increased it?

#Sakari Linden

There are Finnish politicians who worry about the current state of affairs and direction of development of Finnish foreign and security policy. Unfortunately, there is a very small minority

which is criticizing the path aloud publicly, because our mainstream media is putting a lot of pressure on all the critics, and many, many people don't want to risk their careers and work, et cetera. So there is huge pressure for all supporters of an alternative foreign and security policy line, and that's a risk many people don't want to take. Yes, increasingly Finland is in a very, very dangerous situation.

Like, there are so many huge amounts of foreign and security policy, military tension around the Finnish area as well. And yes, there is a big danger that Finland can be the next front line in the war between the United States or the West and Russia. Our former president of Finland, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, warned in his radio speech in 1958 that Finland should never again become a forward military base of the West used against Russia. But actually, what is happening is exactly what President Kekkonen was warning about. Finland, with a defense cooperation agreement signed and ratified with the United States, has given permission to use 15 military bases on Finnish territory.

And NATO Forward Land Forces started functioning in Northern Finland this year. There are supposed to be at least French troops, maybe some other EU forces coming to Northern Finland. And Finland, because we are a tiny country with a population of 5.5 million, we are not a great power, and we should not think that there is some good-willing godfather which eventually will save us, no matter how much we bark from the back of Western great powers. We should base our line on our own realities and avoid being pushed into wars for foreign interests.

#Pascal

That makes a lot of sense to me. I mean, you would immediately have my vote, but the current political distribution on the ground looks very different. At least in Switzerland, a lot of people actually do believe the idea that Russia is dead set on conquering as much of Europe as it can for no other reason than because it can. How is the political mood overall in Finland at the moment? Is this general European hysteria about Russia wanting to attack the entire continent, is that also something that is taking place in Finland? Or did recent events reshape perceptions at least a little bit? For instance, the war, the U.S.-Israeli war of aggression against Iran, did that put a little bit of Russia's activities in perspective? Or is it like in Switzerland, where this kind of Iran thing and Venezuela, Mr. Maduro, this is all just blanked out, and the single focus of attention, also of the media, is basically only on Ukraine and Russia? How is it in Finland?

#Sakari Linden

The Russia hysteria which exists in the European Union area, it may be at its highest in Finland, maybe together with the Baltic States and Poland. Unfortunately, even though our history teaches us that we have had a great balance of strategic interests with Russia, part of which was that Russia has respected Finnish self-governance and our own kind of system of governance, whereas the part of Finland was to respect that Finnish territory is not to be used against Russia. But actually, by letting foreign powers, foreign troops come to Finnish territory, Finland has broken this kind of

strategic balance. And I must still add to the previous question that those foreign troops coming to Northern Finland have a very bad historical precedent, because starting from February 1941, German troops started to come to Lapland, to Northern Finland, just a few months before the start of Operation Barbarossa against the Soviet Union.

And we are a small country that we have to take into account how our foreign and security policy is being perceived in Russia as well. Because we must be independent, but we don't have to put ourselves in a position that is risking our security. And yes, at the moment, our mainstream media and all the political class is praising the benefits from the Western alignment. And the problem in Finland is that according to all studies conducted, Finnish people have the highest trust towards the mainstream media. So all the political parties currently present in the Finnish parliament totally support the Western alignment, NATO, the Eurozone, the European Union, and all the political forces challenging this view are currently outside of the parliament.

When it comes to the war in Iran, of course, people have seen that the United States is acting against international law, but they still, based on the message coming from the mainstream media and political leaders, believe that the United States is still advancing democracy, human rights, freedom of expression, etc. But what we should do in Finland is to look at what has happened to the military allies and allies of the United States in the Gulf of Persia area, because they were relying on United States protection and they were ready to give their territory for United States military bases. But what has been the outcome of this has been that they have been pushed as part of a war which is not advancing their own benefits.

