

1552/2011

Updated legislation

Updated regulatory texts, where changes made to the regulations are included in the regulatory text

Emergency law Up-to-date

Language versions

 Finnish  [Swedish](#)

Legal translations

 [English](#)

Keywords

[Emergency law](#)

Type of regulation

Law

Administrative area

Ministry of Justice

Date of issue

29.12.2011

Release date

30.12.2011

PassageMarch 1, 2012

ELI code<http://data.finlex.fi/eli/sd/2011/1552/ajantasa/2025-06-27/fin> [Copy ELI link](#)

Original act of the Finnish Code of Laws[SDK 1552 / 2011](#)

Legislative text [Change history](#)

In accordance with the decision of Parliament, made in the manner prescribed in section 73 of the Constitution, it is hereby provided:

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1

Purpose, scope and general principles of the law

Section 1

Purpose of the law

The purpose of this Act is to protect the population in exceptional circumstances, to secure their livelihood and the country's economic life, to maintain legal order, fundamental rights and human rights, and to secure the territorial integrity and independence of the nation.

Section 2

Scope of application

This Act provides for the powers of the authorities during exceptional circumstances. The Act also provides for the authorities' preparations for exceptional circumstances.

Section 3 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Definition of exceptional circumstances

Exceptional circumstances according to this law include:

- 1) An armed attack against Finland or an attack of comparable severity and its immediate aftermath;
- 2) A significant threat of an armed attack or an attack of comparable severity against Finland, the effects of which require the immediate use of the powers provided for in this Act to be countered;
- 3) a particularly serious event or threat to the livelihood of the population or the foundations of the country's economic life, as a result of which the functions essential to the functioning of society are substantially endangered;
- 4) a particularly serious major accident and its immediate aftermath;
- 5) a very widespread dangerous infectious disease equivalent to a particularly serious major accident in its effects; and
- 6) such
 - a) the decision-making capacity of public authorities;
 - b) for border security or maintaining public order and security;
 - c) the availability of essential social, healthcare or emergency services;
 - d) access to energy, water, food, medicine or other essential commodities;
 - e) the availability of essential payment and securities services;
 - f) the functioning of socially critical transport systems; or
 - g) the functionality of the information and communication technology services or information systems that maintain the functions listed in points a to f above;

a threat, action, event or the combined effect of these, as a result of which the functions essential to the functioning of society are substantially and extensively prevented or paralyzed, or which in another way of comparable severity particularly seriously and substantially endangers the functioning of society or the livelihoods of the population.

Section 4 Principles for the use of powers

In exceptional circumstances, authorities may only be authorised to exercise powers that are necessary and proportionate to achieve the purpose laid down in section 1. Powers may only be exercised in such ways as are necessary to achieve the purpose of the law and in proportion to the aim pursued by the exercise of the power.

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

Section 5

Relationship to international obligations

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

The commencement and termination of the application of Part II of this Act shall be notified to the States Parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR 8/1976) through the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the manner and in the circumstances provided for in Article 4(3) of the Convention. The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall be notified of the commencement and termination of the application of Part II of this Act in the manner and in the circumstances provided for in Article 15(3) of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ICCPR 19/1990). ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Chapter 2

Deciding on the implementation of powers

Section 6

Regulation on the commencement of the application of powers

If the Government, in cooperation with the President of the Republic, determines that exceptional circumstances prevail in the country, a Government decree (*implementation decree*) may be issued to provide for the commencement of the application of the provisions of Part II. Such a decree may be issued for a fixed period, not exceeding six months.

The implementing regulation must 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 entire territory of the country.

The adoption decree must be submitted to Parliament immediately. Parliament decides whether the decree may remain in force or whether it is to be repealed in part or in full and whether it is to be valid for the prescribed period or for a shorter period. If the adoption decree has not been submitted to Parliament within one week of its issuance, the decree shall lapse.

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

Section 7

Regulation on the initiation of the application of powers in an emergency

If it is not possible to follow the procedure laid down in section 6, subsections 3 and 4, without significantly jeopardising the achievement of the purpose of the Act, a Government decree may be issued to provide that the jurisdictional provisions of Part II may be applied immediately.

Such a decree may be issued for a maximum period of three months and shall be immediately submitted to Parliament for consideration. If the decree has not been submitted to Parliament within one week of its issuance, the decree shall lapse. The decree shall be repealed in part or in whole if Parliament so decides.

