

Followed up to SDK 158/2021.

29.12.2011 / 1552

Emergency preparedness law

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In accordance with the decision of Parliament, which has been made in the manner prescribed in Article 73 of the Constitution, it is provided:

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1

Purpose, scope and general principles of the law

§ 1

The purpose of the law

The purpose of this Act is to protect the population in exceptional circumstances and to safeguard its livelihood and economic life, to uphold the rule of law, fundamental and human rights, and to safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of the kingdom.

§ 2

Scope of application

This law provides for the powers of public authorities during exceptional circumstances. In addition, the law provides for the authorities to prepare for exceptional circumstances.

§ 3

Definition of exceptional circumstances

Exceptions under this Act are:

- 1) an armed attack on Finland or an attack of comparable gravity and its immediate aftermath;
- 2) a significant threat of an armed or serious attack on Finland, the effects of which require the immediate introduction of powers under this Act;
- 3) a particularly serious event or threat to the livelihood of the population or to the foundations of the economic life of the country, as a result of which the functions necessary for the functioning of society are substantially endangered;
- 4) a particularly serious major accident and its immediate aftermath; mixed
- 5) a very widespread dangerous infectious disease with a particularly serious major accident.

§ 4

Principles of the exercise of powers

Authorities may, in exceptional circumstances, be entitled to exercise only such powers as are necessary and proportionate to achieve the purpose provided for in section 1. Powers may be exercised only in such a way as is

necessary to achieve the purpose of the law and is proportionate to the aim pursued by the exercise of the power.

The powers under this Act may be exercised only if the situation cannot be controlled by the regular powers of the authorities.

§ 5

Relationship with international obligations

In applying this Act, Finland's international obligations and generally recognized rules of international law must be observed.

The Contracting States to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (SopS 8/1976) shall be notified of the commencement and termination of the application of Part II of this Law in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Article 3 (1) and (2) through the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall be notified of the entry into force of Part II of the Act in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Article 3 (1) and (2) and of its termination in accordance with Article 15 (3) of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (SopS 19/1990).

Chapter 2

Decision on the introduction of powers

§ 6

Regulation on the exercise of powers

If the Government, in co-operation with the President of the Republic, finds that exceptional circumstances exist in the country, a Government Decree (*Implementing Decree*) may provide for the application of the provisions of Part II. Such a regulation may be issued for a limited period, not exceeding six months.

The Implementing Regulation shall state to what extent the powers under this Act may be applied and the territorial scope of the powers if they are not made applicable throughout the national territory.

The introduction decree must be submitted to Parliament immediately. Parliament shall decide whether the decree may remain in force or whether it shall be repealed in whole or in part and whether it shall remain in force for the prescribed period or for a shorter period. If the implementing regulation has not been submitted to Parliament within a week of its adoption, the regulation will lapse.

Once the Parliament has made the decision referred to in subsection 3, the provisions mentioned in the Implementing Decree may be applied to the extent that the Parliament has not decided that the Decree must be repealed.

§ 7

Regulation on the exercise of powers in cases of urgency

If it is not possible to follow the procedure provided for in section 6, subsections 3 and 4 without significantly endangering the achievement of the purpose of the law, a Government decree may provide that the provisions on jurisdiction in Part II may be applied immediately.

Such a decree may be issued for a maximum of three months and must be immediately submitted to Parliament. If the decree has not been submitted to Parliament within one week of its adoption, the decree expires. The decree must be repealed in part or in full if Parliament so decides.

§ 8

Decision to extend the exercise of powers

If the exceptional circumstances persist, a Government decree may provide for the continuation of the provisions of Part II (*extension decree*). Such a regulation may be issued for a limited period, not exceeding six months at a time.

The extension decree must be submitted to Parliament immediately. Parliament decides whether the decree may remain in force or whether it must be repealed in whole or in part.

§ 9

Application of the extension Regulation

Once the Parliament has made the decision referred to in section 8 (2), the provisions of this Act mentioned in the extension decree may be applied to the extent that the Parliament has not decided that the decree must be repealed in whole or in part.

If Parliament has not made a decision on the extension decree before the provisions cease to apply in accordance with the regulation in force, even though the extension decree has been submitted to Parliament at least two weeks before that date, all provisions of this Act mentioned in the extension decree may apply. After the Parliament has decided on the decree, what is provided in subsection 1 applies.

§ 10

Follow - up inspection

Decrees of the Council of State and the Ministry issued pursuant to the provisions of Part II of this Act shall be immediately submitted to Parliament. Parliament decides whether the regulations should be repealed.

§ 11

Termination of jurisdiction

At the end of the exceptional circumstances, the current enabling regulation or extension regulation must be repealed.

If the conditions for the application of a provision of Part II cease to apply, the Regulation introducing or extending it shall be amended accordingly.

When repealing or amending a regulation on the introduction or extension pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of Part II of the Act, the conditions for the application of which have ceased to exist, shall at the same time be repealed.

Chapter 3

Preparedness

§ 12

Duty of precaution

The Government, state administrative authorities, state independent public institutions, other state authorities and state-owned enterprises, as well as municipalities, associations of municipalities and other associations of municipalities, must prepare for the best possible performance of their duties even in exceptional circumstances through contingency plans and contingency plans.

§ 13

Preparedness management, control and coordination

Preparedness is led and supervised by the Government and each ministry in its area of responsibility. Each ministry coordinates preparedness in its own industry. The coordination of preparations in the Council of State is regulated separately.

PART II

POWERS IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Chapter 4

Securing financial markets and insurance

§ 14

Definitions of financial markets

For the purposes of this Chapter:

1) *Resident in Finland* :

(a) a natural person domiciled here;

(b) a foreign branch located here; mixed

(c) any legal person, whether governed by public or by private law, with its registered office; however, not the Finnish state;

2) a natural person *residing abroad* and a legal person in public or private law who is not domiciled in Finland and a Finnish branch located abroad;

3) *means of payment means* a banknote, a coin commonly used in a payment transaction, electronic money, a bank draft, a check and any other similar payment order;

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

5) *arvopaperilla* arvopaperimarkkina-laissa (495/1989) tarkoitettua arvopaperia ja arvo-osuusjärjestelmästä annetussa laissa (826/1991) tarkoitettua arvo-osuutta sekä kaupankäynnistä vakioituilla optioilla ja termiineillä annetun lain (772/1988) 1 luvun 2 §:ssä tarkoitettua vakioitua johdannaissopimusta ja siihen rinnastettavaa johdannaissopimusta;

6) *ulkomaisella arvopaperilla* arvopaperia, joka on ulkomailla asuvan liikkeeseen laskema, ja tällaiseen arvopaperiin kohdistuvaa oikeutta;

7) *saamistodisteella* velkakirjaa, vekseliä, talletustodistusta, pankkikirjaa ja muuta niihin rinnastettavaa sitoumusasiakirjaa.

For the purposes of this Chapter, the Nordic Investment Bank and any other international financial or other institution domiciled in Finland shall be deemed to be resident abroad. (29.12.2016 / 1482).

Securities Market Act 495/1989 has been repealed by Securities Market Act 746/2012 . L of the book-entry system 826/1991 has been repealed by L 749/2012 , cf. L on book-entry system and clearing activities 348/2017 . L on trading in standardized options and forwards 772/1988 has been repealed in L on trading in financial instruments 748/2012 , cf. L on trading in financial instruments 1070/2017 .

§ 15

Actions on financial and payment instruments

In order to safeguard the country's foreign exchange reserves and the state's liquidity in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Article 3 (1) and (2):

1) securities, means of payment and certificates of receivables may be exported and imported only with the permission of the Bank of Finland;

2) a resident of Finland is obliged to hand over or transfer to the Bank of Finland, for consideration, foreign payment instruments owned or held by the Bank of Finland, payment instruments denominated in Finnish currency abroad, foreign securities and receivables from a resident abroad (*repatriation obligation*);

3) actions that change or may change the amount or quality of foreign payment instruments, securities or receivables from a resident of Finland owned by a resident of Finland, and actions between a resident of Finland and a non-resident that change or may change the amount of assets or liabilities of a resident of Finland or quality are permitted only with the permission of the Bank of Finland.

The repatriation referred to in subsection 1 (2) shall be effected within the time limit prescribed by a Government decree after the entry into force of the decree or when the person subject to repatriation has taken possession or ownership of the payment instruments, securities and receivables to be repatriated after the decree enters into force. It cannot be repatriated to a Finnish bank's branch abroad or to a foreign bank's branch in Finland.

Compensation in Finnish currency shall be paid to the deportee for the repatriation obligation referred to in subsection 1 (2) above. The compensation is paid at the exchange rate applied by the Bank of Finland in its currency exchange at the time of transfer.

§ 16

Exceptions to the export ban, the repatriation obligation and the ban on foreign exchange transactions with non-residents

The Bank of Finland may grant an export permit referred to in section 15 (1), an exemption from the repatriation obligation or a prohibition on performing a foreign exchange transaction with a non-resident if it is necessary to perform:

- 1) in exceptional circumstances, expenditure on imports necessary for the livelihood of the population and the economic life of the country;
- 2) necessary expenditure abroad based on a law, contract or commitment of a public entity;
- 3) a necessary foreign exchange transaction arising from securing the liquidity of a company operating in Finland or for another special reason;
- 4) in exceptional circumstances, expenditure on production abroad that is necessary for Finland;
- 5) necessary expenses arising from the preservation of assets abroad in Finnish ownership.

The Bank of Finland may also grant the permit or exemption referred to in section 15 (1) if it is necessary for granting a loan or security to or from a non-resident or for acquiring or transferring foreign securities or receivables from a non-resident.

§ 17

Restrictions on the receipt of funds, lending and investment activities

In order to secure the livelihood of the population, the liquidity of the state or the necessary economic activity in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3:

- 1) credit and financial institutions, insurance and pension institutions and investment firms may charge interest and other compensation in their lending so that the interest rate or other compensation does not exceed or fall below the amount provided by a Government decree;
- 2) edellä 1 kohdassa tarkoitettut yhteisöt saavat myöntää luottoja ja antaa luotonantoon liittyviä takauksia tai niihin verrattavia sitoumuksia vain niihin tarkoituksiin, niille luotonhakijaryhmille sekä sellaisilla ehdoilla ja sellaisia hakijakohtaisia enimmäismääriä kuin valtioneuvoston asetuksella tarkemmin säädetään;
- 3) talletuksia, asiakasvaratileille vastaanotettuja varoja, jäsensijoituksia tai muita takaisinmaksettavia varoja koskevien sopimusehtojen estämättä on noudatettava valtioneuvoston asetuksella tarkemmin säädettäviä varojen nostoa koskevia nostettavaa määrää, nostojen ajoitusta ja nostokertoja koskevia ehtoja;
- 4) sen estämättä, mitä muualla laissa säädetään, luotto- ja rahoituslaitokset, vakuutus- ja eläkelaitokset, sijoituspalveluyritykset ja rahastoyhtiöt eivät saa vähimmäisvarantovelvoitteisiin perustuvia sijoituksiaan lukuun ottamatta sijoittaa muihin kohteisiin, muunlaisia määriä eivätkä muina ajankohtina kuin valtioneuvoston asetuksella tarkemmin säädetään.

Jos 1 momentin 4 kohdan mukaiset toimet osoittautuvat riittämättömiksi valtion maksuvalmiuden turvaamiseksi, kohdassa tarkoitettut yhteisöt ovat velvollisia sijoittamaan valtion liikkeeseen laskemiin velkasitoumuksiin sen mukaan kuin valtioneuvoston asetuksella tarkemmin säädetään.

Suomen Pankki ja Finanssivalvonta huolehtivat omilla toimialoillaan 1 ja 2 momentin nojalla annettujen asetusten täytäntöönpanosta.

