

Translation from Finnish

Legally binding only in Finnish and Swedish

Ministry of Justice, Finland

Emergency Powers Act

(1552/2011; amendments up to 238/2023 included)

By decision of Parliament, made as provided in section 73 of the Constitution, the following is enacted:

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1

Purpose, scope of application and general principles of the Act

Section 1

Purpose of the Act

The purpose of this Act is to protect the population and secure its livelihood and the national economy, to maintain legal order and fundamental and human rights, and to safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of Finland in emergency conditions.

Section 2

Scope of application

This Act lays down provisions on the powers of authorities in emergency conditions. The Act also lays down provisions on the authorities' preparedness for emergency conditions.

Section 3 (706/2022)

Definition of emergency conditions

In this Act, *emergency conditions* means:

1) an armed attack or another attack of comparable severity against Finland and the immediate aftermath of such an attack;

2) a considerable threat of an armed attack or another attack of comparable severity against Finland where combating its effects requires the immediate introduction of emergency powers specified in this Act;

3) a particularly serious incident or threat against the livelihood of the population or the foundations of the national economy as a result of which the functions vital to society are substantially endangered;

4) a particularly serious major accident and its immediate aftermath;

5) a very widespread outbreak of a hazardous communicable disease the effects of which are equivalent to the effects of a particularly serious major accident; and

6) such a threat, activity or incident or the combined effect of these targeting

a) the decision-making capacity of the public authorities;

b) the maintenance of border security or public order and security;

c) the availability of essential healthcare, social welfare or rescue services;

d) the availability of energy, water, food supplies, pharmaceuticals or other essential commodities;

e) the availability of essential payment and securities services;

f) the functioning of transport systems critical to society; or

g) the functioning of ICT services or information systems that maintain the functions listed in paragraphs a–f

as a result of which the functions vital to society are prevented or paralysed substantially and on a large scale, or which in some other manner of comparable severity endangers the functioning of society or the living conditions of the population particularly seriously and substantially.

Section 4

Principles for the use of emergency powers

In emergency conditions, the authorities may only be authorised to use such emergency powers that are essential and proportionate with a view to achieving the purpose specified in section 1. Emergency powers may only be used in ways essential for achieving the purpose of the Act and proportionate to the objective pursued with the use of the powers.

The emergency powers specified in this Act may only be used if the authorities cannot control the situation using their regular powers.

Section 5

Relationship to international obligations

In applying this Act, the international obligations binding on Finland and the generally recognised rules of international law shall be complied with.

The States Parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Finnish Treaty Series 8/1976) shall be informed of the initiation and termination of the application of part II of this Act through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the manner and in the cases specified in article 4, paragraph 3 of the Covenant. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall be informed of the initiation and termination of the application of part II of the Act in the manner and in the cases specified in Article 15, paragraph 3 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Finnish Treaty Series 19/1990). (706/2022)

Chapter 2

Deciding on the use of emergency powers

Section 6

Decree on initiating the application of emergency powers

If the Government, in cooperation with the President of the Republic, declares that there are emergency conditions in Finland, provisions on the initiation of the application of the provisions of part II may be issued by government decree (*decree on the use of emergency powers*). Such a decree may be issued for a fixed period of a maximum of six months.

The decree on the use of emergency powers shall specify the extent to which the powers provided in this Act may be applied and the territorial scope of application of the powers, if they are not rendered applicable throughout the country.

The decree on the use of emergency powers shall immediately be submitted to Parliament for consideration. Parliament shall decide if the decree may remain in force or if it shall be repealed in part or in full, and if the decree shall remain in force for the period specified in it or for a period shorter than this. If the decree has not been submitted to Parliament within one week of having been issued, the decree shall lapse.

Once Parliament has made a decision referred to in subsection 3, the application of the provisions referred to in the decree on the use of emergency powers may be initiated in so far as Parliament has not decided that the decree shall be repealed.

Section 7

Decree on initiating the application of emergency powers in urgent cases

If it is not possible to comply with the procedure laid down in section 6, subsections 3 and 4 without significantly endangering the achievement of the purpose of this Act, it may be provided by government decree that the provisions on emergency powers laid down in part II may be applied immediately.

Such a decree may be issued for a maximum of three months, and it shall immediately be submitted to Parliament for consideration. If the decree has not been submitted to Parliament

within one week of having been issued, the decree shall lapse. If Parliament so decides, the decree shall be repealed in part or in full.

Section 8

Deciding on the continuation of the use of emergency powers

If the emergency conditions continue, provisions on continuing the application of the provisions of part II may be issued by government decree (*decree on continuing the use of emergency powers*). Such a decree may be issued for a fixed period of a maximum of six months at a time.

The decree on continuing the use of emergency powers shall immediately be submitted to Parliament for consideration. Parliament shall decide if the decree may remain in force or if it shall be repealed in part or in full.

Section 9

Application of a decree on continuing the use of emergency powers

Once Parliament has made a decision referred to in section 8, subsection 2, the provisions of this Act referred to in the decree on continuing the use of emergency powers may be applied in so far as Parliament has not decided that the decree shall be repealed in full or in part.

If Parliament has not made a decision concerning the decree on continuing the use of emergency powers before the application of the provisions ends under the decree in force, even though the decree on continuing the use of emergency powers has been submitted to Parliament at least two weeks before the said date, all the provisions of this Act referred to in the decree on continuing the use of emergency powers may be applied. After Parliament has made a decision on the decree, the provisions of subsection 1 apply.

Section 10

Ex post review

Government decrees and ministerial decrees issued under the provisions of part II of this Act shall immediately be submitted to Parliament for consideration. Parliament shall decide if the decrees shall be repealed.

Section 11

Termination of the application of the provisions on emergency powers

When the emergency conditions end, the decree on the use of emergency powers or the decree on continuing the use of emergency powers shall be repealed.

If the prerequisites for the application of any of the provisions of part II cease to exist, the decree on the use of emergency powers or the decree on continuing the use of emergency powers shall be amended accordingly.

When repealing or amending a decree on the use of emergency powers or a decree on continuing the use of emergency powers in accordance with subsections 1 and 2, any decrees issued under the provisions of part II of this Act the conditions for the application of which have ceased to exist shall be repealed at the same time.

Chapter 3

Preparedness

Section 12 (631/2022)

Preparedness obligation

The Government, central government administrative authorities, independent government bodies governed by public law, other central government authorities and unincorporated state enterprises, wellbeing services counties and joint county authorities for wellbeing services, municipalities, joint municipal authorities and municipal consortiums shall ensure, by means of preparedness plans, prior preparation for operations in emergency conditions and other measures, that their duties can be performed in emergency conditions as well as possible.

Section 13

Leadership, oversight and coordination of preparedness

Preparedness is led and overseen by the Government and by each ministry within its area of responsibility. Each ministry coordinates preparedness within its area of responsibility. Separate provisions are issued on the coordination of preparedness within the Government.

PART II

POWERS IN EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

Chapter 4

Safeguarding the functioning of financial markets and the insurance sector

Section 14

Definitions concerning financial markets

In this chapter:

1) *Finnish resident* means:

a) a natural person with a domicile in Finland;

b) a foreign branch located in Finland; and

c) a legal person under public or private law with a registered office in Finland; however, not the State of Finland;

2) *non-resident* means a natural person and a legal person under public or private law with a domicile or registered office that is not in Finland, and a Finnish branch located abroad;

3) *payment instrument* means banknotes, coins generally used in payment transactions, electronic money, bankers' acceptances, checks and other comparable money orders;

4) *foreign payment instrument* means a payment instrument that is denominated in a foreign currency or includes the right to payment in foreign currency;

5) *security* means securities referred to in the Securities Markets Act (495/1989), book-entries referred to in the Act on the Book-Entry System (826/1991) and standardised derivatives and comparable derivatives referred to in chapter 1, section 2 of the Act on Trading in Exchange-Traded Options and Forward Contracts (772/1988);

6) *foreign security* means securities issued by a non-resident and rights pertaining to such securities;

7) *debt instrument* means promissory notes, acceptances, depository receipts, pass books or other comparable documents of commitment.

In applying this chapter, the Nordic Investment Bank and any other international financial or other institution with a registered office in Finland are deemed non-residents. (1482/2016)

The Securities Markets Act (495/1989) was repealed by the Securities Markets Act (746/2012). The Act on the Book-Entry System (826/1991) was repealed by Act 749/2012. The Act on Trading in Exchange-Traded Options and Forward Contracts (772/1988) was repealed by the Act on Trading in Financial Instruments (748/2012).

Section 15

Transactions concerning financial and payment instruments

To safeguard the country's foreign exchange reserves and the State's liquidity in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2:

1) securities, payment instruments and debt instruments may only be exported from and imported into Finland with an authorisation from the Bank of Finland;

2) Finnish residents are obliged, in exchange for compensation, to hand over or transfer to the Bank of Finland all foreign payment instruments, all payment instruments denominated in Finnish currency located abroad, foreign securities and receivables from non-residents that are owned or possessed by the Finnish residents (*repatriation obligation*);

3) transactions that change or might change the quantity or quality of foreign payment instruments, securities or receivables from non-residents that are owned or possessed by Finnish residents and transactions between a Finnish resident and a non-resident that change or might change the quantity or quality of the assets or liabilities of a Finnish resident require an authorisation from the Bank of Finland.

The repatriation referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 2 shall be carried out within a time limit specified by government decree, to be calculated either from the date of entry into force of the decree or, after the decree has entered into force, from the date on which the party subject to the repatriation obligation took possession or ownership of the payment instruments, securities and receivables to be repatriated. Repatriation may not be carried out to the foreign branch of a Finnish bank or to the Finnish branch of a foreign bank.

Compensation for the repatriation referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 2 is paid to the repatriating party in Finnish currency. Compensation is paid based on the exchange rate applied by the Bank of Finland in its currency exchange.

Section 16

Exemptions to the export ban, repatriation obligation and ban on currency transactions with non-residents

The Bank of Finland may issue an export authorisation or grant an exemption to the repatriation obligation or to the ban on currency transactions with non-residents referred to in section 15, subsection 1 if required to effect payment of:

- 1) an expenditure arising from importation that is essential to secure the livelihood of the population and the national economy in emergency conditions;
- 2) an essential expenditure abroad of a body governed by public law based on the law, a contract or a commitment;
- 3) a currency transaction that is essential for safeguarding the liquidity of a business operating in Finland or for other special reasons;
- 4) an expenditure arising from production abroad that is essential to Finland in emergency conditions;
- 5) an expenditure that is essential for maintaining Finnish ownership of assets located abroad.

The Bank of Finland may also issue an authorisation or grant an exemption referred to in section 15, subsection 1 if this is essential for providing or receiving credit or a guarantee to or from a

non-resident or for the acquisition or disposal of foreign securities or receivables from or to a non-resident.