Section 8

Deciding on the continuation of the exercise of powers

If the state of emergency continues, a Government decree may be issued to continue the application of the provisions of Part II (*continuation decree*). Such a decree may be issued for a fixed period, not exceeding six months at a time.

The continuation decree must be immediately submitted to Parliament. Parliament will decide whether the decree may remain in force or whether it should be repealed in part or in whole.

Section 9

Application of the continuation regulation

When Parliament has made a decision referred to in section 8, subsection 2, the provisions of this Act mentioned in the continuation decree may be applied to the extent that 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 application of the provisions ends according to the current decree, even if the extension decree has been submitted to Parliament at least two weeks before the said date, all the provisions of this Act mentioned in the extension decree may be applied. After Parliament has decided on the decree, the provisions of subsection 1 shall apply.

Section 10

Post-inspection

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

Section 11

End of application of the competence provisions

When the exceptional circumstances end, the current commissioning or continuation regulation must be repealed.

If the conditions for the application of any provision of Part II cease to apply, the implementing or continuing regulation shall be amended accordingly.

When repealing or amending the implementing or continuation decree in accordance with subsections 1 and 2, the decrees issued pursuant to the provisions of Part II of the Act, the conditions for their application having ceased, shall be repealed at the same time.

Chapter 3

Preparation

Section 12 ([8.7.2022/631](#))

Duty to take precautions

The Government, state administrative authorities, independent state public institutions, other state authorities and state enterprises, as well as welfare regions and welfare associations, municipalities, joint municipal authorities and other associations of municipalities must ensure that their duties are carried out as well as possible, even in exceptional circumstances, through contingency plans and advance preparations for operations in exceptional circumstances, as well as other measures.

Section 13

Preparedness management, control and coordination

Preparedness is led and supervised by the Government and each ministry within its own field of activity. Each ministry coordinates preparedness within its own field of activity. Separate provisions are made regarding the coordination of preparedness within the Government.

PART II

POWERS IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Chapter 4

Securing the functioning of financial markets and the insurance sector

Section 14

Definitions concerning financial markets

For the purposes of this chapter:

1) *For those living in Finland :*

- a) a natural person domiciled here;
- b) a foreign branch located here; and

c) a legal person under public or private law that has its domicile here; however, not the Finnish state;

2) *resident abroad* means a natural person and a legal person under public or private law whose domicile is not in Finland, and a Finnish branch located abroad;

3) *means of payment* means a banknote, metal coins commonly used in payment transactions, electronic money, bank draft, cheque and other comparable payment orders;

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

5) *with a security* in the Securities Markets Act ([495/1989](#)) securities referred to in the Act on the Book-Entry System and ([826/1991](#)) the book entry referred to in the Act on Trading in Standardized Options and Forwards ([772/1988](#)) [Chapter 1, Section 2](#) a standardised derivative contract and a derivative contract comparable to it;

6) *foreign security means* a security issued by a non-resident and a right attached to such a security;

7) *A certificate of receivable includes* a promissory note, bill of exchange, certificate of deposit, bank book and other comparable commitment documents.

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.

[\(29.12.2016/1482\)](#)

Section 15

Actions concerning 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 Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2:

1) Securities, payment instruments and debt instruments may only be exported and imported with the permission of the Bank of Finland;

2) A resident of Finland is obliged to surrender or transfer to the Bank of Finland, in return for compensation, foreign payment instruments owned or in their possession, Finnish currency payment instruments held abroad, foreign securities and receivables from a resident abroad (*repatriation obligation*);

3) Transactions that change or may change the quantity or quality of foreign payment instruments, securities or claims from a foreign resident owned or held by a resident of Finland, as well as transactions between a resident of Finland and a foreign resident that change or may

change the quantity or quality of assets or liabilities of a resident of Finland, are permitted only with the permission of the Bank of Finland.

The repatriation referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 2 above must be carried out within a period determined by Government decree from the entry into force of the decree or from the time when the person liable for repatriation has taken possession of the payment instruments, securities and receivables to be repatriated or has acquired ownership of them after the entry into force of the decree. Repatriation cannot be made to a branch of a Finnish bank abroad or to a branch of a foreign bank in Finland.

Compensation shall be paid to the repatriator in Finnish currency for the repatriation obligation referred to in paragraph 1, paragraph 2 above. The compensation shall be paid at the exchange rate applied by the Bank of Finland at the time of transfer.