18 §

Indeksiehdon käyttö

Hintavakauden turvaamiseksi indeksiehdon tai muun sidonnaisuuden ottaminen sopimukseen ja sopimukseen jo otetun tällaisen ehdon käyttö on kielletty 3 §:n 1–3 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa. Kielletyistä indeksiehdoista ja sidonnaisuuksista säädetään tarkemmin valtioneuvoston asetuksella.

Valtioneuvoston 1 momentin nojalla antaman asetuksen vastainen indeksiehto on mitätön. Jos ehdon mitättömyys johtaisi kohtuuttomuuteen, ehto voidaan kokonaan tai osaksi ottaa huomioon tai sopimusta voidaan muulla tavoin sovitella siten kuin varallisuusoikeudellisista oikeustoimista annetun lain (228/1929) 36 §:ssä säädetään.

19 §

Arvopaperitoiminnan rajoittaminen

In order to safeguard the liquidity of the state, the economic activity necessary for the fundamentals of the economic life of the country or the smooth operation of the securities or insurance markets in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3:

- 1) securities may be issued with a limited common monetary value, quality or type or only for a specific purpose only in accordance with the provisions of the Government Decree;
- 2) only securities regulated separately by a Government decree may be traded on a stock exchange or other marketplaces;
- 3) securities trading clearing activities and the activities of the Central Securities Depository may be conducted only in a manner provided by a Government decree which does not endanger the operation of clearing systems or book-entry systems or pose a serious threat to the functioning of financial markets or investors' statutory interests;
- 4) only unit-linked life insurance policies provided for by a Government decree may be granted.

The Financial Supervision Authority shall ensure the implementation of regulations issued pursuant to subsection 1.

§ 20

Restriction of payment transactions

In order to ensure the smooth operation of a payment transaction and its clearing systems, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) to (3), account transfers may not be made more quantitatively, higher or lower in value or quality or type than specified in a Government decree. Instead of the deadlines provided elsewhere by law or otherwise binding for the execution of an account transfer, longer deadlines than those provided for by a Government decree apply.

The use of payment methods that are vulnerable to harassment is prohibited. Payment methods that are vulnerable to disturbance are defined by a Government decree.

The Bank of Finland and the Financial Supervisory Authority shall ensure the implementation of regulations issued pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 in their respective divisions.

§ 21**Exceptions to solvency requirements**

In order to ensure the stable operation of the financial and insurance markets in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, credit institutions, investment firms and insurance and pension institutions are subject to a lower solvency requirement than the statutory Government decree.

The Financial Supervision Authority shall ensure the implementation of regulations issued pursuant to subsection 1.

§ 22**Exceptions to the requirements for compensation funds**

In order to safeguard the stable operation of the financial markets, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Article 3 (1) to (3):

- 1) a Government decree provides for an exception to the statutory obligation to increase the deposit protection fund, investor compensation fund, registration fund or clearing fund if, in exceptional circumstances, the increase of the fund must be considered an unreasonable financial burden on credit institutions, investment firms or other fund members;
- 2) the obligation to pay compensation from the resources of the fund within a specified period shall be postponed in a manner to be specified by a Government decree if it is not possible to pay compensation within the specified period due to exceptional circumstances.

The Financial Supervision Authority shall ensure the implementation of regulations issued pursuant to subsection 1.

§ 23**Exceptions for bankruptcy, liquidation, accounting and financial statements**

In order to ensure the stable operation of the financial and insurance markets, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, a Government decree may provide for exemptions from the law for credit and financial institutions, investment firms, management companies, stock exchanges, central securities depositories and insurance companies:

- 1) the conditions for bankruptcy and liquidation and the bankruptcy and liquidation proceedings;
- 2) the obligation to prepare an action plan or other reorganization plan aimed at reorganizing the activities, the requirements concerning the content of such plan and other procedures to be followed in reorganization;
- 3) the requirements concerning the recording of business transactions, the valuation of assets, the time of preparation of the financial statements, the time of registration and publication, as well as the requirements concerning the preparation, time of preparation and publication of the interim report.

In addition, a Government decree may provide for exceptions from the requirements to consolidate subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in the consolidated financial statements.

Pursuant to subsection 1 (1), only such exceptions may be provided by a Government decree as are necessary to prevent the endangerment of the activities of the entities mentioned in the subsection.

The Financial Supervision Authority shall ensure the implementation of regulations issued pursuant to subsections 1 and 2.

§ 24**Exceptions to the requirements for pension liabilities and technical provisions and their coverage**

In order to ensure the stable operation of the insurance market, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) to (3), a Government decree may provide for exceptions to the statutory requirements for calculating or covering pension liabilities or technical provisions if such exceptions are necessary to prevent significant risks to insurance or pension institutions.

The Financial Supervision Authority shall ensure the implementation of regulations issued pursuant to subsection 1.

§ 25

Exceptions to the terms of life and non-life insurance contracts

In order to safeguard the stable functioning of the insurance market, the livelihood of the population or the foundations of the country's economy in exceptional circumstances:

- 1) the insurer may pay the insurance indemnity or other benefit payable from the insurance at a reduced rate or suspend the payment of the benefit altogether;
- 2) the policyholder may pay the insurance premium at a reduced rate or suspend the payment of the insurance premium altogether;
- 3) the insurer may terminate the insurance contract necessary for the subsistence of the population or the continuity of the economic life of the country only on such grounds as may be considered acceptable, taking into account the special risks posed to the insurance business by the exceptional circumstances and the policyholders' need for protection;
- 4) the insurer or the policyholder may not invoke a term of the insurance contract, the observance of which in exceptional circumstances may be considered unreasonable taking into account the financial situation of the insurer and the policyholder, the insured's necessary subsistence, equal treatment of policyholders and insured or other special circumstances;
- 5) the insurer has the right to charge an additional premium for the insurance referred to in paragraph 3 and, when the insurer's right to invoke the term of the insurance contract is restricted, for the insurance referred to in paragraph 4 in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the Financial Supervisory Authority.

The Government Decree lays down more detailed provisions in subsection 1:

- 1) the maximum amount of the reduction referred to in paragraph 1, the maximum period for which payment is deferred and the payment of the missing amount, together with interest, to the person entitled thereto;
- 2) the reduction and deferral of the insurance premium referred to in subsection (2);
- 3) the acceptable grounds for termination in accordance with paragraph 3;
- 4) the terms of the insurance contracts referred to in paragraph 4, on which recourse is limited.

§ 26

Prohibition of reorganization and transfer of registered office

In exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the Financial Supervision Authority may, in addition to what is provided elsewhere in the law, prohibit a merger, division, transfer of domicile or transfer of business, insurance portfolio or insurance business if such a measure could seriously jeopardize the functioning of financial or insurance markets or livelihoods. or the fundamentals of the country's economy.

§ 27

Opinion of the European Central Bank

An implementing regulation concerning the powers provided for in Article 15 or 17, Article 19 (1) (3) or Article 20 or 21 concerning the tasks conferred on the European System of Central Banks by the Treaty establishing the European Community or the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and the European Central Bank may be adopted only: unless the European Central Bank and the Bank of Finland, when acting in the capacity of the European System of Central Banks as part of the European System of Central Banks, are able to function in exceptional circumstances. Before adopting a regulation, the Government shall request the opinion of the European Central Bank under the urgent procedure.

Chapter 5

Ensuring the production and distribution of goods and energy supply

§ 28

Definitions of commodity production and distribution

For the purposes of this Chapter:

1) *maatilatalouden alkutuotannolla* maatalouden harjoittamisesta luopumisen tukemisesta annetussa laissa (612/2006) tarkoitettua maatilataloutta ja muuta yritystoimintaa sekä metsätaloutta, kalastusta ja kalanviljelyä;

2) *kulutushyödykkeellä* kuluttajansuojalain (38/1978) 1 luvun 3 §:ssä tarkoitettuja tavaroita, palveluksia sekä muita hyödykkeitä ja etuuksia;

3) *kuluttajalla* kuluttajansuojalain 1 luvun 4 §:ssä tarkoitettuja henkilöitä;

4) *elinkeinonharjoittajalla* luonnollista henkilöä tai oikeushenkilöä, joka pitää ammattimaisesti kaupan, myy tai muutoin vastiketta vastaan luovuttaa hyödykkeitä;

5) *säännöstelyllä* määrällisten rajoitusten asettamista hyödykkeiden vaihdantaan.

29 §

Valvonta- ja ilmoitusvelvollisuus

Väestön toimeentulon turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1–3 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa elinkeinonharjoittaja on velvollinen pyynnöstä ilmoittamaan työ- ja elinkeinoministeriölle, Kilpailu- ja kuluttajavirastolle sekä aluehallintovirastolle tiedot sellaisten päivittäistavara- ja palveluspiiriin kuuluvien kulutushyödykkeiden kysyntä- ja tarjontatilanteesta, joilla on huomattava merkitys väestön toimeentulolle ja kansanterveydelle. Lisäksi elinkeinonharjoittajan on pyydettyssä laajuudessa ilmoitettava hyödykkeen hinta tai hinnoitteluperuste ja niiden muutokset, jos se on hintavalvontaa varten välttämätöntä. (5.12.2018/1083).

The Government Decree stipulates in more detail the implementation of the notification procedure and defines the goods subject to the notification procedure.

§ 30

Targeting fuel regulation

In order to ensure the supply of fuel for the purposes necessary for the population's livelihood, military defense capability and the functioning of society, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) to (3), a Government decree stipulates the amount to reduce fuel consumption and transport, agriculture, energy production and industry.

§ 31

Guidance and regulation of primary agricultural production

In order to safeguard the operating conditions and food supply of an agricultural holding, a trader may, in exceptional circumstances, sell or otherwise transfer fertilizers, feed, pesticides and veterinary medicinal products regulated by a Government decree for the primary production of an agricultural holding only to an agricultural holding. In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3, fuel oil used in

the primary production of agricultural holdings may be sold or otherwise disposed of only against a purchase permit.

If, pursuant to subsection 1, the acquisition of a commodity used in primary production requires a purchase permit, the primary agricultural producer may use such commodity only for the production necessary to secure food production. The Government Decree lays down more detailed provisions on what kind of production is considered necessary in order to secure food production.

The municipal rural business authority issues a purchase permit. It shall take into account, in particular, the volume of the primary production of the primary agricultural producer.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry decides on fertilizers, pesticides and fuel oil used for forestry in the areas controlled by Metsähallitus.

§ 32

Retail regulation

In order to secure the livelihood of the population, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3, a trader may hand over consumer goods necessary for the livelihood of the population to the consumer only against a purchase permit. The regulated consumer goods and the procedure to be followed in the regulation are regulated by a Government decree.

The control and implementation of regulations is the responsibility of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the Regional State Administrative Agency and municipalities. Municipalities issue purchase permits, are responsible for the purchase permit administration in their area and provide information on the purchase permit procedure.

§ 33

Regulation of other trade

In order to safeguard the vital functions of society in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, a trader shall make available to another trader and public entities against a purchase permit a commodity marketed to them, to be specified in a Government decree.

The Government Decree regulates the regulated goods and the procedure to be followed in the regulation. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is responsible for the general regulation of trade referred to in this section and for the supervision of regulation. The Center for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment shall issue the purchase permits referred to in subsection 1 in its area of operation.

§ 34

Regulation of industrial production

In order to secure the production of goods necessary for the vital functions of society, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, a trader may use metals, alloys, chemicals, pharmaceutical raw materials, electronic components, agricultural products or energy products, necessary materials or commodities only as provided by a Government decree.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Center for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment are responsible for regulating and supervising industrial production.

§ 35

Regulation of foreign trade

In order to ensure the health care of the population, the maintenance of essential industrial production and the readiness of the defense, in exceptional circumstances, goods regulated on the basis of this Act may be exported only with the permission of the Government. A government decree may limit the permit requirement to only some of the regulated commodities.