So instead of protection and safety, the U.S. alliance has brought war and destruction for many of those Persian Gulf countries. And we have seen both in Ukraine and in the war against Iran the military limits of the United States. The United States is not the same unipolar hegemon that it was 20 years back. So I think that Finnish mainstream media and political leaders gave the impression to the Finnish people that the United States is still clearly the number one great power in the world and able to do anything it wishes in the military, economic, and political sphere, and that simply is not true anymore. And we should adapt ourselves towards our new situation because we will be the ones paying the price if the war erupts between the West and Russia.

#Pascal

But this is not an opinion that is very popular at the moment in Finland in that case, right? What do you think? How many people within the population would support this analysis of yours, right? Because in my view, one of the problems is that we have completely different analyses of what the current security situation is about. You and I, we agree. How many people in Finland do you think would say, like, yes, I agree? Is it 10%? Is it 15%?

#Sakari Linden

I think people critical of NATO alignment are at least 20, maybe even towards 30%, but currently they do not have a party which they can support in the Finnish parliament. Our mainstream media has a strong influence on the minds of Finnish people, and unfortunately it's pushing our country to a very unbeneficial situation.

#Pascal

Yeah, that unbeneficial situation we talked just briefly before we started the recording is that it's seamlessly flowing also into the social welfare situation and the economic situation. Like, this militarization of Finland as a society, what is this leading to economically? I mean, the trade with Russia has been largely shut down, I suppose, but also your welfare state. Where is that one standing today?

#Sakari Linden

Yes, the Finnish welfare state is being dismantled at the moment. And that's very much due to the new geo-economical situation. During the Cold War, Finland was, from the perspective of international trade, open to all directions. And our trade with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist bloc was very beneficial for our business. At the moment—during the Cold War, the U.S. imposed anti-Soviet Union sanctions, but Finland wasn't forced to join them because our foreign policy was so versatile. We had such good relations to different parts.

But at the moment, we are forced to join those anti-Russia sanctions, and it's costing us a lot because we are on the edge of the European Union. We are on the edge of NATO, and because of our geographical situation, trade with Russia has always been very beneficial for us. And the Russian market has always been, in the long run, the means for Finnish industry to increase its degree of processing, which has brought wealth for the Finnish population. But it doesn't exist anymore. During our long history, Western powers—for example, the Swedish Kingdom, Sweden, and later other countries, Western powers—they have mainly been interested in the natural resources of Finland.

Finland is again turning into a natural resource reservoir of the West. And the Swedish Kingdom also was using a lot of Finnish men for its great power wars in Northern Europe, especially against Russia. So I'm afraid that history is again repeating itself. And we have gone back to the times of Swedish rule in Finland, when Finland was an independent part of Sweden, whose population didn't have any linguistic or cultural rights, which was taking benefit of its natural resources for construction of the empire, and its population was used for foreign wars.

#Pascal

Isn't this undermining of the Finnish welfare state and Finland's economy something that should now lead to tensions within Finland about the future direction of the country? But if I look at it, I mean, it

seems to me that the current ideology, this pro-NATO, this pro-escalation, pro-Finnish integration, by which they actually mean a neocolonial way of managing Finland from abroad, that kind of ideology still has very much the upper hand. And of course, mainstream media is a big part of that. But is it still something of an elite consensus in Finland that that is the right path, whereas the other path of trying to gain more independence and autonomy and balancing Finland's way between Russia and the EU is just a minority position right now? Yeah.

#Sakari Linden

Yeah, I just spent two weeks in Finland, and I saw the economic decline: a lot of empty storage spaces in city and town centres. We see news about very high unemployment, especially in East Finland, which has got rid of Russian workers, Russian tourists, which have brought a lot of money into the Finnish economy. We see a lot of bankruptcies among Finnish firms, etc. People see that this is bringing costs to the Finnish economy and to ordinary people, but a clear majority of the population is still supporting this because they have been given a message from the mainstream media and our political leaders that this is morally a good thing to do.