Section 17 (706/2022)

Restricting the receipt of funds, lending and investing

To safeguard the livelihood of the population, the liquidity of the State or essential economic activity in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6:

- 1) credit and financial institutions, insurance and pension institutions, and investment firms may in their lending charge interest and other compensation in such a way that the interest rate or other compensation does not exceed or fall below the amount to be specified by government decree;
- 2) the corporate entities referred to in paragraph 1 may only grant credit and provide guarantees or comparable commitments relating to lending for the purposes, to the credit applicant groups, on the terms and in the applicant-specific maximum amounts specified by government decree;
- 3) notwithstanding the contractual terms applicable to deposits, to funds received into segregated accounts, to membership investments or to other repayable funds, the detailed provisions on the amounts, timing and number of withdrawals of funds to be further specified by government decree shall be complied with;
- 4) notwithstanding the provisions laid down elsewhere by law, credit and financial institutions, insurance and pension institutions, investment firms, and fund management companies shall not, with the exception of investments based on minimum reserve requirements, make investments in targets, in amounts or at times other than those further specified by government decree.

If the measures under subsection 1, paragraph 4 prove insufficient to ensure the liquidity of the State, the corporate entities referred to in the said paragraph are obliged to invest in debt undertakings issued by the State as further specified by government decree.

The Bank of Finland and the Financial Supervisory Authority are responsible for the implementation of decrees issued under subsections 1 and 2 within their areas of responsibility.

Section 18

Using index clauses

To safeguard price stability, including an index clause or other linkage in a contract or the exercise of such a clause already in a contract is prohibited in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3. Prohibited index clauses and linkages are further specified by government decree.

Index clauses that violate a government decree issued under subsection 1 are invalid. If the invalidity of a clause would lead to an unreasonable result, the clause may be taken into account in full or in part or the contract may otherwise be adjusted as provided in section 36 of the Contracts Act (228/1929).

Section 19 (706/2022)

Restricting securities trading

To safeguard the liquidity of the State, to safeguard economic activity essential to the foundations of the national economy in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and to safeguard the undisturbed functioning of the securities or insurance markets in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6:

- 1) securities may only be issued under restrictions on their monetary value, quality or class or only for specific purposes as further specified by government decree;
- 2) only securities separately specified by government decree may be traded on stock exchanges or other marketplaces;
- 3) securities clearing and the activities of the central securities depository may only be engaged in in a manner to be laid down by government decree that does not endanger the operation of clearing systems or the book-entry system and does not pose a serious risk to the functioning of the financial markets or to the statutory interests of investors;
- 4) only such unit-linked life insurance policies further specified by government decree may be granted.

The Financial Supervisory Authority is responsible for the implementation of decrees issued under subsection 1.

Section 20 (706/2022)

Restricting payment transactions

To safeguard payment transactions and the undisturbed functioning of the related clearing systems in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, bank transfers shall not be carried out in a number exceeding, in amounts greater or less than or of a quality or class other than further specified by government decree. Instead of the time limits that are laid down elsewhere by law or that are otherwise obligatory, bank transfers shall be subject to longer time limits to be laid down by government decree.

The use of means of payment that are susceptible to disruption is prohibited. Means of payment that are susceptible to disruption are defined by government decree.

The Bank of Finland and the Financial Supervisory Authority are responsible for the implementation of decrees issued under subsections 1 and 2 within their areas of responsibility.

Section 21

Derogations from capital requirements

To safeguard the stable functioning of the financial and insurance markets in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, credit institutions, investment firms and insurance and pension institutions shall be subject to lower capital requirements to be specified by government decree if fulfilling the statutory capital requirements in emergency conditions would be a material risk to the activities of the said institutions or firms.

The Financial Supervisory Authority is responsible for the implementation of decrees issued under subsection 1.

Section 22

Derogations from requirements for compensation funds

To safeguard the stable functioning of the financial markets in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3:

- 1) a derogation may be laid down by government decree from the statutory obligation to contribute to the Deposit Guarantee Fund, the Investors' Compensation Fund, the registration fund or the settlement fund, if contributing to the fund in emergency conditions is deemed an unreasonable financial burden on credit institutions, investment firms or other fund members;
- 2) the obligation to pay compensation from the assets of a fund may be deferred in a manner to be further specified by government decree if the payment of compensation within the time limit is not possible due to emergency conditions.

The Financial Supervisory Authority is responsible for the implementation of decrees issued under subsection 1.

Section 23

Derogations concerning bankruptcy, liquidation, accounting and financial statements

To safeguard the stable functioning of the financial and insurance markets in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, derogations may be laid down by government decree from the following with respect to credit and financial institutions, investment firms, fund management companies, stock exchanges, central securities depositories, options exchanges and insurance and pension institutions:

- 1) bankruptcy and liquidations proceedings and the prerequisites for being placed into bankruptcy or liquidation;
- 2) the obligation to draft a reorganisation plan or other recovery plan, the requirements for the contents of such a plan and other reorganisation procedures to be followed;

3) requirements concerning recording transactions, concerning the valuation of assets, concerning the dates for preparing, registering and publishing financial statements, and concerning preparing interim reports and the dates for preparing and publishing interim reports.

In addition, derogations from the requirements to consolidate subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures in consolidated financial statements may be laid down by government decree.

Only such derogations may be laid down by government decree under subsection 1, paragraph 1 that are essential to prevent material risks to the activities of the corporate entities referred to in the said subsection.

The Financial Supervisory Authority is responsible for the implementation of decrees issued under subsections 1 and 2.

Section 24

Derogations from pension liabilities and underwriting reserves and requirements to cover them

To safeguard the stable functioning of the insurance markets in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, derogations from the statutory requirements concerning the calculation or coverage of pension liabilities or underwriting reserves may be laid down by government decree if such derogations are essential to prevent material risks to the activities of insurance and pension institutions.

The Financial Supervisory Authority is responsible for the implementation of decrees issued under subsection 1.

Section 25

Deviation from terms and conditions of life and non-life insurance policies

To safeguard the stable functioning of the insurance markets, the livelihood of the population or the foundations of the national economy in emergency conditions:

1) insurers may reduce the amount of an insurance payment or other insurance benefit or defer the payment of benefits entirely;

2) policyholders may reduce the amount of insurance premiums or defer the payment of insurance premiums entirely;

3) insurers may terminate insurance policies that are essential to the livelihood of the population or the continuity of the national economy only on such grounds that can be deemed acceptable given the particular risks that emergency conditions pose to the insurance business and the policyholders' need for coverage in emergency conditions;

4) insurers or policyholders shall not invoke terms of an insurance policy if compliance with the term in emergency conditions can be deemed unreasonable given the financial situation of the insurer and policyholder, the essential livelihood of the insured person, the equal treatment of policyholders and insured persons or other special circumstances caused by emergency conditions;

5) insurers are entitled to collect a surcharge in accordance with criteria laid down by the Financial Supervisory Authority for insurance referred to in paragraph 3 and, when the insurer's right to invoke a term of the policy is restricted, for the insurance referred to in paragraph 4.

Further provisions are issued by government decree on:

1) the maximum amount of the reduction, the maximum deferral and the payment of the missing amount with interest to the party entitled to it referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 1;

2) the reduction and deferral of the insurance premium referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 2;

3) the acceptable grounds for termination under subsection 1, paragraph 3;

4) the terms and conditions of insurance policies to be restricted referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 4.

Section 26

Prohibiting reorganisation of business and transfer of registered office

In addition to provisions laid down elsewhere by law, the Financial Supervisory Authority may, in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, prohibit its supervised entities from carrying out mergers, demergers, transfers of registered office, or disposals of

business, insurance portfolios or insurance activities if such measures could pose a serious risk to the functioning of the financial or insurance markets, to the livelihood of the population or to the foundations of the national economy.

Section 27

Opinion of the European Central Bank

A decree on the use of emergency powers laid down in section 15 or 17, section 19, subsection 1, paragraph 3 or section 20 or 21 that concerns tasks of the European System of Central Banks under the Treaty establishing the European Community or the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank may only be issued if the European Central Bank and the Bank of Finland, when carrying out tasks of the European System of Central Banks as part of the European System of Central Banks, are not able to function in emergency conditions. Prior to issuing such a decree, the Government shall request the European Central Bank's opinion in urgent proceedings.

Chapter 5

Securing production and distribution of goods and energy supply

Section 28

Definitions of production and distribution of goods

In this chapter:

- 1) *primary production in farming* means the farming and other business operations referred to in the Act on Aid for Discontinuing Agriculture (612/2006), and forestry, fisheries and fish farming;
- 2) *consumer good* means products, services and other goods and benefits referred to in chapter 1, section 3 of the Consumer Protection Act (38/1978);
- 3) *consumer* means the persons referred to in chapter 1, section 4 of the Consumer Protection Act;
- 4) *trader* means any natural or legal person who professionally markets, sells or otherwise supplies goods for consideration;

5) *rationing* means the placing of quantitative restrictions on the exchange of goods.

Section 29 (706/2022)

Control and disclosure obligation

To secure the livelihood of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, a trader is obliged to disclose upon request to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, the Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority and a regional state administrative agency demand and availability data on consumer goods that are considered as convenience goods and that are of significant importance to the livelihood of the population and to public health. The trader shall also disclose to the extent requested the price or the pricing criteria of the goods and any changes to these, if this is essential for price control.

Further provisions on the implementation of the disclosure procedure and on the goods subject to it are laid down by government decree.

Section 30 (706/2022)

Allocation of liquid fuel

To secure the supply of liquid fuel for purposes that are essential for the livelihood of the population, for military defence readiness and for the functioning of society in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, provisions are laid down by government decree on the amount by which the use of liquid fuel is to be reduced and on the allocation of that amount for transport, agriculture, energy production, industry and heating.

Section 31 (706/2022)

Direction of and rationing in primary production in farming

To secure food supply and the operating conditions of farming in emergency conditions, a trader may only sell or otherwise supply such fertilisers, feeds, pesticides and medicines intended for the medication of animals as further specified by government decree to the primary producers in farming who hold a purchase authorisation specified in this Act. In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, fuel oil for primary production in farming may only be sold or otherwise supplied against a purchase authorisation.

If the acquisition of goods for primary production requires a purchase authorisation under subsection 1, a primary producer in farming may only use such goods for production that is essential for securing food production. Further provisions on production that is at any given time considered essential for securing food production are laid down by government decree.

Purchase authorisations are issued by the municipal rural business authority. In issuing the authorisation, the authority gives particular consideration to the amount previously produced by the primary producer in farming.

Decisions on fertilisers, pesticides and fuel oil for forestry carried out in areas governed by Metsähallitus are made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Section 32 (706/2022)

Rationing in retail trade

To secure the livelihood of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, a trader may only supply consumer goods that are essential for the livelihood of the population to consumers against a purchase authorisation. Provisions on the consumer goods that are subject to rationing and on the rationing procedure are laid down by government decree.