If the authorization procedure referred to in subsection 1 is not a sufficient measure to ensure the health care of the population, the maintenance of essential industrial production and the readiness of the defense, the regulated goods referred to in subsection 1 may not be exported (*export ban*). A government decree can limit the export ban to only some of the regulated commodities.

In exceptional circumstances, in order to safeguard the health care of the population, maintain essential industrial production and defense capabilities, or prevent damage or market disruption to a particular industry, goods regulated under this Act may be imported only with the permission of the Government. A government decree may limit the permit requirement to only some of the regulated commodities.

If the authorization procedure referred to in subsection 3 is not a sufficient measure to safeguard the health care of the population, the maintenance of essential industrial production and defense capabilities, or to prevent damage or market disruption to a particular industry, the regulated goods referred to in subsection 3 may not be imported (*import ban*). A government decree can limit the import ban to only some of the regulated commodities.

§ 36

Restriction of electricity use

In order to safeguard the functioning of society, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, the Government may by decision restrict the use of electricity or completely prohibit the use of electricity for purposes other than those necessary for security of supply.

Compliance with the restriction or prohibition is monitored by the Energy Market Authority and the network operator referred to in the Electricity Market Act (386/1995) in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy .

Electricity Market Act 386/1995 has been repealed by Electricity Market Act 588/2013 . The Energy Market Authority has been transformed into the Energy Agency by Act L 870/2013 . L On the Energy Agency 870/2013 Pursuant to the entry into force of Section 8(3), what is provided elsewhere on the Energy Market Agency applies to the Energy Agency.

§ 37

Electricity consumption quota

In order to secure the livelihood of the country's economy or population, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, electricity may only be used as a percentage of the consumption of electricity according to the normal annual consumption of the government.

The network operator shall determine the consumption quota on the basis of each electricity contract on the basis of the amount of electricity supplied in the previous calendar year. If this criterion cannot be used, the consumption quota shall be determined on the basis of the normal consumption or a reliable statement of the corresponding electricity user. The Government Decree lays down more detailed provisions on the calculation of the consumption quota.

§ 38

Excess charge for the use of electricity

An overpayment fee must be paid to the state for the use of electricity in excess of the consumption quota. The amount of the excess charge per kilowatt hour is three times the average consumer price of electricity charged by the retailer. The retailer shall determine the amount of the excess charge on a monthly basis on the basis of the average consumer prices of electricity in the previous calendar month.

The provisions on the collection of taxes and fees shall apply to the collection of the excess fee. The excess charge is borne by the electricity retailer. The collection of crossing fees is supervised by the business, transport and environmental centers.

Upon application, the Center for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment may grant a permit to purchase electricity in excess of the consumption quota amount without an excess payment for a purpose necessary for the livelihood or national defense of the population.

§ 39

Suspension of electricity supply

In order to secure the economic life of the country, the livelihood of the population or the readiness of the defense, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) to (3), the network operator may temporarily suspend electricity supply if measures taken under this Act to reduce electricity consumption do not. However, the supply of electricity may not be interrupted without a compelling reason from an electricity user who is important for security of supply.

The network operator shall keep interruptions in the supply of electricity in each area as short as possible and shall observe fairness in the allocation of interruptions. The Energy Market Authority monitors the grounds and equitable allocation of interruptions in electricity supply.

The provisions of the Electricity Market Act on standard compensation for interruption of network service do not apply to an interruption of electricity supply implemented pursuant to this Act.

§ 40

Restricting the use of district heating

In order to safeguard the economic life of the country, the livelihood of the population or the readiness of the defense, district heating may, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, be taken from the distribution network for heating properties only by a Government decree. The indoor temperature of public spaces may not be raised by heating above the temperature regulated by a Government decree. The seller or other supplier of district heating is obliged to make the necessary adjustments required by the regulatory measures and to seal the control devices in premises other than those covered by domestic peace. Restrictions on the removal of district heat from the distribution network do not apply to the use of heat necessary for security of supply.

The Energy Market Authority and municipalities monitor compliance with the restrictions.

§ 41

Regulation of heating fuel oil

Maan talouselämän, väestön toimeentulon tai puolustusvalmiuden turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1–3 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa kevyttä ja raskasta polttoöljyä saa toimittaa lämmitystarkoitukseen vain valtioneuvoston asetuksessa säädetyn prosenttimäärän asiakkaan normaalista vuosikulutuksesta.

Vuosikulutuksena pidetään kahden kuluvaan vuotta edeltäneen kalenterivuoden kulutuksen keskiarvoa.

Keskiarvon laskee öljyn myyjä. Jos keskiarvon laskemiseen tarvittavia tietoja ei ole käytettävissä, vuosikulutus arvioidaan kiinteistön omistajan antaman luotettavan selvityksen perusteella.

Elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskus voi hakemuksesta myöntää luvan ylittää kiintiö, jos se on välttämätöntä väestön terveyden tai turvallisuuden varmistamiseksi. Perusteista ylittää kiintiö säädetään tarkemmin työ- ja elinkeinoministeriön asetuksella.

Asiakkaan on ilmoitettava öljyn myyjän asiakasrekisteriin sekä annettava viipymättä öljyn myyjän tai tämän vähittäismyyntiverkostoon kuuluvan myyjän pyytämät säännöstelyn toimeenpanon kannalta välttämättömät tiedot.

Tarkemmat säännökset lämmityspolttoöljyn säännöstelyn toimeenpanosta annetaan valtioneuvoston asetuksella. Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö sekä elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskus vastaavat säännöstelyn valvonnasta.

42 §

Maakaasun käytön rajoittaminen

Väestön toimeentulon turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1–3 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa maakaasun käyttö jakeluputkistosta on sallittu vain välttämättömään tarkoitukseen.

Elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskukset määrittävät toimialueillaan ne tarkoitukset, joihin maakaasun käyttö on 1 momentin nojalla sallittu.

Rajoituksen noudattamista valvovat työ- ja elinkeinoministeriön ohjeiden mukaisesti Energiamarkkinavirasto, maakaasumarkkinaL:lla 508/2000) tarkoitettu verkonhaltija sekä toimialueellaan elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskus.

MaakaasumarkkinaL 508/2000 on kumottu MaakaasumarkkinaL:lla 587/2017. Energiamarkkinavirasto on muutettu Energiavirastoksi L:lla 870/2013. L Energiavirastosta 870/2013 8 § 3 mom. voimaantulosäännöksen mukaan, mitä muualla säädetään Energiamarkkinavirastosta, koskee Energiavirastoa.

43 §

Hintasäännöstely

Säännöstelyn toimivuuden varmistamiseksi 32, 36, 40 ja 42 §:ssä tarkoitettujen hyödykkeiden hintaa ei saa korottaa valtioneuvoston asetuksella säädettävää määrää enempää.

44 §

Vedenhankinnan turvaaminen

Yhdyskuntien vesihuollon turvaamiseksi poikkeusoloissa maa- ja metsätalousministeriö voi päätöksellään velvoittaa vesihuoltolaitoksen toimittamaan tai luovuttamaan vettä oman toiminta-alueensa ulkopuolisen vedentarpeen tyydyttämiseksi sekä päätöksellään muuttaa vesilakiin (587/2011) tai sen nojalla myönnettyyn lupaan perustuvaa vedenotto-oikeutta, jos se on välttämätöntä kunnan tai suurehkon kuluttajajoukon vedensaannin turvaamiseksi tai muutoin yleiseltä kannalta merkittävän vesihuoltolaitoksen toiminnan turvaamiseksi taikka muusta näihin verrattavasta painavasta syystä.

45 §

Puun ja turpeen saannin turvaaminen

Maan talouselämän, energiahuollon ja välttämättömän rakentamisen turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1–3 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskus voi päätöksellään velvoittaa maanomistajan, puutavaran tai turpeen omistajan taikka puun hakkuu- tai turpeen otto-oikeuden haltijan luovuttamaan puuta, puutavaraa ja turvetta elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskukselle sekä puolustusvoimille.

Metsäkeskus on pyynnöstä velvollinen antamaan tarpeellista virka-apua elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskukselle sekä puolustusvoimille 1 momentissa tarkoitettua päätöksen tekemiseksi ja toimeenpanemiseksi.

6 luku

Rakentamisen ja rakennustuotteiden säännöstely

46 §

Välttämätön rakentaminen

Edellä 3 §:n 1 ja 2 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa huolehditaan ensisijaisesti välttämättömästä rakentamisesta.

Välttämätöntä rakentamista ovat:

- 1) puolustusvoimien hankkeet;
- 2) väestön suojaamisen, huollon ja turvallisuuden vaatimat rakennustyöt;
- 3) liikenne- ja viestintäyhteyksien sekä kunnallistekniikan kiireelliset rakennus- ja korjaustyöt;

- 4) energiahuollon vaatimat rakennustyöt;
- 5) maanpuolustuksen, väestön toimeentulon tai huoltovarmuuden kannalta tärkeän teollisuuden rakennustyöt;
- 6) keskeneräisten rakennustöiden loppuunsaattamiseksi tai töiden sopivaan vaiheeseen viemiseksi tarpeelliset työt; sekä
- 7) rakennusten ja rakennelmien välttämättömät korjaustyöt.

47 §

Rakentamisen aloitus- ja jatkamislupa

Edellä 3 §:n 1 ja 2 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa rakentamista ei saa aloittaa tai jatkaa, ellei rakennushankkeelle ole muiden tarvittavien lupien tai päätösten lisäksi myönnetty aloitus- tai jatkamislupaa. Aloitus- tai jatkamislupa on myönnettävä, jollei työvoiman, koneiden ja rakennustuotteiden saannin varmistaminen 46 §:ssä tarkoitettuun välttämättömään rakentamiseen toisin vaadi.

Puolustusvoimat ei tarvitse aloitus- tai jatkamislupaa rakennushankkeidensa toteuttamiseen. Aloitus- tai jatkamislupaa ei tarvita myöskään 119 §:n 2 momentissa tarkoitettuun tilapäisen väestönsuojan rakentamiseen.

48 §

Rakennustuotteiden ostolupa

Rakennustuotteiden saannin varmistamiseksi välttämättömään rakentamiseen 3 §:n 1 ja 2 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa rakennustuotteita myyvä elinkeinonharjoittaja saa myydä tai muutoin luovuttaa rakennustuotteita vain ostolupaa vastaan. Ostolupaa ei kuitenkaan tarvita myytäessä tai muutoin luovutettaessa tuotteita tukku- tai vähittäiskaupalle taikka puolustusvoimien rakennushankkeiden toteuttamiseen.

Valtioneuvoston asetuksella määritellään ne rakennustuotteet, joita voidaan luovuttaa vain ostolupaa vastaan.

49 §

Aloitus- ja jatkamisluvan sekä ostoluvan myöntäminen

Kunnan rakennustarkastaja myöntää rakennushankkeen aloitus- ja jatkamisluvan. Elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskus myöntää kuitenkin aloitus- ja jatkamisluvan alueellisesti merkittävillä hankkeilla ja ympäristöministeriö valtakunnallisesti merkittävillä hankkeilla. Alueellisesti merkittävät ja valtakunnallisesti merkittävät hankkeet määritellään valtioneuvoston asetuksella.

Kunnan rakennustarkastaja myöntää rakennustuotteiden ostoluvan.

Tarkempia säännöksiä lupamenettelystä voidaan antaa ympäristöministeriön asetuksella.

50 §

Elinkeinonharjoittajan ilmoittamisvelvollisuus

Elinkeinonharjoittaja, joka pitää kaupan rakennustuotteita, joita voidaan luovuttaa vain ostolupaa vastaan, on velvollinen pyynnöstä ilmoittamaan hallussaan olevien ja luovuttamiensa tuotteiden määrän kunnan rakennustarkastajalle.

7 luku

Asuntokannan käytön säännöstely

51 §

Asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaisen

Kunta, jonka alueella asuntokannan käyttöä säännöstellään 52 tai 53 §:n mukaisesti, antaa mainitut toimenpiteet jonkin toimielimensä tehtäväksi tai asettaa erityisen toimielimen huolehtimaan niistä (*asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaisen*).