Section 16

Exceptions to the export ban, the repatriation obligation and the ban on foreign exchange transactions with a person residing abroad

The Bank of Finland may grant an export permit referred to in section 15, subsection 1, an exemption from the obligation to repatriate or a prohibition on carrying out a foreign exchange transaction with a person residing abroad if the following must be carried out:

- 1) expenditure arising from imports essential to the livelihood of the population and the country's economic life in exceptional circumstances;
- 2) necessary travel abroad based on a law, agreement 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) expenditure incurred abroad from production necessary for Finland in exceptional circumstances;
- 5) Necessary expenses arising from the preservation of property abroad under Finnish ownership.

The Bank of Finland may also grant the permission or exemption referred to in section 15, subsection 1, if it is necessary for granting credit or security to or from a non-resident, or for acquiring foreign securities or receivables from or transferring them to a non-resident.

Section 17 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Restrictions on the receipt of funds, lending and investment activities

In order to safeguard the livelihood of the population, the liquidity of the state or essential economic activities in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and

6:

- 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 determined by Government decree;
- 2) The entities referred to in paragraph 1 above may grant credits and provide guarantees related to credit granting or comparable commitments only for those purposes, to those groups of credit applicants, and under such conditions and such maximum amounts per applicant as are further provided for by Government Decree;
- 3) Notwithstanding the contractual terms and conditions concerning deposits, funds received in customer funds accounts, member investments or other repayable funds, the conditions regarding the amount to be withdrawn, the timing of withdrawals and the frequency of withdrawals, as further specified by Government Decree, must be complied with;
- 4) Notwithstanding what is provided elsewhere in the law, credit and financial institutions, insurance and pension institutions, investment firms and management companies may not, with the exception of their investments based on minimum reserve requirements, invest in other assets, in other types of amounts or at other times than those provided for in more detail by Government Decree.

If the measures pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph 4 prove insufficient to secure the state's liquidity, the entities referred to in the paragraph are obliged to invest in debt instruments issued by the state, as further provided for by Government Decree.

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

Section 18

Using the index condition

In order to ensure price stability, the inclusion of an indexation clause or other binding clause in a contract and the use of such a clause already included in a contract are prohibited in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1–3. Prohibited indexation clauses and binding clauses are provided for in more detail by Government Decree.

An index clause that contravenes a Government decree issued pursuant to subsection 1 is void. If the voidness of the clause would result in unfairness, the clause may be taken into account in whole or in part or the contract may be otherwise reconciled in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Legal Transactions in Property Law. [\(228/1929\) in Section 36](#) is regulated.

Section 19 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Restriction of securities activities

In order to safeguard the liquidity of the state and the economic activities essential to the fundamentals of the country's economic life in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3, and in order to safeguard the smooth functioning of the securities or insurance markets in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6:

- 1) Securities may be issued with a limited common monetary value, quality or type or only for a specific purpose only as further provided by Government decree;
- 2) Only securities separately regulated by Government decree may be traded on a stock exchange or other marketplace;
- 3) Securities trading clearing activities and the activities of a central securities depository may only be carried out in a manner prescribed by Government decree that does not jeopardise the operation of clearing systems or the book-entry system and does not pose a serious threat to the operation of financial markets or the statutory interests of investors;
- 4) Only unit-linked life insurance policies regulated in more detail by Government Decree may be granted.

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

Section 20 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Payment transaction restrictions

In order to ensure the smooth operation of payment transactions and the relevant settlement systems, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3, bank transfers may not be made in quantities greater than, or in monetary value greater than or less than, or in quality or type other than those provided for in more detail by Government Decree. Instead of the time limits laid down elsewhere in law or otherwise mandatory, longer time limits laid down by Government Decree shall apply to the execution of bank transfers.

The use of payment methods that are susceptible to disruption is prohibited. Payment methods that are susceptible to disruption are defined by Government Decree.

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

Section 21

Exemptions from capital adequacy requirements

In order to ensure the stable operation of the financial and insurance markets, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 of section 3, a lower capital adequacy requirement than the statutory capital adequacy requirement, as determined by Government Decree, shall be applied to credit institutions, investment firms, and insurance and pension institutions if meeting the statutory capital adequacy requirement could, in exceptional circumstances, lead to a material jeopardy to the operations of the said institutions or firms.

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

Section 22

Exceptions to the requirements for compensation funds

In order to ensure the stable functioning of financial markets, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1)–(3), the following may be done:

- 1) by government decree, provide for an exception to the statutory obligation to build up a deposit guarantee fund, investor compensation fund, registration fund or settlement fund if, in exceptional circumstances, building up the fund is considered to be an unreasonable financial burden for credit institutions, investment firms or other parties to the fund;
- 2) The obligation to pay compensation from the fund's assets within the specified period may be postponed in a manner to be further specified by Government decree if payment of compensation within the specified period is not possible due to exceptional circumstances.