Responsibility for the direction and implementation of rationing rests with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, the regional state administrative agencies and municipalities. Municipalities issue purchase authorisations, are responsible for the administration of purchase authorisations in their area, and provide information on the purchase authorisation procedure.

Section 33 (706/2022)

Rationing in other trade

To secure the functions vital to society in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, a trader shall keep available against purchase authorisations to other traders and to bodies governed by public law such goods, further specified by government decree, that the trader would generally market to them.

Provisions on the goods subject to rationing and on the rationing procedure are laid down by government decree. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment is responsible for general rationing in the trade referred to in this section and for the monitoring of such rationing. The centres for economic development, transport and the environment issue the purchase authorisations referred to in subsection 1 within their area of operation.

Section 34 (706/2022)

Rationing in industrial production

To secure goods production that is essential for maintaining the functions vital to society in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, a trader may only use, in a manner laid down by government decree, such metals, metal alloys, chemicals, pharmaceutical raw materials, electronic components, agricultural products, goods used in the food industry, raw materials or fuels used in energy production or other materials or goods essential for industrial production that are further specified by government decree.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment and the centres for economic development, transport and the environment are responsible for rationing in industrial production and for monitoring industrial production.

Section 35

Rationing in foreign trade

To secure healthcare for the population, maintenance of essential industrial production and defence readiness in emergency conditions, goods rationed under this Act may only be exported with an authorisation issued by the Government. The requirement for an authorisation may be limited by government decree to only apply to some of the rationed goods.

If the authorisation procedure referred to in subsection 1 is insufficient for securing healthcare for the population, maintenance of essential industrial production and defence readiness, the rationed goods referred to in subsection 1 may not be exported (*export ban*). The export ban may be limited by government decree to only apply to some of the rationed goods.

To secure healthcare for the population, maintenance of essential industrial production and defence readiness or to prevent causing damage or market disruption to a business sector in

emergency conditions, goods rationed under this Act may only be imported with an authorisation issued by the Government. The requirement for an authorisation may be limited by government decree to only apply to some of the rationed goods.

If the authorisation procedure referred to in subsection 3 is insufficient for securing healthcare for the population, maintenance of essential industrial production and defence readiness or for preventing causing damage or market disruption to a business sector, the rationed goods referred to in subsection 3 may not be imported (*import ban*). The import ban may be limited by government decree to only apply to some of the regulated goods.

Section 36 (706/2022)

Restrictions on the use of electricity

To secure the functioning of society in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the Government may decide to restrict the use of electricity or completely prohibit the use of electricity for purposes other than those that are essential for security of supply, as further specified by government decree.

Compliance with the restriction or prohibition is monitored, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, by the Energy Authority and the grid operator referred to in the Electricity Market Act (588/2013).

Section 37 (706/2022)

Electricity consumption quota

To secure the national economy or the livelihood of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, electricity users may only consume a percentage, specified by government decree, of their normal annual consumption.

The grid operator determines the consumption quota for each electricity contract based on the amount of electricity supplied in the previous calendar year. If this basis cannot be used, the consumption quota is determined based on the normal consumption of an equivalent electricity user or on reliable evidence. Further provisions on the consumption quota are issued by government decree.

Section 38

Surcharge for excess use of electricity

A surcharge shall be paid to the central government for any use of electricity exceeding the consumption quota. The rate of the surcharge per kilowatt hour is three times the average consumer price charged by a retailer for electric power. The retailer determines the rate of surcharge monthly based on the average consumer price for electricity in the previous calendar month.

Provisions on the collection of taxes and fees apply to the collection of the surcharge. The surcharge is collected by the electricity retailer. The collection of surcharges is monitored by the centres for economic development, transport and the environment.

A centre for economic development, transport and the environment may, upon application, authorise the purchase of electricity in excess of the consumption quota without a surcharge for purposes essential for the livelihood of the population or for national defence.

Section 39 (706/2022)

Planned power cuts

To secure the national economy, the livelihood of the population or defence readiness in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the grid operator may temporarily switch off the electricity supply, if the measures taken under this Act to reduce electricity consumption do not reduce electricity consumption sufficiently to maintain the functioning of the grid. However, the electricity supply of a user that is important for security of supply may not be switched off without a compelling reason.

The grid operator shall ensure that the period when the electricity supply is switched off remains as short as possible in each area and observe impartiality in the allocation of planned power cuts. The Energy Authority monitors the grounds for planned power cuts and the impartiality of the allocation of planned power cuts.

Provisions of the Electricity Market Act on standard compensation for the interruption of system service do not apply to the planned power cuts carried out under this Act.

Section 40 (706/2022)

Restrictions on the use of district heating

To secure the national economy, the livelihood of the population or defence readiness in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, district heating may be supplied from the distribution network for heating properties only to the extent further specified by government decree. Heating may not be used to raise the indoor temperature of public spaces above the temperature specified by government decree. The seller or other supplier of district heating shall make the necessary control device adjustments required by the rationing measures and seal the control devices in premises other those covered by the right to domestic privacy. The restrictions on supplying district heat from the distribution network do not apply to the use of heating that is essential for security of supply.

The Energy Authority and municipalities monitor compliance with the restrictions.

Section 41 (706/2022)

Rationing of heating fuel oil

To secure the national economy, the livelihood of the population or defence readiness in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, light and heavy fuel oil may only be supplied for heating purposes as a percentage, specified by government decree, of the customer's normal annual consumption. Annual consumption is the average of consumption in the two calendar years preceding the current year. The average is calculated by the oil seller. If the data required for calculating the average is not available, annual consumption is estimated on the basis of reliable evidence provided by the property owner.

A centre for economic development, transport and the environment may, upon application, authorise exceeding the quota if this is essential for ensuring health or safety of the population. Further provisions on the grounds for exceeding the quota are issued by decree of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment.

Customers shall register with the oil seller's customer register and provide without delay, upon request by the oil seller or a seller in its retail network, data that is essential for implementing the rationing.

Further provisions on implementing the heating fuel oil rationing are issued by government decree. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment and the centres for economic development, transport and the environment are responsible for monitoring the rationing.

Section 42 (706/2022)

Restrictions on the use of natural gas

To secure the livelihood of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the supply of natural gas from the distribution pipeline is only permitted for essential purposes.

The centres for economic development, transport and the environment determine in their areas of operation the purposes for which the use of natural gas is permitted under subsection 1.

Compliance with the restriction is monitored, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, by the Energy Authority, the distribution pipeline operator referred to in the Natural Gas Market Act (587/2017) and, within their area of operation, the centres for economic development, transport and the environment.

Section 43

Price control

To ensure the proper functioning of rationing, the price of the goods referred to in sections 32, 36, 40 and 42 shall not be increased by more than the amount specified by government decree.

Section 44

Securing water supply

To secure the community water supply in emergency conditions, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may issue a decision obliging a water utility to deliver or supply water to meet the water needs outside its area of operation, and issue a decision to amend water abstraction rights that are based on the Water Act (587/2011) or on permits issued under it, if this is essential for securing the water supply of a municipality or a relatively large group of consumers or for securing the operations of a water utility that is of significant general importance, or where there are other serious grounds similar to these.

Section 45 (706/2022)

Securing the supply of wood and peat

To secure the national economy, energy supply and essential construction in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, a centre for economic development, transport and the environment may issue a decision obliging a landowner, an owner of timber or peat or a holder of the right to harvest timber or extract peat to hand over wood, timber and peat to the centre for economic development, transport and the environment and the Finnish Defence Forces.

The Finnish Forest Centre shall provide, upon request, the centre for economic development, transport and the environment and the Finnish Defence Forces with the necessary administrative assistance to make and implement the decision referred to in subsection 1.

Chapter 6

Rationing in construction and of construction products

Section 46

Essential construction

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, priority shall be given to essential construction.

Essential construction includes:

- 1) projects of the Finnish Defence Forces;
- 2) construction work required for the protection, maintenance and safety of the population;
- 3) urgent construction and renovation work concerning transport and communications connections and municipal infrastructure;
- 4) construction work required for energy supply;

5) construction work in industry that is important for national defence, the livelihood of the population or security of supply;

6) work necessary for completing construction work in progress or bringing the work to an appropriate stage; and

7) essential renovation work in buildings and constructions.

Section 47

Commencement and continuation permit for construction

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, construction shall not be commenced or continued unless a commencement or continuation permit has been issued for the construction project, in addition to the other necessary permits or decisions. A commencement or continuation permit shall be issued unless otherwise required in order to ensure the availability of labour, machinery and construction products for essential construction referred to in section 46.

The Finnish Defence Forces does not need a commencement or continuation permit to implement their construction projects. Furthermore, a commencement or continuation permit is not required for constructing a temporary civil defence shelter referred to in section 119, subsection 2.

Section 48

Purchase authorisation for construction products

To ensure the availability of construction products for essential construction in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, a trader selling construction products may only sell or otherwise supply construction products against a purchase authorisation. A purchase authorisation is, however, not required when selling or otherwise supplying products to wholesale or retail trade or for implementing construction projects of the Finnish Defence Forces.

The construction products that may only be supplied against a purchase authorisation are defined by government decree.

Section 49

Issuing a commencement and continuation permit and a purchase authorisation

The municipal building inspector issues the commencement and continuation permit for a construction project. However, a centre for economic development, transport and the environment issues the commencement and continuation permit for regionally significant projects and the Ministry of the Environment for nationally significant projects. Regionally and nationally significant projects are defined by government decree.

The municipal building inspector issues the purchase authorisation for construction products. Further provisions on the permit and authorisation procedure may be issued by decree of the Ministry of the Environment.

Section 50

Disclosure obligation of a trader

A trader that places on the market construction products that can only be supplied against a purchase authorisation is obliged to disclose to the municipal building inspector, upon request, the quantity of the products that they have in their possession and that they have supplied.

Chapter 7

Rationing in the use of the housing stock

Section 51

Rationing authority for the housing stock

A municipality where the use of the housing stock is rationed in accordance with section 52 or 53 shall designate one of its bodies to carry out the measures mentioned below or appoint a specific body to attend to them (*rationing authority for the housing stock*).

Section 52

Disclosure of rental dwellings

To ease the housing situation in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, dwelling owners are obliged to disclose to the rationing authority for the housing stock their rental dwellings so that a tenant can be assigned to them (*dwelling owner's disclosure obligation*).

If the rationing authority for the housing stock considers that the dwelling owner's disclosure obligation is not a sufficient measure to take dwellings into use, dwelling owners are obliged to disclose to the rationing authority for the housing stock their apartments that are or will become vacant and any other premises suitable for housing that they own so that a tenant can be assigned to them (*dwelling owner's extended disclosure obligation*).