52 §**Asunnon ilmoittaminen vuokrattavaksi**

Asuntotilanteen helpottamiseksi 3 §:n 1, 2 ja 4 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa asunnon omistaja on velvollinen ilmoittamaan vuokrattavaksi tarjoamansa asunnon asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaiselle vuokralaisen osoittamista varten (*asunnonomistajan ilmoitusvelvollisuus*).

Jos asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaisen arvioi, ettei asunnonomistajan ilmoitusvelvollisuus ole riittävä toimenpide asuntojen käyttöön saamiseksi, asunnon omistaja on velvollinen ilmoittamaan vapaana olevat ja vapautuvat asuinhuoneistonsa sekä omistamansa muut asunnoksi sopivat tilat asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaiselle vuokralaisen osoittamista varten (*asunnonomistajan laajennettu ilmoitusvelvollisuus*).

53 §**Asumaan sijoittaminen**

Jos asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaisen arvioi, ettei asunnonomistajan laajennettu ilmoitusvelvollisuus ole riittävä toimenpide asuntojen käyttöön saamiseksi, on sellainen asunnon haltija, jolla on hallussaan useampia huoneita kuin yksi huone ruokakunnan kutakin jäsentä kohden keittiötä mukaan lukematta, velvollinen ilmoittamaan ylimääräiset huoneet asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaiselle vuokralaisen osoittamista varten (*asumaan sijoittaminen*).

54 §**Menettely asuntoa vuokrattaessa ja asumään sijoitettaessa**

Jos asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaisen ei ole 14 päivän kuluessa 52 §:ssä tarkoitettusta ilmoituksesta osoittanut asuntoon vuokralaista, asunnonomistaja voi vuokrata sen sopivaksi katsomalleen henkilölle.

Asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaisen on ensisijaisesti osoitettava vuokrattavat tilat sellaiselle asunnontarvitsijalle, jonka asunnontarve on suurin. Asunnonhaltijan ehdotus on mahdollisuuksien mukaan otettava huomioon.

Kun asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaisen osoittaa asuntoon asukkaan 53 §:n mukaisesti, se laatii osapuolten välisen vuokrasopimuksen. Jolleivät osapuolet pääse sopimukseen vuokrasuhteen ehdoista, asuntokannan säännöstelyviranomaisen määrää niistä. Vuokra on määrättävä alueella vallitsevan kohtuullisen käyvän vuokran mukaiseksi.

55 §**Vuokran korottamisen ja vuokrasopimuksen irtisanomisen rajoittaminen**

Asuntotilanteen helpottamiseksi 3 §:n 1, 2 ja 4 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa asuinhuoneistosta perittävää vuokraa ei saa korottaa valtioneuvoston asetuksella säädettävää määrää enempää.

Asuntotilanteen helpottamiseksi 3 §:n 1, 2 ja 4 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa vuokranantaja ei saa irtisanoa asuinhuoneiston vuokrasopimusta, ellei hän tarvitse asuntoa omaan, perheenjäsenensä tai muun läheisen omaisensa asuinkäyttöön taikka ellei irtisanomiseen ole muu erittäin painava syy.

8 luku**Sosiaaliturvaan liittyvät muutokset****56 §****Lakisääteisen vakuutuksen ja etuuksien muutokset**

In order to safeguard the livelihood of the population and the liquidity of the state, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) to (3), employment pension, national pension, sickness, accident, patient or transport insurance and earnings-related unemployment allowance, basic daily allowance, the payment of the benefit is suspended for a maximum of three months or may be postponed for a maximum of three months.

For the purposes mentioned in subsection 1 above, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3, a benefit based on the provisions on employment pension, national pension, sickness, accident, patient or transport insurance pay for a maximum of three months at a reduced rate of up to 50%. A Government decree shall prescribe in more detail the amount of the discount and the payment period for the reduced benefits, as well as the duration of the suspension or postponement of the payment referred to in subsection 1.

However, despite the reduction, suspension and postponement of payment, the pensions mentioned in subsection 1 above are always paid to the extent that the pensions received by the beneficiary are at least equal to the full national pension referred to in the National Pensions Act (568/2007).

§ 57

Changes in social benefits

In order to ensure the livelihood and liquidity of the population, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3, maternity allowance, support for international adoption, maintenance allowance, child benefit, child home care allowance, , the payment of the special allowance or similar benefit to immigrants and the subsistence allowance shall be suspended for a period not exceeding three months or may be deferred for a period not exceeding three months.

For the purposes mentioned in subsection 1, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3, maternity allowance, support for international adoption costs, child support, child care allowance, private childcare allowance, housing allowance, labor market allowance, study grant, housing allowance the special allowance for immigrants or an equivalent other benefit, as well as the subsistence allowance for a maximum of three months, shall be paid at a reduced rate of up to 50%. A Government decree shall prescribe in more detail the amount of the discount and the payment period for the reduced benefits, as well as the duration of the suspension or postponement of the payment referred to in subsection 1.

§ 58

Payment of benefits

Recipients of the benefits referred to in sections 56 and 57 above shall be paid income support during the reduction or suspension or deferral of payment of benefits so that the person or family, together with other income, has at least an amount equal to the basic part of income support and necessary housing and health care expenses.

The organization of the payment of benefits is regulated by a decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

§ 59

Exemption from penalties for late payment

The natural person who is the debtor shall, in exceptional circumstances, be released from the obligation to pay default interest and other penalties for late payment if his late payment is substantially due to payment difficulties which he has encountered:

- 1) due to changes in the statutory insurance, benefits or social assistance referred to in sections 56 and 57;
- 2) due to the transfer of payment referred to in section 90;
- 3) in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, due to participation in refresher training, additional service or service during mobilization in accordance with the Conscription Act (1438/2007).

Exemption from penalties for late payment does not apply to wage or maintenance debts.

Chapter 9

Ensuring the functionality of electronic information and communication systems and the availability of postal services

§ 60

Measures on communications networks and services

In order to safeguard the functionality of electronic information and communication systems and combat information security threats to them, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) to (3), oblige a telecommunications operator referred to in the Communications Market Act (393/2003) :

- 1) provide network and communication services and provide the authority with a picture of the situation regarding the use of network and communication services;
- 2) to maintain or build or not to build communication networks;
- 3) transfer to an authority or another telecommunications operator the right to use the property referred to in Chapter 4 of the Communications Market Act; the Ministry may also, by decision, revoke the obligation to transfer the right of access imposed on a telecommunications operator under the Communications Market Act;
- 4) järjestämään kansainväliset verkko- ja viestintäpalveluyhteytensä liikenne- ja viestintäministeriön yksilöimällä tavalla;
- 5) sopimaan kansallisista tai kansainvälisistä verkkovierailuista liikenne- ja viestintäministeriön osoittamalla tavalla;
- 6) liittämään viestintäverkon yhteen toisen viestintäverkon kanssa tai purkamaan yhteenliittämisen;
- 7) katkaisemaan määräajaksi tai toistaiseksi verkko- tai viestintäpalveluyhteydet tiettyyn maahan tai kansainvälisiin verkko- ja viestintäpalveluihin;
- 8) ylläpitämään järjestelmiä ja palveluita tietyistä paikoista.

In addition, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in exceptional circumstances, decide on the priority of communications in public communications networks that are essential for the vital functions of society. The decision can only be addressed to a communication network where it is technically possible to exercise the privilege of communication.

The Communications Market Act 393/2003 has been repealed by the Information Society Arc 917/2014 , cf. L on electronic communications services 917/2014 .

§ 61**Measures on radio frequencies**

In order to safeguard the functionality of electronic information and communication systems and to ensure the uninterrupted communication necessary for Finland's military defense and territorial integrity as well as the maintenance of public order and security, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) to (3):

- 1) amend the terms of the radio license referred to in the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment (1015/2001) ;
- 2) revoke the radio license;
- 3) suspend the issuance of radio licenses;
- 4) prohibit the use of a radio transmitter or radio system referred to in the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment or restrict their use in any other way.

L Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment 1015/2001 is repealed Information Society Arc 917/2014 , see. L on electronic communications services 917/2014 .

§ 62**Security measures**

To secure the functioning of the communication systems of electronic information and to combat them against security threats, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may § 3: exceptional conditions of the referred to in paragraphs 1-3 decision require the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (516/2004) telecommunication undertaking within the meaning, value added service provider, or other than the State Administration of Community subscriber, or on their behalf acting person:

- 1) temporarily prevent the sending, forwarding or receipt of e-mails, text messages and other similar messages or peer-to-peer traffic;
- 2) to encrypt or not to encrypt its network and communications services;
- 3) take other similar necessary measures to combat security breaches and eliminate security breaches.

Data protection of electronic communications L 516/2004 has been repealed by the Information Society Act 917/2014 , cf. L on electronic communications services 917/2014 .

§ 63**General obligation to transfer the right to use the information system**

In order to ensure the functionality of electronic information and communication systems, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) to (3), oblige a private person or parts or accessories if the transfer is necessary to safeguard the operation of network and communication services used to maintain vital functions in society.

§ 64**Measures for postal operations**

In order to ensure the availability of postal services and the vital functions of society, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in exceptional circumstances, by a decision oblige a postal undertaking referred to in the Postal Act (415/2011) or another undertaking engaged in similar activities:

- 1) provide a universal postal service and provide the authority with a description of the situation regarding the use and provision of postal services;
- 2) organize international postal traffic in the manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 3) co-operate with other postal undertakings or other undertakings engaged in similar activities in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 4) provide a universal postal service in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications which deviates from that provided for in the Postal Act;
- 5) ylläpitämään järjestelmiä ja palveluita tietyistä paikoista.

Liikenne- ja viestintäministeriö voi poikkeusoloissa lisäksi päättää yhteiskunnan elintärkeiden toimintojen kannalta välttämättömien kirjelähetysten ja postipakettien etuoikeudesta postipalveluiden tarjonnassa.

65 §**Sähköistä viestintää ja postitoimintaa koskevat tekniset määräykset**

Sähköisten tieto- ja viestintäjärjestelmien toimivuuden ja postipalveluiden saatavuuden turvaamiseksi Viestintävirasto voi antaa 60–64 §:ssä tarkoitettujen oikeuksien ja velvollisuuksien teknistä toteuttamista koskevia määräyksiä.

66 §

Tietojärjestelmälän valmiusyksikkö ja sen tehtävät

Sähköisten tieto- ja viestintäjärjestelmien toimivuuden turvaamiseksi, niihin kohdistuvien tietoturvaohkien torjumiseksi ja yhteiskunnan elintärkeiden toimintojen turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1–3 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö voi liikenne- ja viestintäministeriön esityksestä perustaa elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskuksiin alueellisia tietojärjestelmälän valmiusyksiköitä. Tietojärjestelmälän valmiusyksiköitä johtaa ja valvoo Viestintävirasto.

Tietojärjestelmälän valmiusyksikön tehtävänä on:

- 1) pitää yhteyttä läänien johtokeskuksiin tai niiden osiin, puolustusvoimien alueorganisaatioon ja muihin alueellisiin viranomaisiin sekä alueen yrityksiin ja yhteisöihin;
- 2) sovittaa alueellisesti yhteen liikenne- ja viestintäministeriön sekä Viestintäviraston tämän lain nojalla antamien määräysten ja päätösten täytäntöönpanoa;
- 3) koota ja ylläpitää alueellista tilannekuvaa verkko- ja viestintäpalveluiden tarjontaan ja käyttöön vaikuttavista asioista; ja
- 4) tiedottaa verkko- ja viestintäpalveluiden tarjonnassa tai käytössä tapahtuvista muutoksista.