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

Section 23

Exceptions regarding bankruptcy, liquidation, accounting and financial statements

In order to ensure the stable functioning of the financial and insurance markets in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1)–(3), exceptions may be provided for by Government decree from the provisions of the Act on credit and financial institutions, investment firms, management companies, stock exchanges, central securities depositories and option companies, and insurance and pension institutions:

- 1) the conditions for bankruptcy and liquidation and the bankruptcy and liquidation procedure;
- 2) the obligation to draw up an action plan or other reorganization plan aimed at reorganizing operations, the requirements regarding the content of such a plan and other procedures to be

followed in reorganization;

3) requirements regarding the recording of business transactions, the valuation of assets, the date of preparation, registration and publication of financial statements, as well as the requirements regarding the preparation, date of preparation and publication of interim reports.

In addition, exceptions to the requirements to consolidate subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures in consolidated financial statements may be provided for by Government Decree.

Pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph 1 above, only such exceptions may be provided for by Government decree as are necessary to prevent the operations of the entities mentioned in the subsection from being significantly endangered.

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

Section 24

Exceptions to the requirements regarding pension liabilities and technical provisions and their coverage

In order to ensure the stable operation of the insurance market in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1–3, exceptions may be provided for by Government decree from the requirements laid down in law concerning the calculation or coverage of pension liabilities or technical provisions, if such exceptions are necessary to prevent the operations of insurance or pension institutions from being materially jeopardised.

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

Section 25

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

To ensure the stable functioning of the insurance market, the livelihood of the population or the fundamentals of the country's economic life in exceptional circumstances:

1) the insurer may pay the insurance compensation or other benefit payable under the insurance at a reduced rate or postpone the payment of the benefit entirely;

2) the policyholder may pay the insurance premium at a reduced rate or postpone payment of the insurance premium completely;

3) The insurer may terminate an insurance contract that is essential for the livelihood of the population or the continuity of the country's economic life only on grounds that can be consid-

ered acceptable, taking into account the special risks posed by exceptional circumstances to insurance activities and the need for protection of policyholders in exceptional circumstances;

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 necessary means of subsistence of the insured, the equal treatment of policyholders and insured persons or other special circumstances caused by the exceptional circumstances;

5) The insurer has the right to charge an additional fee for the insurance referred to in paragraph 3 and, when the insurer's right to invoke a condition of the insurance contract is restricted, for the insurance referred to in paragraph 4, in accordance with the criteria determined by the Financial Supervisory Authority.

A Government decree shall provide for more detailed provisions on subsection 1:

1) the maximum amount of the discount referred to in paragraph 1, the maximum period for deferring payment and the payment of the missing amount, including interest, to the person entitled to it;

2) the reduction and deferral of insurance premiums referred to in paragraph 2;

3) the acceptable grounds for dismissal under paragraph 3;

4) The terms and conditions of insurance contracts referred to in paragraph 4, the reliance on which is restricted.

Section 26

Prohibition on the organization of operations and transfer of registered office

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Financial Supervisory 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 activities of its supervised entity if such a measure may seriously endanger the functioning of the financial or insurance markets or the livelihood of the population or the fundamentals of the country's economic life.

Section 27

Statement by the European Central Bank

An implementing regulation concerning the powers provided for in sections 15 or 17, section 19(1)(3) or sections 20 or 21, which concerns the tasks assigned to 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 issued only if the European Central Bank and the Bank of Finland, when performing the tasks of the European System of Central Banks as part of the European System of Central Banks, are not operational in exceptional circumstances. Before issuing the regulation, the Government shall request an opinion from the European Central Bank in accordance with the urgent procedure.

Chapter 5

Ensuring commodity production and distribution and energy supply

Section 28

Definitions concerning the production and distribution of goods

For the purposes of this chapter:

- 1) in the Act on Supporting the Abandonment of Agricultural Practices with Primary *Agricultural Production* ([612/2006](#)) agricultural and other business activities, as well as forestry, fishing and fish farming;
- 2) *consumer goods* under the Consumer Protection Act ([38/1978](#)) [Chapter 1, Section 3](#) goods, services and other commodities and benefits;
- 3) *consumer* [in Chapter 1, Section 4 of the Consumer Protection Act](#) persons referred to;
- 4) *a trader means* a natural or legal person who professionally trades, sells or otherwise transfers goods for consideration;
- 5) *Regulation means* imposing quantitative restrictions on the exchange of goods.