Section 53

Placement in housing

If the rationing authority for the housing stock considers that the dwelling owner's extended disclosure obligation is not a sufficient measure to take dwellings into use, an occupant of a dwelling who holds more than one room per each member of the household, kitchen excluded, is obliged to disclose to the rationing authority for the housing stock the extra rooms so that a tenant can be assigned to them (*placement in housing*).

Section 54

Procedure for renting a dwelling and placing in housing

If the rationing authority for the housing stock has not assigned a tenant to a dwelling within 14 days from the disclosure referred to in section 52, the dwelling owner may rent it to a person they consider suitable.

The rationing authority for the housing stock shall primarily assign the premises to be rented to a person whose need for housing is the greatest. The proposal of the dwelling occupant shall be taken into account to the extent possible.

When the rationing authority for the housing stock assigns a resident to a dwelling in accordance with section 53, it shall draw up a lease contract between the parties. If the parties do not reach

an agreement on the terms of the lease, the rationing authority for the housing stock shall determine these. The rent shall be determined in accordance with the fair market price prevailing in the area.

Section 55

Restrictions on raising rent and terminating a lease contract

To ease the housing situation in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, the rent to be collected on an apartment shall not be raised more than by the amount to be specified by government decree.

To ease the housing situation in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, the landlord shall not terminate a lease concerning an apartment unless the dwelling is needed for their own residential use or the residential use of their family member or other close relative or unless there is another very serious reason for the termination.

Chapter 8

Changes related to social security

Section 56 (706/2022)

Changes to statutory insurances and benefits

To safeguard the livelihood of the population and the liquidity of the State in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the payment of benefits or rehabilitation allowances that are disbursed pursuant to the provisions on earnings-related pension, national pension, health insurance, accident insurance, patient insurance or motor liability insurance and earnings-related unemployment allowance, basic unemployment allowance, compensation for job alternation leave or adult education allowance or the payment of other equivalent benefits may be suspended or deferred for a maximum of three months.

For the purpose mentioned in subsection 1 and in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, benefits or rehabilitation allowances that are disbursed pursuant to the provisions on earnings-related pension, national pension, health insurance, accident insurance, patient insurance or motor liability insurance and earnings-related unemployment allowance, basic unemployment allowance, compensation for job alternation leave or adult education allowance or

other equivalent benefits may be paid at a rate reduced by up to 50 per cent for a maximum of three months. Further provisions on the size of the reduction, the payment period of reduced benefits and the duration of suspension or deferral of the payment referred to in subsection 1 are issued by government decree.

However, the pensions mentioned in subsection 1 are always paid, regardless of whether the amount of the payment is reduced or the payment is suspended or deferred, in such an amount that the pensions received by the beneficiary total at least the amount of the full national pension under the National Pensions Act (568/2007).

Section 57 (706/2022)

Changes to social allowances

To safeguard the livelihood of the population and the liquidity of the State in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the payment of a maternity grant, grant for the costs of international adoption, child maintenance allowance, child benefit, child home care allowance, private childcare allowance, housing allowance, labour market support, study grant, housing supplement, conscript's allowance, military injuries indemnity, rehabilitation benefit, special assistance for immigrants or other equivalent benefits and social assistance may be suspended or deferred for a maximum of three months.

For the purpose mentioned in subsection 1 and in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the maternity grant, grant for the costs of international adoption, child maintenance allowance, child benefit, child home care allowance, private childcare allowance, housing allowance, labour market support, study grant, housing supplement, conscript's allowance, military injuries indemnity, rehabilitation benefit, special assistance for immigrants or other equivalent benefits and social assistance may be paid at a rate reduced by up to 50 per cent for a maximum of three months. Further provisions on the size of the reduction, the payment period of reduced benefits and the duration of suspension or deferral of the payment referred to in subsection 1 are issued by government decree.

Section 57a (706/2022)

Safeguarding the solvency and livelihood of the population

To safeguard the essential solvency and livelihood of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 3 and 6, support is granted to anyone who cannot use their assets to purchase essential commodities owing to disruptions in payment traffic. The purpose of the support is to cover food supplies and medicines essential for a life of dignity and other equivalent essential commodities. The support can be paid in the form of a financial commitment or through some other equivalent procedure. The support does not affect the right to receive other benefits. Provisions on the recovery of support are laid down in section 131a.

The Social Insurance Institution of Finland is responsible for the granting, payment and other implementation of the support referred to in subsection 1. The provisions of the Act on Social Assistance (1412/1997) on applying for and granting social assistance, processing social assistance matters and requesting a review apply when applying for and granting support, processing support matters and requesting a review. Further provisions on the amount of the support and on how the payment is arranged are issued by government decree. The wellbeing services counties are responsible for safeguarding the livelihood of people whose essential care and livelihood need to be safeguarded under the Social Welfare Act (1301/2014).

If it is not possible to grant or pay support during incidents and disruptions, the wellbeing services counties shall secure the essential livelihood of the population in another way.

The State is responsible for the costs of the support referred to in subsection 1 and reimburses the wellbeing services counties for the costs of the measures referred to in this section.

Section 58

Payment of benefits

During the period when a benefit is reduced or its payment is suspended or deferred, recipients of the benefits referred to in section 56 and 57 are paid such an amount of social assistance that, when combined with the person's or the family's other income, it makes up an amount corresponding to at least the basic amount of social assistance and covers the essential housing and healthcare costs.

Provisions on how the payment of benefits shall be arranged are issued by decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

Section 59

Exemption from the consequences of late payment

In emergency conditions, a natural person who is a debtor is exempted from the obligation to pay interest for late payment and from other consequences resulting from late payment, if the late payment is essentially due to payment difficulties experienced by the person owing to

1) the changes to statutory insurances, benefits or social allowance referred to in sections 56 and 57;

2) the deferral of payment referred to in section 90; or

3) in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, participation in refresher training, extra service or service during mobilisation under the Conscription Act (1438/2007).

Exemption from the consequences of late payment does not apply to salary debt or child support debt.

Chapter 9

Securing the functioning of electronic information and communications systems and the availability of postal services

Section 60 (706/2022)

Measures directed at communications networks and services

To secure the functioning of electronic information and communications systems and prevent information security threats against them, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, by its decision, in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, oblige a telecommunications operator referred to in the Act on Electronic Communication Services (917/2014) to:

- 1) provide network and communications services and provide the authorities with a situation picture concerning the use of network and communications services;
- 2) maintain, build or refrain from building communications networks;
- 3) grant an authority or another telecommunications operator access to the property referred to in chapter 8 of the Act on Electronic Communication Services; the Ministry may also decide to repeal the obligation imposed on a telecommunications operator by virtue of the Act on Electronic Communication Services to grant access rights;
- 4) organise its international network and communications service connections in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 5) agree on national or international roaming in the manner indicated by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 6) connect a communications network to another communications network or dismantle a connection between networks;
- 7) suspend network or communications service connections to a specific country or to international network and communications services either temporarily or until further notice;
- 8) maintain systems and services from certain locations.

In emergency conditions, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may also decide to prioritise communications essential for the functions vital to society in public communications networks. The decision may only concern a communications network where it is technically possible to implement such prioritisation of communications.

Section 61 (706/2022)

Measures directed at radio frequencies

To secure the functioning of electronic information and communications systems and safeguard Finland's military defence and territorial integrity, and to ensure the undisturbed communications essential for maintaining public order and security, the Ministry of Transport and Communications

may, in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, authorise the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency to:

- 1) amend the terms of a radio licence referred to in the Act on Electronic Communication Services;
- 2) cancel a radio licence;
- 3) suspend the granting of radio licences;
- 4) prohibit the use of a radio transmitter or radio system referred to in the Act on Electronic Communication Services or restrict their use in some other way.

Section 62 (706/2022)

Measures related to information security

To secure the functioning of electronic information and communications systems and to prevent information security threats against them, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, by its decision, in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, oblige a communications operator, value added service provider or corporate or association subscriber of a non-central government organisation referred to in the Act on Electronic Communication Services or a person acting on their behalf to:

- 1) temporarily prevent the sending, transmission or receiving of emails, text messages and other equivalent messages or peer-to-peer network traffic;
- 2) encrypt or not to encrypt their network and communications services;
- 3) take other equivalent essential measures to prevent breaches of information security and eliminate disruptions to information security.

Section 63 (706/2022)

General obligation to grant access rights to an information system

To secure the functioning of electronic information and communications systems in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the Ministry of Transport and

Communications may, by its decision, oblige a private individual or a non-central government corporate entity to grant access rights to software, a terminal device, an information system, a radio transmitter, a power generator or their parts or accessories to an authority or a party designated by an authority, if the granting of access rights is essential for securing the operation of network and communications services used to maintain the functions vital to society.

Section 64

Measures directed at postal operations

To secure the availability of postal services and the functions vital to society, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in emergency conditions, oblige a postal undertaking referred to in the Postal Act (415/2011) or another undertaking engaged in equivalent activities to:

- 1) provide universal postal services and to provide the authorities with a situation picture concerning the use and provision of postal services;
- 2) organise international postal traffic in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 3) cooperate with other postal undertakings or other undertakings engaged in equivalent activities in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 4) provide universal postal service in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications that deviates from that laid down in the Postal Act;
- 5) maintain systems and services from certain locations.

In emergency conditions, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may also decide to prioritise items of correspondence and postal parcels essential for the functions vital to society in the provision of postal services.

Section 65 (706/2022)

Technical regulations on electronic communications and postal operations

To secure the functioning of electronic information and communications systems and the availability of postal services, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may issue regulations on the technical implementation of the rights and obligations referred to in sections 60–64.

Section 66 (706/2022)

Information systems sector preparedness units and their tasks

To secure the functioning of electronic information and communications systems, counter information security threats against them and safeguard the functions vital to society in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment may, on the proposal of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, establish regional information systems sector preparedness units within the centres for economic development, transport and the environment. The information systems sector preparedness units are directed and supervised by the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency.

The task of the information systems sector preparedness units is to:

- 1) maintain contact with the provincial command centres or their parts, with the regional organisation of the Finnish Defence Forces and with other regional authorities as well as companies and corporate entities in the area;
- 2) regionally coordinate the implementation of orders and decisions issued by the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency under this Act;
- 3) compile and maintain a regional situation picture of matters affecting the provision and use of network and communications services; and
- 4) provide information on changes in the provision or use of network and communications services.

Chapter 10

Securing transport and rationing liquid fuels

Section 67 (706/2022)

Rationing of liquid fuels in transport

To ensure the availability of liquid fuels for purposes essential for national defence, the livelihood of the population and the national economy in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may issue a decree laying down provisions on the allocation of the total amount of liquid fuels specified in section 30 between road, rail, water and air transport.

Section 68 (706/2022)

Rationing of liquid fuels in road transport

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, liquid fuel for road transport may only be sold and delivered against a use or purchase authorisation as provided in this chapter.