10 luku

Kuljetusten turvaaminen ja polttonesteen säännöstely

67 §

Polttonesteen säännöstely liikenteessä

Polttonesteen saannin varmistamiseksi maanpuolustuksen, väestön toimeentulon ja maan talouselämän kannalta välttämättömiin tarkoituksiin 3 §:n 1–3 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa liikenne- ja viestintäministeriön asetuksella säädetään liikennepolttonesteen 30 §:n mukaisen kokonaissäästön jakautumisesta tie-, rautatie-, vesi- ja lentoliikenteen kesken.

68 §

Tieliikenteen polttonesteen säännöstely

Edellä 3 §:n 1–3 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa tieliikenteen polttonestettä saa myydä ja luovuttaa ainoastaan käyttö- tai ostolupaa vastaan siten kuin tässä luvussa säädetään.

Valtioneuvoston asetuksella säädetään tieliikenteen polttonesteen säännöstelyn toimeenpanoajasta. Liikenne- ja viestintäministeriön asetuksella annetaan tarkemmat säännökset polttonesteen säästötavoitteista eri kuluttajaryhmille ja kuluttajille myytävän polttonesteen enimmäismäärästä.

69 §

Tieliikenteen polttonesteen säännöstelyviranomaiset

Tieliikenteen polttonesteen säännöstelyviranomaisia ovat liikenne- ja viestintäministeriö sekä liikenteen polttoaineyksiköt, joita perustetaan sellaisiin elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskuksiin, joissa on liikennetehtäviä hoitava vastuualue (*liikennetehtäviä hoitava elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskus*), sekä poliisilaitoksiin. Liikenteen polttoaineyksiköt toimivat liikenne- ja viestintäministeriön johdon ja valvonnan alaisina.

Tarkemmat säännökset liikenteen polttoaineyksiköiden perustamisesta, organisaatiosta, työnjaosta ja tehtävistä annetaan valtioneuvoston asetuksella.

70 §

Polttonesteen käyttöluva

Polttonesteen käyttöluva voidaan myöntää:

1) valtion viranomaisille ja valtion liikelaitoksille sekä kunnallisille viranomaisille niiden omistamia tai niiden hallinnassa taikka niiden käytössä olevia moottoriajoneuvoja varten; ja

2) maan talouselämän toimintaedellytysten turvaamiseksi välttämätöntä liikennettä harjoittaville liikenteenharjoittajille ja muuta maan talouselämän toimintaedellytysten turvaamiseksi välttämätöntä toimintaa hoitaville yrityksille tai yhteisöille niiden omistamia tai hallinnassa olevia moottoriajoneuvoja varten.

Liikenne- ja viestintäministeriö myöntää käyttöluvan valtion viranomaisille ja valtion liikelaitoksille. Elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskuksen liikenteen polttoaineyksikkö myöntää käyttöluvan kunnallisille viranomaisille sekä liikenteenharjoittajalle tai muulle yritykselle tai yhteisölle.

Tämän pykälän 1 momentin 2 kohdassa tarkoitettut moottoriajoneuvot on merkittävä elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskuksen ylläpitämään ajoneuvojen varaamista poikkeusolojen käyttöön koskevaan luetteloon.

71 §

Polttonesteen ostolupa

Polttonestettä saa myydä muulle kuin 70 §:ssä tarkoitetun moottoriajoneuvon omistajalle tai haltijalle vain, jos hänellä on polttonesteen ostolupa.

Poliisilaitoksen liikenteen polttoaineyksikkö myöntää liikenneasioiden rekisteriin merkittyjen 1 momentissa tarkoitettujen moottoriajoneuvojen omistajille tai haltijoille ostoluvat, jotka oikeuttavat luvanhaltijan ostamaan siinä osoitetun määrän polttonestettä tietyinä aikana. Polttonesteen ostoluvan ulkomaan rekisterissä olevalle moottoriajoneuvolle, jonka haltijalla ei ole kotikuntaa Suomessa, voi myöntää se poliisilaitoksen liikenteen polttoaineyksikkö, jolle hakemus on jätetty. (4.5.2018/353)

Poliisilaitoksen liikenteen polttoaineyksikkö voi myöntää hakemuksesta luvan lisäpolttonesteen ostamista varten. Hakemus tehdään polttoaineyksikölle siinä poliisilaitoksessa, jonka toimialueeseen hakijan kotikunta kuuluu. Ulkomaan rekisterissä olevan moottoriajoneuvon haltija, jolla ei ole kotikuntaa Suomessa, voi tehdä hakemuksen mille tahansa polttoaineyksikölle. Polttonesteen lisäostolupa voidaan myöntää, jos se on tarpeellinen hakijan tai hänen perheenjäsenensä toimeentulon varmistamiseksi, hakijalle tai hänen perheenjäsenelleen tärkeän matkan suorittamiseksi taikka muusta vastaavasta hakijalle erityisen tärkeästä syystä. Polttonesteen lisäostolupien myöntämisperusteista voidaan säätää tarkemmin liikenne- ja viestintäministeriön asetuksella.

72 §

Polttonesteen myyntipisteiden toiminnan rajoittaminen

When regulating the sale or other distribution of fuel in the manner referred to in sections 70 and 71, fuel may not be delivered to fuel sales and distribution points where purchases cannot be controlled. The Government Decree further specifies such sales and distribution points.

§ 73

Other tasks of road fuel regulators

In addition to the provisions of section 70, the functions of the Ministry of Transport and Communications include:

- 1) manage and supervise the regulation of fuel for motor vehicles used in road traffic;
- 2) inform about regulation nationwide.

In addition to the provisions of section 70, the tasks of the Transport Fuel Unit of the Center for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment include:

- 1) implement regulations in its area of jurisdiction;
- 2) direct and supervise the operation of traffic fuel units of police departments;

3) inform about regulation in its area of competence;

4) supervise regulation in its area of jurisdiction.

§ 74

Road transport authorities

The road transport authorities referred to in this chapter are the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the business, transport and environmental centers performing transport tasks. In exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3, road transport is managed and supervised by the Ministry of Transport and Communications nationwide and by the Center for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, which performs traffic tasks in its area of responsibility. They may also restrict road transport as provided in section 75.

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3, the business, transport and environmental centers performing traffic tasks may establish transport control units which operate under the management and supervision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

§ 75

Road transport and its control in exceptional circumstances

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3, road transport shall be carried out in such a way as to ensure transport necessary for the functioning of society, military defense readiness and the protection, safety and livelihood of the population.

In order to ensure the functioning of society, military defense capabilities and transport necessary for the protection, safety and livelihood of the population, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) to (3), the road transport authority may direct the use of road transport equipment and restrict Transport must be restricted as evenly as possible, taking into account the needs of carriers and their customers.

In order to safeguard public transport, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 4 and 5, the road transport authorities may change the schedules and routes of passenger transport subject to a permit and direct the equipment used in public transport in the manner required by the situation.

§ 76

Restriction of road traffic

In exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the police may, at the request of the road transport authority, restrict or prohibit other motor vehicle traffic for a limited period on roads or areas designated by the road transport authority in order to secure the transports referred to in section 75 (1).

A restriction or prohibition on traffic must not prevent anyone from moving to their permanent residence.

§ 77

Obligations of the haulier and of the owner and keeper of the motor vehicle

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), a haulier engaged in licensed transport and the owner or holder of a motor vehicle registered for private use shall be obliged to perform transport ordered by the road transport authority if the need for traffic so requires.

§ 78

Obligation to transfer the right to use a motor vehicle

In exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the owner or occupier of a motor vehicle shall, at the request of the national transport authority, hand over the motor vehicle he owns or controls to the transport authority if he so requires.

More detailed provisions on the procedure to be followed in the transfer of the right to use motor vehicles are laid down in a Government decree.

§ 79

Securing water transport

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Finnish Transport Agency manages and supervises water transport. A decision of the Transport Agency to carry out water transport necessary for the defense of national defense or the vital functions of society may, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in the said paragraphs, temporarily derogate from the provisions in force concerning:

- 1) opening or closing waterways;
- 2) handling icebreaking, fairway vessel services or archipelago connecting vessel traffic;
- 3) the use or organization of pilotage services;
- 4) water traffic control.

Before making the decision referred to in subsection 1, the Finnish Transport Agency shall consult the relevant military authority and the Border Guard. If necessary, the Finnish Transport Agency must also consult the relevant police authority before taking a decision. Before making a decision on the services referred to in subsection 1 (3) of this section, the Finnish Transport Agency shall also consult the Finnish Transport Safety Agency. If, for a special reason, the matter needs to be resolved without delay, the Finnish Transport Agency may take a decision without consultation. However, it shall immediately notify the above authorities of the decision.

The Government of the Government shall decide on the closure of ports in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2. In addition, in order to complete the transport of water essential for the defense of national defense or the vital functions of society, the Agency may order the stowage of port stevedoring equipment and temporarily, for a maximum of one month at a time, the loading or unloading of The state is responsible for the travel costs and reasonable living expenses of the staff.

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in order to safeguard vital water transport in society, order the Finnish Transport Safety Agency to refrain from removing a vessel from the Finnish Transport Register for a maximum of six months at a time. (4.5.2018 / 353)

§ 80

Regulation of marine and other marine fuels

In order to secure water transport necessary for national defense or vital functions of society in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the Finnish Transport Safety Agency may by decision restrict the right of individuals and companies and shipping companies to purchase fuel by However, the Transport Safety Agency may authorize an overrun of the quota if it is necessary to safeguard the activities of an undertaking or establishment carrying out transport operations essential for national defense or vital functions of society or if there are other compelling reasons for organizing water transport during exceptional circumstances.

§ 81

Securing air transport

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Finnish Transport Safety Agency manages and supervises air transport and traffic in co-operation with the Air Force.

In order to safeguard the functioning of society and military defense capabilities, the Transport Safety Agency may:

- 1) prohibit or restrict civil aviation in all or part of the territory of the Kingdom;
- 2) decide on the more precise use of aerodromes and the restriction of their use.

The Finnish Transport Safety Agency shall consult the relevant military authority before making the decision referred to in subsection 2. If, for a specific reason, the matter needs to be resolved without delay, the Finnish Transport Safety Agency may take a decision without consultation. However, it must immediately notify the relevant military authority of the decision.

A Government decree may provide for the administration of airports and the organization of their operations in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2).

§ 82

Regulation of aviation fuel and spare parts and accessories

In order to secure air transport in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 to 3, the Finnish Transport Safety Agency may regulate jet fuel and aviation gasoline used in air transport. Aircraft owned or operated by the state or flights ordered by the state are not covered by the regulation, unless otherwise provided by a Government decree.

The Finnish Transport Safety Agency decides on the quota of jet fuel and aviation gasoline to be sold to air carriers on a calendar monthly basis in advance, using the amount of fuel purchased in Finland for the corresponding period of the previous year as the calculation basis. If the operation of an air carrier has changed significantly from the previous year, the quota shall be set at the same level as that of the air carrier responsible for its operations and equipment.

The Transport Safety Agency may, for justified reasons, authorize the exceeding of a quota or the transfer of a quota to another air carrier in whole or in part. In addition, the Finnish Transport Safety Agency may, for justified reasons, allow the distribution of fuel for an individual flight.

If the fuel regulation referred to in subsection 1 has been introduced, the air carrier may procure spare parts and accessories necessary for the organization of air transport only against a purchase permit issued by the Finnish Transport Safety Agency. A purchase authorization shall be granted if it is necessary to secure transport important for national defense or vital functions of society or if there is another compelling reason to do so for the organization of air transport during exceptional circumstances.

§ 83

Arranging rail transport in exceptional circumstances

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, railway transport shall be arranged in such a way as to ensure transport necessary for national defense, the functioning of society and the safety and livelihood of the population, and to handle other transport necessary for society.

In order to safeguard railway transport important for the functioning of society and military defense capabilities, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the Ministry of Transport and Communications may restrict other activities of the railway undertaking and oblige the railway undertaking to carry out transport necessary for social functioning or economic life.