And when they receive only one message, not too much explaining about geopolitical reasons for this, what is happening in Europe at the moment, they have been given a superficial moral message about Russia being bad and the West being good. So this, unfortunately, is the situation. In my view, Finnish people should wake up because this is bringing not only economic costs, but it can become extremely dangerous for the Finnish state and all Finnish individuals living on Finnish territory.

#Pascal

Are you experiencing backlash against your party? Are you being accused of being Russia-friendly? How is your party actually able, at the moment, to exist and maneuver the political space in Finland?

#Sakari Linden

Yeah, the current state, the current situation is that the mainstream media is not giving visibility to our party, and that's hindering our development. Of course, we are already quite strong on social media, and those very politically dedicated people have found our party. But we need awareness of big masses in Finland in order to reach the level of entering into parliament. Yes, at the moment, the tactic of the mainstream media is to accuse everybody advocating for Finnish independence and neutrality of being some kind of pro-Russian actor. And I could imagine that at some point, if we increase our support among the Finnish population, different kinds of defamation campaigns will be conducted by the Finnish mainstream media against our party members. This is a phenomenon already existing against some NGOs in Finland, which are advocating for Finnish independence and neutrality.

#Pascal

How about the split, the left-right split in Finland, like traditionally the Social Democrats or the Socialists on one side and then the conservative parties on the other side? Are they largely in agreement about these foreign policy issues? Because in Switzerland, one of the interesting things is that the more peace-oriented, and especially peace with Russia and peace with the East, it kind of moved. Forty years ago, that used to be on the left, and now it moved to the conservative right side. What happened to you in Finland then?

#Sakari Linden

Yeah, it's extremely important to know this: the main dimension of conflict in current politics is not between the left and right anymore, but between sovereignists campaigning for independence of nation states and interests of ordinary people versus the globalists, which support supranational structures and interests of the super-rich class of oligarchs. And we have seen this situation recently in East Germany, in the state of Saxony-Anhalt, where the AfD is a so-called right-wing party, but it's been attacked harshly by the right-wing parties of Christian Democratic Union and Liberal Democrats. Whereas simultaneously, we have seen that actually a party of the left, a sovereignist left, BSW, led by Sahra Wagenknecht, is interested in supporting AfD in forming a state government in Saxony-Anhalt.

Unfortunately, we haven't advanced to these states in Finland in our parliament. All the parties are like a uniparty. It's one single party which waves different color flags, no matter if it's red or blue or green or something like that. They're all stuck to supporting all big matters in politics, like support for NATO, support for U.S. alignment, support for the European Union, support for the Eurozone, support for economic neoliberalism. And all the political forces in Finland which are challenging this are currently outside of the Finnish parliament, and it's a big challenge to break this mainstream media monopoly, to break this and get inside of the parliament.

#Pascal

Yeah, it's very, very difficult. I mean, if anything at all, then we are only at the beginning of some form of counter-movement, the counter-movement to this globalist idea of ever larger integration and vertical integration that then forms a pyramid. And our countries, yours even more, are clearly downstream, which makes it just weird and bizarre to me why this is still such a popular policy. One of the other things that was weird and bizarre to me is when I first realized that your current prime minister—your current president, prime minister, president—Alexander Stubb? President. President, yeah. Your president, Alexander Stubb, was becoming part and parcel of the club, of the big boy club of European state leaders who were invited to the White House.

There was this infamous picture last summer in 2025 when the leaders were sitting in front of the desk of Donald Trump, and Mr. Stubb was even there with a little memo pad taking notes. But Mr.

Stubb has been coming up ever since last year again and again in this club also of leaders that is being portrayed in the media. And I just can't remember that other Finnish leaders were that much integrated and sat on the same level as, you know, the German chancellor and the French president and maybe the Italian prime minister. It made me actually worry that something is cooking about, you know, integrating Finland even further and making it even more usable for the foreign policy goals of the NATO elite. Is this also something that went through your mind or something that worries you?