Provisions on the implementation period for the rationing of liquid fuels in road transport are issued by government decree. Further provisions on the savings targets for liquid fuels for different consumer groups and the maximum amount of liquid fuels to be sold to consumers are issued by decree of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Section 69

Authorities responsible for the rationing of liquid fuels in road transport

The authorities responsible for the rationing of liquid fuels in road transport are the Ministry of Transport and Communications and transport fuel units established within those centres for economic development, transport and the environment that have a division responsible for transport-related duties (*centre for economic development, transport and the environment responsible for transport-related duties*) and within police departments. Transport fuel units operate under the direction and supervision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Further provisions on the establishment, organisation, division of labour and tasks of transport fuel units are issued by government decree.

Section 70

Authorisation for the use of liquid fuels

An authorisation for the use of liquid fuels may be issued:

1) to central government authorities and unincorporated state enterprises, authorities of wellbeing services counties and joint county authorities for wellbeing services, as well as to municipal authorities, for motor vehicles owned, possessed or used by them; and (631/2022)

2) to transport operators engaged in transport services essential for securing the operation of the national economy and companies or corporate entities engaged in other operations essential for securing the operation of the national economy, for motor vehicles owned or possessed by them.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications issues authorisations for the use of liquid fuels to central government authorities and unincorporated state enterprises. The transport fuel unit of a centre for economic development, transport and the environment issues authorisations for the use of liquid fuels to the authorities of wellbeing services counties and joint county authorities for wellbeing services, municipal authorities, transport operators and other companies and corporate entities. (631/2022)

Motor vehicles referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 2 of this section shall be entered in the register maintained by the centres for economic development, transport and the environment concerning reserving vehicles for use in emergency conditions.

Section 71

Authorisation for the purchase of liquid fuels

Liquid fuels may only be sold to owners or holders of motor vehicles other than those referred to in section 70 if they have an authorisation for the purchase of liquid fuels.

The transport fuel unit of a police department issues purchase authorisations to the owners or holders of motor vehicles referred to in subsection 1 that are entered in the transport register,

which entitle the authorisation holder to purchase the quantity of liquid fuels indicated in the authorisation at a given time. An authorisation for the purchase of fuel for a motor vehicle in a foreign register whose holder does not have a municipality of residence in Finland may be issued by the transport fuel unit of the police department to which the application for an authorisation has been submitted. (353/2018)

Upon application, the transport fuel unit of a police department may issue an authorisation for the purchase of additional liquid fuels. The application shall be submitted to the transport fuel unit of the police department within whose area of operation the applicant's municipality of residence is located. A holder of a motor vehicle in a foreign register who does not have a municipality of residence in Finland may submit an application to any transport fuel unit. An authorisation for the purchase of additional liquid fuels may be issued if this is necessary to ensure the livelihood of the applicant or their family member, for the applicant or their family member to make an important journey, or for another equivalent reason of special importance to the applicant. Further provisions on the grounds for issuing an authorisation for the purchase of additional liquid fuels may be issued by decree of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Section 72

Restrictions on the operation of fuel sales points

When rationing the sale or other distribution of liquid fuels in the manner referred to in sections 70 and 71, liquid fuels shall not be delivered to such sales and distribution points for liquid fuels where purchases cannot be monitored. Further provisions on such sales and distribution points are issued by government decree.

Section 73

Other duties of the authorities responsible for the rationing of liquid fuels in road transport

In addition to what is provided in section 70, the tasks of the Ministry of Transport and Communications include:

- 1) directing and monitoring the rationing of liquid fuels for motor vehicles used in road traffic;
- 2) providing information on rationing at the national level.

In addition to what is provided in section 70, the duties of the transport fuel units of the centres for economic development, transport and the environment include:

- 1) implementing the rationing of fuels within their areas of operation;
- 2) guiding and monitoring the operations of the transport fuel units of police departments;
- 3) providing information on rationing in their areas of operation;
- 4) monitoring the rationing of fuels within their areas of operation.

Section 74 (706/2022)

Road transport authorities

The road transport authorities referred to in this chapter are the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the centres for economic development, transport and the environment responsible for transport-related duties. In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, road transport is managed and supervised by the Ministry of Transport and Communications at the national level and by the centres for economic development, transport and the environment responsible for transport-related duties in their respective areas of operation. They may also place restrictions on road transport as provided in section 75.

In emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the centres for economic development, transport and the environment responsible for transport-related duties may establish transport control units operating under the direction and supervision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Section 75 (706/2022)

Road transport and its management in emergency conditions

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, road transport shall be managed in a way that ensures transport that is essential for the functioning of society, military defence readiness, and the protection, safety and livelihood of the population.

To ensure transport that is essential for the functioning of society, military defence readiness, and the protection, safety and livelihood of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, a road transport authority may control the use of road transport equipment subject to a licence and restrict transport subject to a licence, taking into account the transport needs of society and other factors affecting traffic restrictions. Restrictions on transport shall be implemented as evenly as possible with respect to the impacts on transport operators and their customers.

To secure public transport in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 4 and 5, the road transport authorities may make changes to the timetables and routes of passenger transport subject to a licence and may control the fleet used in public transport as the situation requires.

Section 76 (706/2022)

Restrictions on road traffic

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the police may, at the request of the road transport authority, restrict other motor vehicle traffic or prohibit it altogether for a fixed period on roads or areas designated by the road transport authority in order to secure the transport referred to in section 75, subsection 1.

A restriction or prohibition on traffic may not prevent anyone from travelling to their permanent residence.

Section 77 (706/2022)

Duties of transport operators and owners and holders of motor vehicles

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, a transport operator engaged in transport subject to a licence and the owner or holder of a motor vehicle registered for private use is obliged to carry out transport services ordered by the road transport authority if this is essential for transport needs.

Section 78 (706/2022)

Obligation to hand over the right to use a motor vehicle

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the owner or holder of a motor vehicle shall, if so required for the carrying out of transport essential for national defence, civil defence, public order and security or for securing the functioning of society, hand over the right to use a motor vehicle under their ownership or possession to the road transport authority.

Further provisions on the procedure to be followed in handing over the right to use a motor vehicle are issued by government decree.

Section 79 (706/2022)

Securing water transport

The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency directs and supervises water transport in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6. To carry out water transport essential for national defence or for securing the functions vital to society in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, it is possible, by decision of the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency, to temporarily derogate from the provisions in force concerning:

- 1) the opening or closing of waterways;
- 2) the handling of icebreaking, fairway vessel services or ferry traffic in the archipelago and island areas;
- 3) the use or arrangement of pilotage services;
- 4) the management of water traffic.

Before making a decision referred to in subsection 1, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency shall consult with the relevant military authority, the Border Guard and the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency. If necessary, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency shall also consult with the relevant police authority before making a decision. If the matter is to be

decided without delay for a special reason, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may make the decision without consultations. However, it shall immediately inform the above-mentioned authorities of the decision.

Decisions on the closure of ports in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6 are made by the Government. To complete water transport essential for national defence or for securing the functions vital to society, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may also order the placement of stowage equipment in ports and may temporarily, for a maximum of one month at a time, order the personnel necessary for loading or unloading ships to operate at a port other than their regular workplace. The State is responsible for travel expenses and reasonable living expenses arising from the transfer of personnel.

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may order the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency to refrain from removing a vessel from the Finnish Transport Register for a maximum of six months at a time.

Section 80 (706/2022)

Rationing of liquid fuels in shipping and other water transport

To secure water transport essential for national defence or for securing the functions vital to society in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may decide to restrict the right of private individuals and companies and of companies and institutions engaged in shipping operations to purchase liquid fuels by imposing on them a quantitative quota which they may not exceed in their purchases during a certain period of time. However, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may issue an authorisation for exceeding the quota if this is essential to secure the operations of a company or institution performing transport services that are important for national defence or the functions vital to society, or if there are other serious reasons for this with regard to the arrangement of water transport during emergency conditions.

Section 81 (706/2022)

Securing air transport

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency directs and supervises air transport and traffic in cooperation with the Air Force.

To safeguard the functioning of society and ensure military defence readiness, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may:

- 1) prohibit or restrict civil aviation throughout or in part of the national territory;
- 2) decide more specifically on the use of aerodromes and on restrictions concerning their use.

Before making a decision referred to in subsection 2, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency shall consult with the relevant military authority. If the matter is to be decided without delay for a special reason, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may make the decision without consultations. However, it shall immediately inform the relevant military authority of the decision.

Provisions on the management of airports and the organisation of their operations in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 may be issued by government decree.

Section 82 (706/2022)

Rationing of liquid fuels, spare parts and equipment for aviation

To secure air transport in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may ration the kerosene- and gasoline-type aviation fuels used in air transport. The rationing does not apply to aircraft owned or commissioned by the State or to flights ordered by the State, unless otherwise provided by government decree.

The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency decides on the quotas of kerosene- and gasoline-type aviation fuels to be sold to air carriers in advance by calendar month based on the

quantity of fuel purchased in Finland during the corresponding period in the previous year as indicated by the quota applicant. If the operations of an air carrier have changed significantly from the previous year, the quota is set to correspond to that of an air carrier with equivalent operations and fleet.

The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may, for a justified reason, issue an authorisation to exceed the quota or transfer the quota to another air carrier in part or in full. In addition, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may, for a justified reason, allow fuel to be distributed for an individual flight.

If the rationing of liquid fuels referred to in subsection 1 has been introduced, an air carrier may acquire the spare parts and equipment necessary for arranging air transport only against a purchase authorisation issued by the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency. A purchase authorisation is issued if this is necessary to secure transport services that are important for national defence or for securing the functions vital to society or if there are other serious reasons for this with regard to the arrangement of air transport in emergency conditions.

Section 83 (706/2022)

Arranging rail transport in emergency conditions

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, rail transport shall be organised in such a way as to ensure transport that is essential for national defence, the functioning of society and the safety and livelihood of the population, as well as other transport services necessary for society.

To secure rail transport that is important for the functioning of society and military defence readiness in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may decide to restrict the other operations of a railway undertaking and oblige the railway undertaking to provide transport services essential for the functioning of society or for the national economy.

The Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency may amend a decision made under railway legislation on the allocation of rail capacity if this is essential for the reorganisation of rail transport.

Section 84 (706/2022)

Emergency transportation for evacuations

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may order a transport operator engaged in transport subject to a licence, a railway undertaking, a holder of a licence or approval for aviation operations, and a Finnish shipping company to carry out transportation for the evacuation of persons and property that is essential due to the emergency conditions.

Transportation shall be provided without undue delay.

Section 85 (706/2022)

Competence of the Ministry of Transport and Communications to issue regulations on transport services

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may issue regulations to the authorities on cooperation between different modes of transport for the provision of a specific transport service or services if this is essential for ensuring national defence, civil defence and the functioning of society and for safeguarding the functions vital to society. The Ministry may also issue a decision obliging a transport operator engaged in transport subject to a licence, a railway undertaking, a holder of a licence or approval for aviation operations, and a Finnish shipping company to carry out the transport service in a manner specified in the decision if the transport service cannot be handled in any other way.