The Finnish Transport Agency may amend a decision made under railway legislation on the allocation of track capacity if the reorganization of rail transport so requires.

§ 84

Urgent evacuation transports

Liikenne- ja viestintäministeriö voi 3 §:n 1, 2, 4 ja 5 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa määrätä luvanvaraista liikennettä harjoittavan liikenteenharjoittajan, rautatieyrityksen, ilmailutoimintaan oikeuttavan

luvan tai hyväksynnän haltijan ja suomalaisen varustamon hoitamaan poikkeusolojen takia välttämättömiä henkilöiden ja omaisuuden evakuoitukuljetuksia.

Kuljetukset on hoidettava ilman aiheetonta viivytystä.

85 §

Liikenne- ja viestintäministeriön toimivalta määrätä kuljetuksista

Maanpuolustuksen, väestönsuojelun ja yhteiskunnan toimivuuden turvaamisen sekä yhteiskunnan elintärkeiden toimintojen varmistamisen kannalta välttämättömien kuljetusten turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1 ja 2 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa liikenne- ja viestintäministeriö voi antaa viranomaisille määräyksiä eri kuljetusmuotojen yhteistoiminnasta yksilöidyn kuljetuksen tai kuljetusten hoitamiseksi. Ministeriö voi myös päätöksellään velvoittaa luvanvaraista liikennettä harjoittavan liikenteenharjoittajan, rautatieyrityksen, ilmailutoimintaan oikeuttavan luvan tai hyväksynnän haltijan ja suomalaisen varustamon hoitamaan kuljetuksen päätöksessä yksilöidyllä tavalla, jos kuljetusta ei voida hoitaa muulla tavalla.

11 luku

Sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon turvaaminen

86 §

Sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon toimintayksiköiden toiminta

Väestön sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1, 2, 4 ja 5 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa sosiaali- ja terveysministeriö sekä toimialueellaan aluehallintovirasto voi päätöksellään velvoittaa sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon toimintayksikön:

- 1) laajentamaan tai muuttamaan toimintaansa;
- 2) siirtämään toimintansa kokonaan tai osaksi oman toimialueensa tai sijaintipaikkansa ulkopuolelle taikka järjestämään toimintaa myös toimialueensa ulkopuolella;
- 3) sijoittamaan hoidon tai huollon tarpeessa olevia henkilöitä toimintayksikköönsä siitä riippumatta, mitä asiasta on säädetty, määrätty tai sovittu;
- 4) luovuttamaan toimintayksikön tai osan siitä valtion viranomaisten käyttöön.

87 §

Muu terveydenhuollon ohjaaminen

Väestön terveydenhuollon turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1, 2, 4 ja 5 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa sosiaali- ja terveysministeriö voi päätöksellään velvoittaa lääketehtaan, lääketukkukaupan, apteekkiliikkeen harjoittamiseen oikeutetun sekä sellaisen yhteisön ja yksityisen elinkeinonharjoittajan, joka toimittaa terveydenhuollossa käytettäviä tavaroita tai palveluja taikka muuten toimii terveydenhuollon alalla:

- 1) laajentamaan tai muuttamaan toimintaansa;
- 2) siirtämään toimintansa kokonaan tai osaksi oman toimialueensa tai sijaintipaikkansa ulkopuolelle taikka järjestämään toimintaa myös toimialueensa ulkopuolella.

88 §

Sosiaali- ja terveystalvet sekä terveydensuojelu

Väestön sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1, 4 ja 5 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa voidaan valtioneuvoston asetuksella säätää, että kunta voi luopua:

- 1) terveydenhuoltolaissa (1326/2010) säädettyjen määräaikojen noudattamisesta kiireettömän hoidon järjestämisessä, jos se on välttämätöntä kiireellisen hoidon järjestämiseksi ja jos määräajan ylittäminen ei vaaranna potilaan terveyttä;

2) sosiaalihuoltolain (1301/2014) 36 §:ssä tarkoitetuista palvelutarpeen arvioinneista; (30.12.2014/1322).

3) lasten päivähoidosta annetun lain (36/1973) mukaisen päivähoidon järjestämisvastuusta, jos lapsen vanhemmat tai muut huoltajat voivat järjestää lapsen hoidon muutoin;

4) terveydensuojelulain (763/1994) mukaisen ilmoituksenvaraiseen toimintaan liittyvien ilmoitusten käsittelystä ja päätöksenteosta sekä asuntojen terveyshaittojen selvittämiseen liittyvistä tehtävistä.

Lasten päivähoidosta annettu L 36/1973 on kumottu VarhaiskasvatusL:lla 540/2018. Ks. VNa valmiuslain 86, 88, 93, 94 ja 109 §:ssä säädettyjen toimivaltuuksien käyttöönotosta 125/2020, VNa varhaiskasvatuksen sekä opetuksen ja koulutuksen järjestämisvelvollisuutta koskevista väliaikaisista rajoituksista 126/2020, VNa kunnan oikeudesta poiketa terveydenhuollon kiireettömän hoidon määräaikojen noudattamisesta ja sosiaalihuollon palvelutarpeen arvioinneista 127/2020, VNa varhaiskasvatuksen sekä opetuksen ja koulutuksen järjestämisvelvollisuutta koskevistäväliaikaisista rajoituksista 191/2020, VNa kunnan oikeudesta olla väliaikaisesti noudattamatta terveydenhuollon kiireettömän hoidon ja sosiaalihuollon palvelutarpeen arvioinnin aloittamisen määräaikoja 197/2020 sekä VNa kunnan oikeudesta olla väliaikaisesti noudattamatta terveydenhuollon kiireettömän hoidon ja sosiaalihuollon palvelutarpeen arvioinnin aloittamisen määräaikoja 363/2020. Ks. myös VNa valmiuslain 86, 88, 93, 94 ja 109 §:ssä säädettyjen toimivaltuuksien käytön jatkamisesta 174/2020 ja VNa valmiuslain 86, 88, 93 ja 94 §:ssä säädettyjen toimivaltuuksien käytön jatkamisesta 308/2020.

12 luku

Valtiontalouden hoito poikkeusoloissa

89 §

Lisätalousarvion välitön soveltaminen

Poikkeusoloissa eduskunnalle annettua hallituksen esitystä lisätalousarvioksi sovelletaan jo ennen kuin eduskunta on päättänyt lisätalousarviosta, jos eduskunta antaa tähän suostumuksensa.

90 §

Valtion menojen maksatuksen siirtäminen

Valtion maksuvalmiuden turvaamiseksi 3 §:n 1–3 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa valtioneuvosto voi siirtää sellaisten valtion menojen maksatusta, joiden maksatusajankohta on säädetty laissa tai asetuksessa ja jotka eivät ole erääntyneet. Menon maksatusajankohtaa saadaan siirtää enintään kahdella viikolla kerrallaan.

13 luku

Julkis- ja yksityisoikeudelliset palvelussuhteet

91 §

Työnvälityspakko

Maanpuolustuksen, väestön suojaamisen, terveydenhuollon tai toimeentulon taikka huoltovarmuuden kannalta erityisen merkityksellisten toimialojen työvoiman saatavuuden turvaamiseksi muulla kuin tällaisella toimialalla toimiva työnantaja saa palkatessaan uusia työntekijöitä 3 §:n 1 ja 2 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa ottaa palvelukseensa vain työvoimaviranomaisten osoittamia työnhakijoita (*työnvälityspakko*).

Maanpuolustuksen, väestön suojaamisen, terveydenhuollon tai toimeentulon taikka huoltovarmuuden kannalta erityisen merkityksellisistä toimialoista säädetään tarkemmin valtioneuvoston asetuksella.

92 §

Palkkasäännöstely

In order to safeguard price stability and public finances, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), salaries based on employment in public or private law may not be increased by more than the amount provided for in a Government decree.

§ 93

Deviation from the terms of employment

Where national defense, the health, livelihood or security of the population or the safeguarding of the economy of the country necessarily require an extension of working hours or a different arrangement of working hours in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2),

- 1) the provisions of the Working Time Act (872/2019) concerning rest periods and overtime; (5.7.2019 / 884).
- 2) the provisions of the Annual Leave Act (162/2005), concerning the granting of annual leave.

In health care, social work, rescue, emergency center operations and police work, the terms of employment may be deviated from in the manner referred to in subsection 1 due to the health care, livelihood or safety of the population also in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (4) and (5).

Deviations from the terms of employment must not endanger occupational safety or the health of the employee. The limits of the deviation are regulated in more detail by a Government decree.

§ 94

Restriction of the right of termination

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2) above, a government decree may restrict the employer's right to terminate an employment or service relationship from the grounds for dismissal in Chapter 7 of the Employment Contracts Act (55/2001), Chapter 8 of the Municipal Official Act (304/2003) and (750/1994) provides in section 27 (1) if such a restriction is necessary to safeguard the conditions of production, health care, livelihood or safety or security of supply important to national defense. The Government Decree lays down more detailed provisions on the extent to which the right of dismissal is restricted and on which areas of production activities the restriction applies.

If it is necessary to secure the production referred to in subsection 1, the employer does not have the right to terminate the employment or service relationship. The Government Decree lays down more detailed provisions on which industries are affected by the temporary abolition of the right of dismissal. Such a regulation may be valid for a maximum of two months at a time.

In order to safeguard the conditions of production, health or livelihood or safety of the population important for national defense or security of supply in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), employees, officials and municipal officials terminate their employment for at least one month. however, not more than six months. The Government Decree stipulates in more detail the length of the notice period in different task groups.

In health care, social work, rescue and emergency center operations, the right of dismissal may be restricted in the manner referred to in subsections 1 to 3 due to the necessary health care, minimum subsistence or safety of the population also in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (4) and (5).

Chapter 14

Duty to work

§ 95

Employees

If 3 §: exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 1 and 2 of the Employment Service obsessive and limitation of termination are not adequate measures of national defense, protection of the population, the necessary health care or the minimum income or security of supply point of view to safeguard particularly relevant production is everyone living in Finland, which is the Municipality of Residence Act (201/1994), the domicile in Finland and who has reached the age of 18 but not 68, is obliged to do the work necessary to implement the purpose of this Act.

In addition, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (4) and (5), every resident of Finland who has a home municipality in Finland operating in the field of health care, has received training in this field and has reached 18 but not 68 years of age work in health care. An order for such work may be issued for a maximum of two weeks at a time. The order can be renewed once.

§ 96

Obligation of the person obliged to register

In order to provide information and order work, the employee must register with the employment authority of his or her place of residence or stay.

The summons of the employment authority may be served as ordinary service or general service as provided in Chapter 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act (434/2003).

§ 97

Work order

The employment authority shall issue a work order to the person obliged to work, which shall contain at least the following information:

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

§ 98

Restrictions on issuing work orders

A work order may not be issued to a person:

- 1) who is unable to leave his or her home for the time required by the work due to caring for a child or other person in need of constant care, if the care cannot be arranged otherwise;
- 2) who is not called up for service in accordance with section 89 of the Conscription Act;
- 3) who is employed by the Defense Forces; or
- 4) which is reserved in advance for civil protection duties or supplementary police duties.

If a person is in a public office or position or necessary for the service of a public or private institution or enterprise, the continuation of which is exceptionally necessary for the purpose of this Act, he may not be assigned to other work unless a special reason so requires.

§ 99

Factors to be taken into account when issuing a work order

The employment authority may issue a work order to a person obliged to work only for work that he or she can reasonably perform, taking into account his or her age, state of health, possible disability, family relationship, education, previous work experience and the nature of the work to be performed. If the person required to work cannot be ordered to work full time, he or she may be ordered to work part time. If the employee is claiming that he or she is unable to perform the work specified in the work order for health reasons, he or she must provide a reliable statement of his or her state of health within a reasonable time limit set by the employment authority.