#Sakari Linden

During the Cold War, our president, Kekkonen, was given international visibility for creating peaceful relations between the West and East. For example, it's a very important part of Finnish history, the summit of European Security and Cooperation in Helsinki in 1975, for the creation of peaceful relations between the capitalist and socialist blocs. Currently, Finnish leaders internationally haven't been given visibility for building peace, but on the contrary, for pushing for war. And Alexander Stubb has decade-long relations in the United States and also among political elites in the United States.

And he was somebody very close to John McCain, who just passed away. He was the one collaborating with Lindsey Graham, putting pressure on President Donald Trump for not taking too seriously a peace-oriented policy line in negotiations with Russia. So it's very clear at the moment that the goals and motivations of the Finnish foreign and security policy leaders are not stemming from the interests of the Finnish state, the independence and welfare of the Finnish state, and neither from the interests of ordinary Finnish people, because peace is something that is of utmost value for our future.

#Pascal

I absolutely agree. Peace is a little bit like health. It's not everything, but everything is nothing without it. So you really need to put it first in order to get anywhere in national development. The question to me is how to get to a point when a majority of the European population actually starts supporting this type of approach again. And what you just said about the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1975 is absolutely true. And were it not for Finland, this conference would not have come about. The idea for the conference was a Soviet idea, and they knew that the West would never actually even engage with it, so they passed it on to Finland, and Finland passed it on to the others and said, like, how about we discuss this.

It took them five years, but after five years, we had that high point on the beginning of the end of the Cold War in Helsinki. So this was a very, very important contribution to peace. But that contribution was done under the idea of peaceful coexistence. Right now, we are unfortunately at the other end of the spectrum, where the idea seems to be to defeat Russia. Would you agree that also in Finland, the main discourse at the moment is still not if coexistence is possible, but how to

defeat the enemy in the East? That's still the mental framework under which the European populations, including Finland, currently operate, isn't it?

#Sakari Linden

Yes, I think our political class, our foreign and security policy leaders have totally started from the point of view of United States supremacy in politics, economy, and military. And that's why they are investing in everything on the so-called idea of strategic defeat of Russia. And because, from the point of view of state interest, from the interest of the Finnish population, this idea of investing in strategic defeat and being part of the campaign to possibly take part in the war against Russia is not in the benefit of the Finnish population, because it threatens even possibly the existence of the Finnish state and Finnish nation.

#Pascal

Is it actually a policy that is being officially discussed inside Finland, how to support the strategic defeat of Russia, or is this more something that we are now discussing that we believe must be underway?

#Sakari Linden

I would say that the Finnish population supports very strongly the military and financial aid to Ukraine, but there is a difference between taking part in the war. And from that perspective, the Finnish population is very strongly against it. And I think that if the Finnish population understood more clearly that this is actually a path of directly participating in the war and opening up a new front line against Russia in a war which is already going on in Ukraine, there would be more opposition against this foreign policy, foreign and security policy line chosen by the Finnish leaders.

#Pascal

Yeah, I agree with you. If this was understood better, then there would be more support for positions like yours or mine, the neutralist position. Sakari, thank you very much for this overview of where Finland stands at the moment and where your party stands. I find it very interesting to know about it. People who want to find out more about you and your party, where should they go?

#Sakari Linden

Yeah, both me and our party, we have accounts on X.com, Facebook, and other social media. You can find me with my name, Sakari Linden, and you can find our party with the name Vapauden Liitto.

#Pascal

I will find that, and I will put the links to your party and to your profiles into the description box below. And then I hope we can do an update in the near future, because Finland is a very, very important country in this new Cold War that we are in, unfortunately. Is there anything you would still want to share with us, or did we about cover the majority of things that needed to be discussed?

#Sakari Linden

I think that we covered pretty much everything.

#Pascal

I'm glad to hear that. In that case, Sakari Linden, thank you so much for your time today.

#Sakari Linden

Thank you very much for the invitation.