Chapter 11

Securing healthcare and social welfare

Section 86 (706/2022)

Operations of healthcare and social welfare units

To secure the healthcare and social welfare of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and, within their areas of operation, the regional state administrative agencies may issue a decision obliging a healthcare and social welfare unit to:

- 1) expand or modify its operations;
- 2) relocate its operations either completely or partially outside of its regular area of operation or location or to operate also outside of its area of operation;
- 3) admit persons in need of treatment or care to the unit, irrespective of what has been provided by law, ordered or agreed on the matter;
- 4) hand over control of the unit or part of it to the wellbeing services county or central government authorities.

Section 87 (706/2022)

Other guidance of healthcare

To secure the healthcare of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health may issue a decision obliging a pharmaceutical manufacturer, a pharmaceutical wholesaler, a person entitled to operate a pharmacy business, or a corporate entity or private trader supplying goods or services used in healthcare or otherwise operating in the healthcare sector to:

- 1) expand or modify its operations; or
- 2) relocate its operations either completely or partially outside of its regular area of operation or location or to operate also outside of its area of operation.

Section 88 (1188/2022)

Health and social services and health protection

To secure the healthcare and social welfare of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 4–6, it may be provided by government decree that wellbeing services counties and joint county authorities for wellbeing services may waive:

- 1) compliance with the time limits specified in the Health Care Act (1326/2010) for the provision of non-urgent care, if this is essential for the provision of urgent care and if exceeding the time limit does not endanger the health of the patient;

2) the assessment of the need for services referred to in section 36 of the Social Welfare Act;

3) the processing of notifications related to activities subject to notification under the Health Protection Act (763/1994) and the related decision-making, and the tasks related to the investigation of health hazards in housing.

To secure the healthcare and social welfare of the population in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 4–6, it may be provided by government decree that municipalities may waive their responsibility for organising early childhood education and care under the Act on Early Childhood Education and Care (540/2018), if the child's parents or other persons who have custody of the child can arrange care for the child in some other manner.

What is provided in this section on wellbeing services counties applies in Åland to the municipalities of Åland.

Chapter 12

Management of central government finances in emergency conditions

Section 89

Immediate application of supplementary budgets

If Parliament gives its consent, supplementary budget proposals submitted to Parliament in emergency conditions are applied before Parliament has decided on the supplementary budget.

Section 90

Deferral of central government expenditure payments

To safeguard the State's liquidity in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, the Government may defer the payment of such expenditure that has not fallen due and that has a payment date laid down in an act or decree. The payment date of such expenditure may be deferred for a maximum of two weeks at a time.

Chapter 13

Employment relationships under public or private law

Section 91

Compulsory employment placement

To safeguard the availability of labour in sectors that are of particular importance for national defence, the protection of the population, its healthcare or livelihood, or for security of supply, an employer operating in a sector other than these may, in employing new employees in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, only employ jobseekers designated by the employment authorities (*compulsory employment placement*).

Further provisions on the sectors of particular importance for national defence, the protection of the population, its healthcare or livelihood, or security of supply are issued by government decree.

Section 92

Wage control

To safeguard price stability and public finances in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, wages based on an employment relationship under public or private law shall not be increased by more than the amount laid down by government decree.

Section 93

Derogation from the terms and conditions of employment relationships

Where it is essential to extend working hours or change the schedule of working hours in order to secure the healthcare, livelihood or safety of the population or to safeguard national defence or the national economy in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, it is possible to temporarily derogate from:

- 1) the provisions of the Working Time Act (872/2019) on the daily rest periods and overtime work; (884/2019)
- 2) the provisions of the Annual Holidays Act (162/2005) on the granting of annual holidays.

In healthcare, social services, rescue services and emergency response centre operations and within the police, derogations may be made from the terms and conditions of employment relationships in the manner referred to in subsection 1 to safeguard the health, livelihood or safety of the population also in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 4–6. To protect the functioning and safety of society, derogations from the terms and conditions of employment relationships may also be made in the manner referred to in subsection 1 in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraph 6 in the Border Guard, the Finnish Immigration Service, a company referred to in section 6, subsection 1 of the Act on the Operation of the Government Security Network (10/2015), a service centre referred to in section 5, subsection 1 of the Act on the Provision of Shared Government Information and Communications Technology Services (1226/2013), the National Cyber Security Centre and frequency management services of the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency, the Finnish Meteorological Institute, and a company that provides pilotage services, air traffic services or traffic control or traffic management services under the responsibility of the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency. (706/2022)

Derogation from the terms and conditions of employment relationships shall not endanger the occupational safety or health of employees. Further provisions on the limits of the derogation are issued by government decree.

Section 94

Restricting the right to terminate employment

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the employer's right to terminate an employment or public-service relationship may be restricted by government decree from what is provided on the grounds for the termination of employment contracts in chapter 7 of the Employment Contracts Act (55/2001), chapter 8 of the Act on Public Officials in Local Government and Wellbeing Services Counties (304/2003) and section 27, subsection 1 of the Act on Public Officials in Central Government (750/1994), if such restriction is necessary to secure the healthcare, livelihood or safety of the population, production that is important for national defence, or the security of supply. Further provisions on the respects in which the right to terminate employment is restricted and on the production sectors covered by the restriction are issued by government decree. (631/2022)

Where essential to safeguard the production referred to in subsection 1, the employer does not have the right to terminate an employment or public-service relationship. Further provisions on the production sectors subject to the temporary suspension of the right to terminate employment are issued by government decree. Such a decree may be in force for a maximum of two months at a time.

To secure the healthcare, livelihood or safety of the population, production that is important for national defence, or the security of supply in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the period of notice of an employee, a public official and a local government or wellbeing services county official terminating their employment or public-service relationship shall be at least one month longer than it would otherwise be under the law or the relevant collective agreement; however, it shall not exceed six months. Further provisions on the length of the period of notice in different groups of professions are issued by government decree.

(631/2022)

In healthcare, social services, rescue services and emergency response centre operations, the right to terminate employment may be restricted in the manner referred to in subsections 1–3 in order to secure the essential healthcare, income security or safety of the population also in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 4 and 6. To protect the functioning of society or the protection of the population, the right to terminate employment in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraph 6 may be restricted in the manner referred to in subsections 1–3 also within the police and in the Border Guard, the Finnish Immigration Service, a company referred to in section 6, subsection 1 of the Act on the Operation of the Government Security Network, a service centre referred to in section 5, subsection 1 of the Act on the Provision of Shared Government Information and Communications Technology Services, the National Cyber Security Centre and frequency management services of the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency, the Finnish Meteorological Institute, and a company that provides pilotage services, air traffic services or traffic control or traffic management services under the responsibility of the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency. (706/2022)

Chapter 14

Obligation to work

Section 95 (706/2022)

Persons obliged to work

If compulsory employment placement and restricting the right to terminate employment are not sufficient measures to secure national defence, the protection of the population, its essential healthcare or income security, or production that is of particular importance for the security of supply in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, every person residing in Finland who has a municipality of residence in Finland under the Municipality of Residence Act (201/1994) and has reached the age of 18 but not 68 years is obliged to carry out work that is essential for the implementation of the purpose of this Act.

Furthermore, in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 4–6, every person residing in Finland who has a municipality of residence in Finland under the Municipality of Residence Act, works in the healthcare sector, has received training in this field and has reached the age of 18 but not 68 years is obliged to carry out such work in the healthcare sector that is essential for the implementation of the purpose of this Act. An order to carry out such work may be issued for a maximum of two weeks at a time. The order may be renewed once.

Section 96

Reporting duty of persons obliged to work

For the purpose of providing information and being ordered to work, a person obliged to work shall, upon invitation, register with the employment authorities of their place of habitual residence or the place where they are currently residing.

The service of an invitation by the employment authorities may be effected as standard service or service by publication as provided in chapter 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act (434/2003).

Section 97

Order to work

The employment authorities shall issue to a person obliged to work an order to work, which shall include at least the following information:

- 1) name of the person obliged to work;
- 2) name of the employer;
- 3) address of the workplace;
- 4) task;
- 5) time when the person obliged to work shall accept the work.

Section 98

Restrictions on issuing an order to work

An order to work shall not be issued to a person:

- 1) who cannot leave their home for the time required for the work because they care for a child or another person in need of continuous care, if the care cannot be arranged in any other manner;
- 2) who is excluded from being called into service in accordance with section 89 of the Conscription Act;
- 3) who is employed by the Finnish Defence Forces; or
- 4) who has been reserved in advance for civil defence or reserve police duties.

If a person holds a public office or position or is necessary in the service of a public or private institution or a company the continued operation of which is essential in emergency conditions to implement the purpose of this Act, the person shall not be ordered to other work unless there are special reasons for this.

Section 99

Matters to be taken into account in issuing an order to work

The employment authority may issue an order to work to a person obliged to work only for work that the person can reasonably carry out considering their age, state of health, possible disability, family relationships, education, previous work experience and the nature of the assigned work. If the person obliged to work cannot be ordered to work full time, the person may be ordered to work part time. If the person obliged to work cites health reasons for their inability to carry out the work specified in the work order, the person shall present a reliable account of their state of health within a reasonable time limit set by the employment authority.

A person who has custody of a child under seven years of age or of a child who is permanently or chronically ill may be issued with an order to work outside the travel-to-work area referred to in chapter 1, section 9 of the Act on Public Employment and Business Service (916/2012) only if this is essential in view of the person's special education or training or other comparable reason to maintain production important for national defence. (1455/2016)

The Act on Public Employment and Business Service (916/2012) was repealed as of 1 January 2025 by the Act on the Implementation of the Act on the Organisation of Employment Services and certain other related acts (383/2023).

Section 100

Order-based employment relationship

A person who is ordered by the employment authority, as provided in section 97, to carry out work referred to in section 95 for an employer under the employer's direction and supervision, for consideration, is in an order-based employment relationship.

The order-based employment relationship begins when the person obliged to work arrives at the workplace specified in the order to work or, if the person has been assigned to work in another locality, at the specified place of departure.

The order-based employment relationship ends when the employment authority releases the person obliged to work from the work referred to in the order to work. However, if the person obliged to work has been assigned to work in another locality, the order-based employment

relationship ends only after the person has returned from the workplace to the place of departure or their place of habitual residence.