Alle seitsemänvuotiaan tai pysyvästi taikka pitkäaikaisesti sairaan lapsen huoltajalle saadaan antaa työmääräys julkisesta työvoima- ja yrityspalvelusta annetun lain (916/2012) 1 luvun 9 §:ssä tarkoitetun työssäkäyntialueen ulkopuolelle vain, jos maanpuolustuksen kannalta tärkeän tuotannon ylläpitäminen sitä henkilön erityinen koulutus tai muu siihen rinnastettava syy huomioon ottaen välttämättä vaatii. (29.12.2016/1455).

100 §

Työvelvollisuussuhde

Henkilö, jonka työvoimaviranomainen määrää 97 §:ssä säädetyllä tavalla tekemään 95 §:ssä tarkoitettua työtä vastiketta vastaan työnantajalle tämän johdon ja valvonnan alaisena, on työvelvollisuussuhteessa.

Työvelvollisuussuhde alkaa siitä, kun työvelvollinen on saapunut työmääräyksessä mainitulle työpaikalle tai, jos hänet on määrätty työhön toiselle paikkakunnalle, määrättyyn lähtöpaikkaan.

Työvelvollisuussuhde lakkaa, kun työvoimaviranomainen vapauttaa työvelvollisen työmääräyksessä tarkoitettua työstä. Jos työvelvollinen on määrätty työhön toiselle paikkakunnalle, lakkaa työvelvollisuussuhde kuitenkin vasta työvelvollisen palattua työpaikkakunnalta lähtö- tai asuinpaikkakunnalleen.

101 §

Työvelvollisuussuhteen ehdot

Työvelvollisuussuhteessa sovellettavat ehdot määräytyvät työnantajaa työehtosopimuslain (436/1946) tai työsopimuslain 2 luvun 7 §:n mukaan sitovan työehtosopimuksen tai työnantajaa valtion virkaehtosopimuslain (664/1970) tai kunnallisen virkaehtosopimuslain (669/1970) mukaan sitovan virkaehtosopimuksen mukaan. Jollei tällaista työehtosopimusta ole, työvelvolliselle on maksettava palkka, joka kohtuudella vastaa hänen suoritettavakseen määrättyjä tehtäviä.

Työvelvollisuussuhteessa ja sen perusteella suoritettavassa työssä on muutoin soveltuvin osin noudatettava vastaavasti, mitä työ- tai virkasuhteesta ja sen perusteella suoritettavasta työstä on säädetty tai sovittu.

Työvelvollisuussuhteen aikana henkilön työ- tai virkasuhde, jossa hän oli välittömästi ennen työvelvollisuuden alkamista, jatkuu keskeytymättä. Keskeytysaikaa pidetään työhön rinnastettavana aikana laskettaessa sellaisia työ- tai virkasuhteen perusteella määräytyviä muita kuin palkkaan ja vuosiloman ansaintaan kohdistuvia etuuksia, joiden saamisen perusteena on työssäoloehto.

Työvelvollisella on oikeus työvelvollisuuden päätyttyä palata ensisijaisesti aikaisempaan työhönsä, jossa hän oli ennen työvelvollisuuden alkamista. Jos tämä ei ole mahdollista, työvelvolliselle on tarjottava aikaisempaa työtä vastaavaa työsopimuksen tai palvelussuhteen mukaista työtä ja, jos tämäkään ei ole mahdollista, muuta sopimuksen mukaista työtä.

102 §

Työnantajan tietojenanto-velvollisuus

Työnantajan on työvoimaviranomaisen pyynnöstä annettava tarpeellisia tietoja palveluksessaan olevasta työvelvollisuussuhteisesta työvoimasta ja sen käytöstä.

Työnantajan on ilmoitettava työvoimaviranomaiselle välittömästi, kun työmääräyksen mukainen työ loppuu.

103 §

Työvelvollisuusrekisteri

Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö perustaa 3 §:n 1, 2, 4 ja 5 kohdassa tarkoitetuissa poikkeusoloissa työvelvollisuuden täytäntöönpanoa ja työvoiman ohjausta varten työvelvollisuusrekisterin, jonka rekisterinpitäjä on työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö. Rekisterin tietoja käyttävät ja tietoja rekisteriin tallentavat myös elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskukset sekä työ- ja elinkeinotoimistot. Näiden viranomaisten on varmistettava tietojen virheettömyys ennen niiden tallentamista. (8.5.2020/330)

Työvelvollisuusrekisteri sisältää tietoja työvelvollisista ja työnantajista. Rekisteriin tallennetaan työvelvollisen tunnistetiedot. Rekisteriin voidaan lisäksi tallentaa tietoja työvelvollisen ammatista, koulutuksesta ja työllisyydestä sekä huoltovelvollisuudesta, työkyvystä ja käytettävyydestä. Rekisteriin tallennetaan lisäksi tietoja työnantajien nimistä ja tuotanto- tai palvelutoimialoista sekä toimipaikkojen sijainnista. Työkykyyn liittyvät terveydentilaa tai vammaisuutta koskevat tiedot saa tallentaa, jos tietojen käsittely on välttämätöntä niiden huomioon ottamiseksi 99 §:n 1 momentissa tarkoitetulla tavalla. (8.5.2020/330).

Työvoimaviranomaisella on sen estämättä, mitä tietojen salassapidosta säädetään, oikeus saada 1 momentissa tarkoitettua rekisteriä varten tarpeellisia tietoja rekisteröidyn lisäksi myös väestö- ja eläketurvarekistereistä sekä lääkintä- ja terveydenhuollossa työskentelevien henkilöiden tietoja Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden lupa- ja valvontaviraston rekistereistä. Lisäksi työvoimaviranomaisella on oikeus salassapitosäännösten estämättä saada muilta viranomaisilta työvelvollisuuden tarkoituksenmukaisen toteuttamisen kannalta tarpeellisia tietoja yritysten tai muiden yhteisöjen merkityksestä maanpuolustukselle tai maan talouselämän jatkuvuuden turvaamiselle.

Työvelvollisuusrekisteristä voidaan sen estämättä, mitä tietojen salassapidosta säädetään, luovuttaa 95 §:n 2 momentissa tarkoitettujen henkilöiden tietoja sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden ministeriölle sekä aluehallintovirastolle 95 §:n 2 momentissa tarkoitettun työvelvollisuuden suunnittelua ja järjestämistä varten.

Tiedot poistetaan työvelvollisuusrekisteristä kuuden kuukauden kuluttua siitä, kun tämän lain II osan soveltaminen on päättynyt. Poistettavat tiedot arkistoidaan. Arkistotoimen tehtävistä ja arkistoon siirrettävistä asiakirjoista on voimassa, mitä arkistolaisissa (831/1994) tai sen nojalla säädetään tai määrätään.

15 luku

Hallinnon järjestäminen poikkeusoloissa

104 §

Valtion viraston ja laitoksen sekä henkilöstön siirtäminen

In order to perform administrative tasks in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Council of State may decide to temporarily transfer its subordinate agency, department or state-owned enterprise to another location.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the State Civil Servants Act, the Ministry may, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), by decision, oblige a person employed by the state to temporarily transfer to another office or position. However, the transfer of a person employed by the state from one administrative sector to another is decided by the Ministry of Finance. In this case, the Ministry of Finance must consult the relevant ministries before deciding on the transfer.

§ 105

State information management control

The Ministry of Finance may, in exceptional circumstances, order the organization of state information management, data processing, electronic services, telecommunications and information security.

However, the control of the Ministry of Finance does not apply to the operational information systems of the Defense Forces, the Border Guard, the police, rescue authorities and emergency centers.

§ 106

Communication from administrative authorities in exceptional circumstances

In order to secure the access of the population to information and to coordinate the communication of the authorities in exceptional circumstances, the direct management of the communication of the state administration belongs to the Prime Minister's Office. If necessary, a Government Decree may establish a State Communication Center.

The Prime Minister's Office and the State Communications Center may issue regulations concerning the content of communications to state administration authorities.

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Prime Minister's Office and the State Communications Center may oblige an authority under the Government or a municipal authority to publish a message with a specific content or prohibit the publication of a message with a specific content.

§ 107

Settlement of jurisdiction

In exceptional circumstances, the Government, on the proposal of the Prime Minister, resolves a disagreement between the branches of government as to which state administration authority or other operating unit is to be dealt with. The Ministry resolves the disagreement within its administration.

The Government and the Ministry within their administrative area may also, in exceptional circumstances, decide which authority under the Government performs a matter or task important for the implementation of the purpose of this Act, which concerns the field of activity of more than one unit or which is not specifically provided for.

§ 108

Municipal administration

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 54 (4) of the Municipal Act (365/1995), the council may be convened immediately in exceptional circumstances. A quorum is reached when more than half of the delegates are present.

If the council is not convened by a quorum and for imperative reasons require an immediate decision, the municipal government has the right to decide on matters concerning the organization of the municipal administration, management and administration rules, delegation of powers, budget and taxes and other matters decided by the council.

The municipal government shall submit the decisions referred to in subsection 2 to the council for decision as soon as possible. The decision of the municipal government is valid until the council has decided on the matter.

What is provided in this section for a municipality also applies to a consortium of municipalities.

Municipality L 365/1995 has been repealed by L 410/2015, cf. Municipality Act 410/2015 § 94 subs.

§ 109

Education and training

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3 (1), (2), (4) and (5), the Ministry of Education and Culture may prescribe in the Basic Education Act (628/1998), the High School Act (714/2018), the Helsinki European School Act (1463/2007) for a maximum of three months at a time, law on vocational education (531/2017), the Act on the preparatory training degree in education (1215/2020), the Act on Liberal Adult education (632/1998), basic art education in the Act on (633/1998), the Polytechnics Act (932/2014), and the Universities Act (558/2009) to suspend or transfer the prescribed educational and other activities to another place if it is necessary due to the relocation of the population or restrictions on residence and movement, or otherwise for the protection of the population. If the population of a region is transferred elsewhere pursuant to section 121, a Government decree may provide that the municipality to whose territory the student has been transferred is temporarily responsible for arranging pre-primary and primary education for the transferred pupils instead of the pupil's place of residence. (30.12.2020 / 1233).

Subsection 1 amended by L 1233/2020 enters into force on 1 August 2022. The previous wording reads:

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3 (1), (2), (4) and (5), the Ministry of Education and Culture may prescribe the Basic Education Act (628/1998), the High School Act (629/1998), the Helsinki

European School Act (1463/2007) for a maximum of three months at a time , the Vocational Education Act (630/1998) , the Adult Vocational Education Act (631/1998) , the Liberal Education Act (632/1998) , the Basic Art Education Act (633/1998) , the Polytechnics Act (351/2003) and the University Act (558 / 2009) to suspend or transfer the prescribed educational and other activities to another place if it is necessary due to the relocation of the population or restrictions on residence and movement, or otherwise for the protection of the population. If the population of a region is transferred elsewhere pursuant to section 121, a Government decree may provide that the municipality to whose territory the student has been transferred is temporarily responsible for arranging pre-primary and primary education for the transferred pupils instead of the pupil's place of residence.

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5, the obligation to organize teaching or other activities provided or prescribed for the organizer of the activities referred to in subsection 1 and the obligation to provide meal, transport and accommodation benefits as provided by the Government further specified in this Regulation. In addition, the Ministry of Education and Culture may, without prejudice to section 3(1) of the Act on the Organization of the Matriculation Examination (672/2005) , postpone the organization of the matriculation examination for a maximum of six months at a time.

The effects of the measures referred to in subsections 1 and 2 above on operating costs may be taken into account when granting state contributions and grants for teaching activities, as further specified in a Government decree.

L on the organization of the matriculation examination 672/2005 has been repealed by L on the matriculation examination 502/2019 . See VNa on the introduction of the powers provided for in sections 86, 88, 93, 94 and 109 of the Standby Act 125/2020 , VNa on the extension of the powers provided for in sections 86, 88, 93, 94 and 109 of the VNa Standby Act 174/2020 , VNa on the obligation to organize early childhood education and teaching 126/2020 on temporary restrictions on early childhood education and education and on the obligation to provide education and training 191/2020 .