Section 101

Terms and conditions of order-based employment relationship

The terms and conditions applicable to an order-based employment relationship are determined in accordance with the collective agreement binding on the employer under the Collective Agreements Act (436/1946) or chapter 2, section 7 of the Employment Contracts Act or the collective agreement for public officials binding on the employer under the Act on Collective Agreements for Public Officials in Central Government (664/1970) or the Act on Collective Agreements for Public Officials in Municipalities and Wellbeing Services Counties (669/1970). In the absence of such a collective agreement, the persons obliged to work shall be paid wages that are proportionate to the duties assigned to them. (631/2022)

In other respects, the provisions and agreements on an employment relationship or a public-service relationship and on the work to be performed based on such a relationship shall correspondingly be observed in an order-based employment relationship and in work performed based on such a relationship, as appropriate.

The person's employment or public-service relationship which the person held immediately before the start of the obligation to work continues for the duration of the order-based employment relationship. The period of interruption is considered equivalent to work when calculating benefits, other than those relating to pay and earning of annual holiday, that are based on an employment relationship or a public-service relationship and the granting of which is based on the work requirement.

When the work obligation ends, the person obliged to work is primarily entitled to return to the work they had before the work obligation started. If this is not possible, the person obliged to work shall be offered equivalent work in accordance with their employment contract or public-service relationship, and if this is not possible either, other work in accordance with their contract.

Section 102

Employer's obligation to disclose information

At the request of the employment authority, an employer shall disclose necessary information on the personnel in an order-based employment relationship employed by the employer and its use to the authority.

The employer shall notify the employment authority immediately when the work specified in the order to work ends.

Section 103 (706/2022)

Work obligation register

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment shall establish a work obligation register for the implementation of work obligation and the coordination of labour force. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment shall be the controller of the register. The centres for economic development, transport and the environment and the employment and economic development offices also use the register data and store data in the register. These authorities shall ensure the accuracy of the data before it is stored.

The work obligation register contains data on persons obliged to work and employers. The identification data of the persons obliged to work is stored in the register. In addition, data on the occupation, education and training and employment of the persons obliged to work, as well as their maintenance obligation, ability to work and availability for work may be stored in the register. In addition, data on the names of the employers, the production or service industries they are engaged in and the locations of places of business is stored in the register. Data on the state of health or disability related to work ability may be stored if the processing of this data is essential for the data to be taken into consideration in the manner referred to in section 99, subsection 1.

Notwithstanding the provisions on non-disclosure of data, the employment authority has the right to obtain data necessary for the register referred to in subsection 1 not only from the data subject but also from the population and pension security registers and from the registers of the National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health on persons working in the field of medical care and healthcare. In addition, notwithstanding non-disclosure provisions, the employment authority has

the right to obtain from other authorities data necessary for the appropriate implementation of the work obligation on the significance of companies or other corporate entities for national defence or for the securing of the continuity of the national economy.

Notwithstanding the provisions on non-disclosure of data, data on persons referred to in section 95, subsection 2 may be disclosed from the work obligation register to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the regional state administrative agencies for the purpose of planning and organising the work obligation referred to in section 95, subsection 2.

The data shall be removed from the work obligation register six months after the application of part II of this Act has ended. The data to be removed shall be archived. The provisions of the Archives Act (831/1994) and the provisions and regulations issued under it apply to archives management functions and documents to be archived.

Chapter 15

Organising administration in emergency conditions

Section 104 (706/2022)

Relocation of government agencies, public bodies and personnel

To perform administrative duties in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the Government may decide to temporarily relocate an agency, public body or unincorporated state enterprise subordinate to it to another locality.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act on Public Officials in Central Government, a ministry may, by its decision, in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, oblige a central government employee to temporarily attend to another public office or to perform other duties. However, the Ministry of Finance decides on the transfer of a central government employee from one administrative branch to another. In such a case, the Ministry of Finance shall consult the relevant ministries before making the transfer decision.

Section 105

Guidance and direction of central government information management

In emergency conditions, the Ministry of Finance may issue regulations on the organisation of central government information management, data processing, electronic services, telecommunications and information security.

However, the operational information systems of the Finnish Defence Forces, the Border Guard, the police, the rescue authorities and the emergency response centres do not fall under the guidance and direction of the Ministry of Finance.

Section 106

Communications of administrative authorities in emergency conditions

To ensure access to information for the population and to coordinate communications between the authorities in emergency conditions, the responsibility for the immediate management of government communications lies with the Prime Minister's Office. If necessary, a State Communications Centre may be established by government decree.

The Prime Minister's Office and the State Communications Centre may issue regulations to government authorities concerning the contents of communications.

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Prime Minister's Office and the State Communications Centre may oblige a central government authority, an authority of a wellbeing services county, a joint county authority for wellbeing services or a municipal authority to publish a message with a specific content or prohibit the publication of a message with a specific content. (631/2022)

Section 107

Resolving questions of competence

In emergency conditions, the Government shall, on the proposal of the Prime Minister, resolve a disagreement between administrative branches concerning a question of which central government authority or other unit is competent to consider a given matter. Ministries shall resolve any such disagreements within their administrative branch.

In emergency conditions, the Government and each ministry within its administrative branch may also decide which central government authority shall attend to a matter or task that is important for the implementation of the purpose of this Act, when the matter or task relates to the area of responsibility of more than one unit or when there are no specific provisions on the matter or task in question.

Section 108

Municipal government

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 54, subsection 4 of the Municipalities Act (365/1995), a municipal council may be convened immediately in emergency conditions. The municipal council has a quorum when more than half of the municipal councillors are present.

If the municipal council cannot be convened with a quorum present and there are serious grounds for immediate decision-making, the municipal executive has the right to decide on matters concerning the organisation of municipal government, rules of procedure or administrative regulations, delegation of powers, the budget and taxes, and any other matters to be decided by the municipal council under the law.

The municipal executive shall refer the decisions referred to in subsection 2 to the municipal council for decision as soon as possible. The decision of the municipal executive shall remain in force until the municipal council has decided on the matter.

The provisions of this section on municipalities also apply to joint municipal authorities.

Municipalities Act 365/1995 was repealed by Act 410/2015.

Section 108a (631/2022)

County government

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 99, subsection 4 of the Act on Wellbeing Services Counties (611/2021), a county council may be convened immediately in emergency conditions. The county council has a quorum when more than half of the county councillors are present.

If the county council cannot be convened with a quorum present and there are serious grounds for immediate decision-making, the county executive has the right to decide on matters concerning

the organisation of government, administrative regulations, delegation of powers, the budget, and any other matters to be decided by the county council under the law.

The county executive shall refer the decisions referred to in subsection 2 to the county council for decision as soon as possible. The decision of the county executive shall remain in force until the county council has decided on the matter.

The provisions of this section on wellbeing services counties also apply to joint county authorities for wellbeing services.

Section 109 (706/2022)

Education and training

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6, the Ministry of Education and Culture may, for a maximum of three months at a time, order that teaching and other activities referred to in the Basic Education Act (628/1998), the Act on General Upper Secondary Education (714/2018), the Act on the European School of Helsinki (1463/2007), the Act on Vocational Education and Training (531/2017), the Act on Preparatory Education for Education and Training to Complete a Qualification (1215/2020), the Act on Liberal Adult Education (632/1998), the Act on Basic Education in the Arts (633/1998), the Universities of Applied Sciences Act (932/2014) and the Universities Act (558/2009) be suspended or relocated to another locality, if this is essential due to the relocation of the population or restrictions on movement or stay, or to otherwise protect the population. If the population of a given area is relocated under section 121, it may be provided by government decree that pre-primary education and primary and lower secondary education shall temporarily be provided to the relocated pupils by the municipality to which the pupils have been relocated instead of the municipality in which the pupils reside.

(708/2022)

To secure the essential education and training services in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6, the obligation to organise teaching or other activities and to provide meal, transport and accommodation benefits, provided by law or imposed on the organiser of the activities referred to in subsection 1, may be restricted as further specified by government decree. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education and Culture may, notwithstanding section 4, subsection 1 of the Act on the Matriculation Examination (502/2019), postpone the organisation of tests for the matriculation examination by a maximum of six months at a time.

The effects of the measures referred to in subsections 1 and 2 on the costs of the activities may be taken into account in the granting of central government transfers to municipalities and discretionary government grants in the education sector, as further specified by government decree.

Chapter 16

Military defence readiness

Section 110

Obligation to hand over goods

To increase or maintain military defence readiness in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Finnish Defence Forces may, by its decision, oblige everyone to hand over goods that are essential for the accommodation of troops, fortification or security of energy supply, or other items essential for increasing and maintaining defence readiness to the possession of the Finnish Defence Forces.

Section 111

Obligation to provide services

To increase or maintain military defence readiness in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Finnish Defence Forces may, by its decision, oblige companies, corporate entities, institutions, self-employed persons and traders to provide the Finnish Defence Forces with provisioning, accommodation, repair, maintenance, construction and other equivalent services.

Further provisions on the procedure to be applied in the provision of these services are issued by decree of the Ministry of Defence.

Section 112

Obligation to hand over vehicles, vessels and aircraft

To increase or maintain military defence readiness in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Finnish Defence Forces may, by its decision, oblige:

- 1) the owner or holder of a motor vehicle or towed vehicle to hand over possession of the motor vehicle or towed vehicle owned or possessed by them to the Finnish Defence Forces;
- 2) the owner, holder or operator of an aircraft to hand over possession of the aircraft that is owned, possessed or used by them to the Finnish Defence Forces;
- 3) the owner or holder of a motor boat to hand over possession of the motor boat owned or possessed by them to the Finnish Defence Forces;
- 4) the owner or charterer of a vessel or a person exercising effective control in matters relating to the operation of a vessel to hand over possession of the vessel to the Finnish Defence Forces.

Section 113

Obligation to hand over possession of areas and premises

To increase or maintain military defence readiness in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the owner or holder of a land or water area, building, room or storage space shall hand over possession of the land or water area, building, room or storage space owned or possessed by them to the Finnish Defence Forces or the Ministry of Transport and Communications. A decision to hand over possession to the Finnish Defence Forces is made by the Finnish Defence Forces and a decision to hand over possession to the Ministry of Transport and Communications is made by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Provisions on the municipalities in which these powers may be exercised are issued by government decree.

Possession of a building or apartment used for permanent housing shall only be handed over if there are very serious military reasons for this.

In the areas and premises referred to in subsection 1, the Finnish Defence Forces has the right to immediately take the measures necessary to build storage facilities, fortifications, roads and other defence facilities and to maintain readiness.

Section 114

Implementing the obligations to hand over possession

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, special boards may be established in the Finnish Defence Forces for the purpose of implementing the obligations to hand over possession referred to in this chapter. Provisions on the composition of these boards are issued by government decree.

Further provisions on the procedure and decision-making in connection with the implementation of the obligations are issued by decree of the Ministry of Defence.

Section 115

Restrictions on movement and stay

For military reasons or to protect bystanders from danger in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, stay and movement in a certain area or facility may be prohibited or restricted by decree of the Ministry of Defence.

Chapter 17

Civil defence and evacuation

Section 116 (706/2022)

Civil defence obligation

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 6, every person living in Finland who has a municipality of residence in Finland under the Municipality of Residence Act and who has reached 18 but not 68 years of age is obliged to carry out tasks relating to firefighting, rescue, first aid, maintenance, clearing and cleaning as well as the management and special tasks of the civil defence organisation, emergency response centre tasks, or other comparable tasks essential for the protection of the population.

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 4 and 6, an order to carry out civil defence tasks may be issued for a maximum of two weeks at a time, and it may be renewed once. The restrictions referred to in section 99 are taken into account in the implementation of the civil defence obligation. Section 101 applies to work carried out on the basis of the civil defence

obligation. Further provisions on the fulfilment of the civil defence obligation are issued by government decree.

Separate provisions are issued on the register of preparedness tasks within civil defence.

Section 117

Obligation to hand over goods needed in rescue services

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the rescue authority may, for the purpose of civil defence, issue a decision obliging everyone to hand over to the rescue authority rescue, firefighting, clearing and first aid equipment, or other equivalent goods essential for providing rescue services.

Section 118 (706/2022)

Restrictions on movement and stay to protect the population

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6, the right to stay and move in a certain locality or area may be temporarily prohibited or restricted by government decree for a maximum of three months at a time if this is essential for averting a serious danger to the life or health of people.

Section 119

Obligation to hand over possession of areas and premises needed for civil defence

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the rescue authority may, for the purposes of civil defence, issue a decision obliging the owner or holder of a land or water area to hand over possession of their property including buildings and other room and storage spaces to the rescue authority.

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the rescue authority may issue a decision obliging a property owner or holder to build and arrange temporary civil defence shelters to protect the population.

Provisions on the municipalities in which the powers referred to in subsection 1 may be exercised and the shelters referred to in subsection 2 shall be built are issued by government decree.

Further provisions on the structure of the temporary civil defence shelters referred to in subsection 2 are issued by government decree and further provisions on the technical details are issued by decree of the Ministry of the Interior.

Section 120

Special arrangements for rescue services and civil defence

To protect the population and enhance the management of civil defence in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the rescue authorities, wellbeing services counties and municipalities shall establish command centres as well as civil defence formations for tasks relating to firefighting, rescue, first aid, maintenance, clearing and cleaning, or for other comparable tasks essential for the protection of the population. (631/2022)

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Ministry of the Interior may temporarily oblige, by its decision, authorities performing rescue services duties to carry out other duties and tasks and, by its decision, change the chain of command and subordinate relations of the rescue authorities referred to in the Rescue Act (379/2011) and the chain of command and subordinate relations of the command centres and civil defence formations referred to in subsection 1 if this is essential for safeguarding the provision of rescue services.

Section 121

Mandatory evacuations

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the population or part of the population of a certain area shall move elsewhere if this is essential for the safety of the population. The Government decides which areas and which part of the population are affected by the mandatory evacuation. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the overall management of the mandatory evacuation.

Section 122

Arranging support for the evacuated population

To implement the arrangements referred to in section 121, a municipality may issue a decision obliging a private individual, company, corporate entity or institution to hand over property

essential for the accommodation, provisioning and other support of the evacuated population as well as rooms for the temporary accommodation of the evacuated population.

Chapter 17a (706/2022)

Maintenance of border security and public order and security

Section 122a (706/2022)

Obligation of a transport service provider to carry out transport services

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraph 6, a transport service provider referred to in the Act on Transport Services (320/2017) is obliged to carry out transport services essential for the maintenance of border security or public order and security. The Ministry of Transport and Communications decides on the provision of transport services on the proposal of the police, the Border Guard or the Finnish Immigration Service.

Section 122b (706/2022)

Obligation to hand over the right to use buildings and apartments

To ensure sufficient facilities necessary for the provision of reception services in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraph 6, the Finnish Immigration Service may issue a decision obliging the owner or holder of a building or apartment suitable for shared accommodation of at least 30 persons to hand over the building or apartment for use by the Finnish Immigration Service. Provisions on the municipalities in which the powers may be exercised are issued by government decree.

The obligation laid down in subsection 1 does not apply to an apartment or a part of a building used for permanent housing. The obligation shall not cause unreasonable harm to the owner or holder of the building or apartment.

Section 122c (706/2022)

Restrictions on movement and stay to maintain public order and security

In the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, paragraph 6, the right to stay and move in a certain locality or part of it may be temporarily prohibited or restricted by government decree for a maximum of two weeks at a time, insofar as this is essential for preventing a threat or bringing a

situation under control that is posing a particularly serious and large-scale threat to public order or security.

The police shall monitor compliance with the restrictions.

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Chapter 18

Implementation

Section 123

Coordination of importance determinations

In emergency conditions, coordinating provisions on the determination of the order of priority, urgency and other importance of the measures necessary to implement the purpose of this Act may be issued by government decree.

Section 124

Public authorities' right of inspection and right of access to information

In emergency conditions, the authority responsible for the implementation of this Act has the right to carry out inspections to monitor compliance with this Act or statutes issued under this Act and to obtain, notwithstanding non-disclosure provisions, information that is essential for carrying out the inspection. For the purposes of an inspection, a party carrying out the inspection has the right to access places that are not covered by the right to domestic privacy.

Section 125

Executive assistance

The police shall provide the authorities responsible for the implementation of this Act with any executive assistance that is necessary for the implementation of this Act and the provisions and regulations issued under it.

Section 126 (1188/2022)

Obligation to publish information

Publishers and broadcasters are obliged to publish or broadcast, free of charge, information that concerns the application of or compliance with this Act and that shall, to achieve the purpose of this Act, be quickly brought to the attention of the entire population or residents in a certain area, when the information is provided by any the following bodies: the Government, a ministry, a regional state administrative agency, a centre for economic development, transport and the environment, a county executive, a municipal executive, the police, the Border Guard, or a military or rescue authority. Such information shall be published as such, without delay, in the periodical, online publication or programme in question.

Section 127

Restriction concerning the obligation to hand over stockpiles

When exercising the powers laid down in this Act, restrictions shall not, without a compelling reason, by decisions on rationing or decisions imposing an obligation to hand over possession, be placed on the right of a professional transport operator or primary producer in farming to possess fuel and lubricants, the right of a property owner or holder to possess fuel necessary for heating, or the right of a private person or the owner or holder of a civil defence shelter to possess goods essential for the livelihood of the population that have been stored in advance for the purpose of being used in emergency conditions for the transport operations, primary production in farming, heating or household purposes of the stockpile owner or for the support of persons in the civil defence shelter.

Chapter 19

Compensations and legal protection

Section 128 (706/2022)

Compensation for transfer of ownership or right of use

If a person has suffered damage due to a measure taken under section 33, 34, 44, 45, 60–63, 77 or 78, section 79, subsection 3 or 4, sections 83–87, sections 110–113 or section 117, 119, 122, 122a or 122b that is not compensated for under another act, full damages shall be paid to the person from state funds for the damage.

If, taking into consideration the financial and other circumstances of the party suffering damage, the damage is deemed to be of minor significance, or if this is essential due to the large extent of the damage or reasons related to central government finances or the national economy, reasonable damages shall be paid. However, when exercising the powers referred to in section 45 in the emergency conditions referred to in section 3, subsection 3, full damages shall always be paid.

Provisions on the procedure to be complied with when paying damages are issued by government decree.

Section 129

Compensation for occupational accidents and diseases

Compensation for an occupational accident that has occurred in the course of a duty or an occupational disease that has resulted from a duty performed based on an order issued under this Act shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Accidents Insurance Act (608/1948), unless a higher compensation is applicable under another act or agreement.

The Employment Accidents Insurance Act (608/1948) was repealed by the Workers' Compensation Act 459/2015.

Section 130 (238/2023)

Request for review

Provisions on requesting a judicial review by an administrative court are laid down in the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act (808/2019).

An administrative decision shall, however, be complied with immediately regardless of any request for a review, unless otherwise ordered by the administrative court.

Section 131 (875/2020)

Request for administrative review of a decision on rationing of liquid fuels in road transport

An administrative review of a decision made by a transport fuel unit of a police department under section 71, subsection 3 may be requested within 14 days of the service of the decision. In other respects, the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act apply to the request for an administrative review. Provisions on requesting a judicial review by an administrative court are laid down in the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act. The decision issued by an administrative court in the matter is ineligible for review by appeal.

Section 131a (706/2022)

Recovery of support granted to safeguard solvency and livelihood

The support referred to in section 57a shall be recovered. The authority that granted the support issues a decision on the recovery. However, recovery may be waived in full or in part if this is deemed reasonable and if the payment of the support did not result from deceitful conduct on the part of the beneficiary or their representative, or if the amount paid was small. Recovery may also be waived in full after the issuing of a recovery decision if it is no longer appropriate to continue recovery in view of the financial situation of the beneficiary or if continued recovery would result in unreasonable expenses in relation to the unrecovered amount. Recovery shall be waived if this would lead to a need for social assistance.

A review of a recovery decision may be requested as provided in section 130. A final decision concerning recovery may be enforced in the same manner as a final judgment.

The support may also be recovered by deducting it from the amount of benefits referred to in section 56, subsection 1 payable later for the same period. The recovery of the support paid to safeguard livelihood under in section 57a by deducting it from the amount of benefits referred to in section 56, subsection 1 payable later for the same period is governed by the provisions on the recovery of the benefit in question by set-off.

Chapter 20

Penal provisions

Section 132

Reference to the Criminal Code

The punishments for a regulation offence, an aggravated regulation offence and a petty regulation offence are laid down in chapter 46, sections 1–3 of the Criminal Code (39/1889).

Section 133 (706/2022)

Violation of the Emergency Powers Act

A person who intentionally or through negligence

1) fails to comply with the obligation concerning the compulsory employment placement laid down in section 91, the obligation concerning the termination of employment laid down in section 94 or the obligation concerning the terms and conditions of an order-based employment relationship laid down in section 101, subsection 1,

2) neglects the fulfilment of the obligation to work imposed under section 95 or the civil defence obligation imposed under section 116 or neglects the relocation obligation laid down in section 104,

3) neglects the fulfilment of the obligation to hand over possession, right of use or control or the obligation to grant access rights imposed under section 45, 63, 78, 86, 110, 112, 113, 117, 119, 122 or 122b or the obligation to provide services imposed under section 111 or 122a, or

4) violates a prohibition of or restriction on movement or stay issued under section 115, 118 or 122c,

shall, unless a more severe punishment for the act is provided elsewhere by law, be sentenced for *a violation of the Emergency Powers Act* to a fine.

Chapter 21

Transitional provisions and entry into force

Section 134

Entry into force

This Act enters into force on 1 March 2012.

This Act repeals the Emergency Powers Act (1080/1991).

Section 135

Transitional provision

If the Emergency Powers Act repealed by this Act is referred to elsewhere in the law, the reference shall be deemed a reference to this Act.