Chapter 16

Military readiness

§ 110

Obligation to deliver goods

In order to increase or maintain military defense capabilities in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the Defense Forces may by decision oblige everyone to hand over to the Defense Forces such items necessary for troop accommodation, fortification or energy security.

§ 111

Obligation to provide services

In order to increase or maintain military defense capability in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Defense Forces may by decision oblige companies, entities, institutions and professionals to provide catering, accommodation, repair, maintenance, construction and other similar services to the Defense Forces.

More detailed provisions on the procedure to be applied in the performance of the services to be provided shall be laid down in a decree of the Ministry of Defense.

§ 112

Obligation to surrender vehicles, vessels and aircraft

In order to increase or maintain military defense capability in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3 (1) and (2), the Defense Forces may, by decision, oblige:

1) to transfer control of a motor vehicle or towed vehicle owned or controlled by the owner or holder of a motor vehicle or towed vehicle to the defense forces;

- 2) to transfer control of an aircraft owned, controlled or in use by the owner, operator or operator of the aircraft to the Defense Forces;
- 3) to hand over a boat owned or controlled by the owner or holder of a motorboat to the control of the Defense Forces;
- 4) to transfer the ship to the control of the Defense Forces of the ship by the owner, charterer or a person who exercises effective control in matters related to the operation of the ship.

§ 113

Obligation to surrender areas and premises

In order to increase or maintain military defense capabilities in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the owner or occupier of a land or water area, building or room or storage facility shall transfer the land or water area, building or room or storage facility and under the control of the Ministry of Communications. The decision to transfer control to the Defense Forces is made by the Defense Forces and the transfer of control to the Ministry of Transport and Communications is made by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The Government Decree stipulates in which municipalities the competence can be exercised.

The management of a building or apartment in permanent residential use shall be transferred only if very compelling military reasons so require.

The Defense Forces have the right to take the necessary measures immediately in the areas and premises mentioned in subsection 1 for the construction of storage facilities, fortifications, roads and other defense equipment and for maintaining readiness.

§ 114

Implementation of the surrender obligation

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), extradition committees may be established in the Defense Forces for the implementation of the extradition obligations referred to in this Chapter, the composition of which shall be regulated by a Government decree.

More detailed provisions on the procedure and decision-making applicable in the implementation of extradition obligations are laid down in a decree of the Ministry of Defense.

§ 115

Restrictions on movement and residence

For military reasons or to protect bystanders from danger in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the stay and movement in a certain area or destination may be prohibited or restricted by a decree of the Ministry of Defense.

Chapter 17

Civil protection and evacuation

§ 116

Civil protection obligation

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3 (1), (2) and (4) above, every resident of Finland who has a domicile in Finland according to the Local Government Act and who has reached the age of 18 but not 68 is obliged to carry out and clean-up tasks, as well as the management and special tasks of the civil protection organization, emergency center tasks or other equivalent tasks necessary for the protection of the population.

An order for civil protection tasks may, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (4), be issued for a maximum of two weeks at a time and may be renewed once. When implementing the civil protection obligation, the restrictions referred to in section 99 shall be taken into account. Section 101 applies to work performed on

the basis of the civil protection obligation. More detailed provisions on the fulfillment of the civil protection obligation are issued by a Government decree.

The civil protection personal register is regulated separately.

§ 117

Obligation to hand over goods required for rescue operations

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3 (1) and (2), the rescue authority may, by decision, oblige everyone to hand over rescue, fire-fighting, clearing and first-aid equipment or other similar goods necessary for the rescue operation to the rescue authority.

§ 118

Restrictions on movement and residence to protect the population

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3 (1), (2), (4) and (5), a Government decree may temporarily, for a maximum of three months at a time, prohibit or restrict the right to reside and move in a certain locality or area if necessary to combat a serious danger to human life or health. .

§ 119

Obligation to surrender areas and facilities necessary for civil protection

In order to implement civil protection in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the rescue authority may by decision oblige the owner or occupier of the land or water area to hand over his or her property with buildings and other rooms and storage to the rescue authority.

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the rescue authority may, by decision, oblige the owner or occupier of the property to build and arrange temporary civil shelters to protect the population.

A Government decree shall stipulate in which municipalities the competence referred to in subsection 1 may be exercised and the shelters referred to in subsection 2 shall be built. More detailed provisions on the structure of temporary civil protection referred to in subsection 2 shall be issued by a Government decree and on technical details by a decree of the Ministry of the Interior.

§ 120

Special arrangements for civil protection and civil protection

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), in order to protect the population and enhance the management of civil protection, rescue authorities and municipalities shall establish command centers and fire-fighting, rescue, first aid, maintenance, clearing and clean-up tasks or other equivalent tasks necessary to protect the population. civil protection formations.

Ministry of the Interior to § 3: exceptional circumstances referred to in the paragraphs 1 and 2 temporarily require a decision to take care of the rescue tasks of managing authority for other duties and tasks as well as decide to amend the Rescue Act (379/2011), rescue authorities referred to, as well as command centers and väestönsuojelumuodostelmien referred to in subsection 1 management and domination, if it is necessary to ensure the conduct of the rescue operation.

§ 121

Population relocation

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (1) and (2), the population of a certain area or part of the population must move elsewhere if it is necessary for the safety of the population. The Government decides which areas and which part of the region's population will be affected by the transition. The Ministry of the Interior will take care of the overall management of the transition.

§ 122

Arranging care for the displaced population

In order to implement the arrangements referred to in section 121 above, the municipality may, by decision, oblige a private person, company, association or institution to hand over property necessary for the accommodation, catering and other maintenance of the transferred population and premises for temporary accommodation of the transferred population.

PART III MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Chapter 18

Execution

§ 123

Coordination of priorities

In exceptional circumstances, a Government decree may issue co-ordinating provisions on the determination of the priority, urgency and other importance of the measures necessary for the implementation of the purpose of this Act.

§ 124

Right of inspection and access to information by public authorities

The authority responsible for the implementation of this Act shall, in exceptional circumstances, have the right to carry out inspections in order to monitor compliance with this Act or the regulations issued thereunder and to obtain the information necessary to carry out the inspection, notwithstanding secrecy provisions. The inspection provider has the right to enter premises that are not covered by the home peace for inspection.

§ 125

Official assistance

The police shall provide the necessary administrative assistance to the authorities responsible for the implementation of this Act and the provisions and regulations issued thereunder.

§ 126

Obligation to publish information

The publisher and the program operator are obliged to publish or send free of charge information on the application or compliance of this Act by the Government, the Ministry, the Regional Government Agency, the Business, Transport and Environment Center, the municipal government, the police and the military or rescue authority or to the residents of a particular area. Such information shall be published without delay as such in the relevant periodical, online publication or program.

§ 127

Restriction on the obligation to release stocks

In exercising the powers under this Act, regulatory or transfer decisions shall not, without compelling reason, restrict the right of a professional transport or primary agricultural producer to possess fuels and lubricants, the right of a property owner or occupier to possess fuels for heating, goods essential for subsistence which have been stored in advance for use in exceptional circumstances by the owner of the warehouse, for the primary production of the holding, for heating or for household purposes or for the care of persons protected under civil protection.

Chapter 19

Compensation and legal protection

§ 128

Compensation for the transfer of ownership or access rights

If a person is the subject of a measure taken pursuant to sections 33, 34, 44, 45, 60 to 63, 77 or 78, section 79 (3) or (4), sections 83 to 87, 110 to 113, 117, 119 or 122 damage suffered as a result of which he is not compensated under other law, he shall be compensated for the damage in full from State funds.

If, in view of the injured party's financial and other circumstances, the damage is to be regarded as minor or if economic or economic reasons so require because of the large amount of damage, reasonable compensation shall be paid. However, in the application of the jurisdiction referred to in section 45, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3 (3), full compensation must always be paid for the damage.

The procedure to be followed for the payment of compensation is regulated by a Government decree.

§ 129

Compensation for accidents at work and occupational diseases

An accident at work or an occupational disease obtained in a job based on an order issued pursuant to this Act shall be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Accident Insurance Act (608/1948), unless the compensation is higher on the basis of another law or contract.

The Accident Insurance Act 608/1948 has been repealed by the Accident and Occupational Disease Act 459/2015.

§ 130

Appeal

The decision of the Government, the Ministry and the Bank of Finland referred to in this Act may be appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court. Any other decision referred to in this Act may be appealed to an administrative court.

Otherwise, the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (808/2019) apply to appeals. However, the administrative decision shall be complied with immediately notwithstanding the appeal, unless the appeal authority orders otherwise. (27.11.2020 / 875).

§ 131 (27.11.2020 / 875)

Correction requirement in the regulation of road transport fuel

A decision made by a police department pursuant to section 71 (3) of the Transport Fuel Unit may be demanded rectification within 14 days of notification of the decision. Otherwise, the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act apply to the rectification claim. An appeal to the Administrative Court is provided for in the Administrative Procedure Act. However, the decision of the administrative court in the case may not be appealed.

Chapter 20

Penalty provisions

§ 132

Reference to the Penal Code

Penalties for regulatory offenses, aggravated regulatory offenses and minor regulatory offenses are provided for in Chapter 46, Sections 1 to 3 of the Penal Code (39/1889).

§ 133

Violation of the Standby Act

Any intentional or negligent

1) fails to comply with the obligation provided for in section 91 concerning compulsory employment, the obligation provided for in section 94 concerning dismissal or the obligation provided for in section 101 (1) concerning working conditions,

2) fails to fulfill the obligation to work imposed pursuant to section 95 or the obligation to protect the population imposed pursuant to section 116 or fails to fulfill the obligation provided for in section 104 to transfer,

3) fails to fulfill the obligation to surrender imposed pursuant to section 45, 63, 78, 86, 110, 112, 113, 117, 119 or 122 or the obligation to perform imposed pursuant to section 111, or

4) violates a prohibition or restriction on movement or residence issued pursuant to section 115 or 118,

shall be sentenced, unless the act provides for a more severe punishment elsewhere in the law, to a fine for a violation of the *Standby Act* .

Chapter 21

Entry into force and transitional provisions

§ 134

Passage

This Act shall enter into force on 1 March 2012.

This law repeals the Standby Act (1080/1991) .

§ 135

Transitional provision

Where in other legislation reference is made to the Emergency Preparedness Act repealed by this Act, the reference shall be construed as referring to this Act.

HE 3/2008 , PuVM 3/2010, EV 71/2010, LJL 1/2011, PuVM 2/2011, EC 28/2011

Entry into force and application of amending acts:

11/30/2012 / 672:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2013.

HE 108/2012 , TaVM 9/2012, EV 98/2012

12/30/2014 / 1322:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 April 2015.

HE 164/2014 , StVM 27/2014, EV 195/2014

12/29/2016 / 1455:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2017.

HE 210/2016 , TyVM 15/2016, EV 247/2016

12/29/2016 / 1482:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2017.

HE 164/2016 , UaVM 12/2016, EV 206/2016

5/4/2018 / 353:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 July 2018.

HE 145/2017 , LiVM 3/2018, EV 20/2018

12/5/2018 / 1083:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2019.

HE 130/2018 , TaVM 18/2018, EV 106/2018

7/5/2019 / 884:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2020.

HE 158/2018 , TyVM 17/2018, EV 306/2018

8.5.2020 / 330:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 June 2020.

HE 2/2020 , LaVM 2/2020, EV 24/2020

27.11.2020 / 875:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 December 2020.

HE 109/2020 , LaVM 10/2020, EV 136/2020

30.12.2020 / 1233:

This Act shall enter into force on 1 August 2022.

HE 173/2020 , SiVM 15/2020, EV 218/2020

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