Section 29 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Monitoring and reporting obligations

In order to secure the livelihood of the population in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, a business operator is obliged, upon request, to notify the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the Competition and Consumer Authority and the Licensing and Supervision Authority of information on the demand and supply situation of consumer goods falling within the scope of daily goods supply that are of significant importance to the livelihood of the population and public health. In addition, the business operator must, to the extent requested, notify the price or pricing basis of the commodity and any changes thereto, if this is necessary for price control. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 1 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

In order to secure the livelihood of the population in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, a business operator is obliged, upon request, to notify the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the Competition and Consumer Authority and the Regional State Administrative Agency of information on the demand and supply situation of consumer goods falling within the scope of daily goods supply that are of significant importance to the livelihood of the population and public health. In addition, the business operator must, to the extent requested, notify the price or pricing basis of the commodity and any changes thereto, if this is necessary for price control.

A Government Decree provides further provisions on the implementation of the notification procedure and defines the assets subject to the notification procedure.

Section 30 ([8.7.2022/706](#)) **Targeting fuel regulation**

In order to ensure the supply of fuel for purposes essential to the livelihood of the population, military defence readiness and the functioning of society, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1)–(3) and (6), a Government decree shall be issued on the amount by which fuel consumption must be reduced and on the allocation of the reduction to transport, agriculture, energy production, industry and heating.

Section 31 ([8.7.2022/706](#)) **Steering and regulation of primary agricultural production**

In order to ensure the operating conditions of the agricultural economy and the food supply in exceptional circumstances, a business operator may sell or otherwise transfer for the primary production of the agricultural economy fertilizers, feed, pesticides and medicines intended for the treatment of animals, as further regulated by a Government decree, only to a primary production operator of the agricultural economy who has a purchase permit in accordance with this Act. In exceptional circumstances referred to in paragraphs 1–3 and 6 of section 3, fuel oil used in the primary production of the agricultural economy may only be sold or otherwise transferred against a purchase permit.

If the acquisition of a commodity used in primary production requires a purchase permit pursuant to subsection 1, the primary producer of the farm may only use such a commodity for production that is necessary to secure food production. A Government decree will provide more detailed provisions on what kind of production is considered necessary to secure food production at any given time.

The municipal rural business authority issues a purchase permit. When issuing it, special consideration is given to the amount of previous production by the primary producer of the farm.

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

Section 32 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Retail regulation

In order to secure the livelihood of the population, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, a business operator may only supply consumer goods essential for the livelihood of the population to consumers against a purchase permit. The consumer goods subject to regulation and the procedure to be followed in regulation shall be laid down by Government Decree.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the Licensing and Supervision Agency and the municipalities are responsible for the guidance and implementation of the regulations. The municipalities issue purchase permits, are responsible for the purchase permit administration in their area and provide information about the purchase permit procedure. [\(27.6.2025/571\)](#)

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 2 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

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

Section 33 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

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 and 6, a business operator must make available to other business operators and public entities, against a purchase permit, a commodity that it has marketed to them in general, to be further specified by Government Decree.

Provisions shall be made by Government Decree on the commodities subject to regulation and the procedure to be followed in regulation. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is responsible for the general regulation of the trade referred to in this section and for the supervision of regulation. The Vitality Centre issues the purchase permits referred to in subsection 1 within its area of jurisdiction. [\(27.6.2025/571\)](#)

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 2 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

Provisions shall be made by Government Decree on the commodities subject to regulation and the procedure to be followed in regulation. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is re-

sponsible for the general regulation of the trade referred to in this section and for the supervision of regulation. The Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment shall issue the purchase permits referred to in subsection 1 within its area of jurisdiction.

Section 34 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Regulation of industrial production

In order to secure the production of goods essential to the vital functions of society, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3, a business operator may use metals, metal alloys, chemicals, pharmaceutical raw materials, electronic components, agricultural products, goods used by the food industry, raw materials or fuels for energy production, or other materials or goods essential to industrial production, as further specified by Government Decree, only as provided for by Government Decree.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Centre for Vitality are responsible for the regulation and supervision of industrial production. [\(27.6.2025/571\)](#)

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 2 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment are responsible for the regulation and supervision of industrial production.

Section 35

Foreign trade regulation

In order to ensure the health care of the population, the maintenance of essential industrial production and defence readiness in exceptional circumstances, goods regulated under this Act may only be exported from the country with a permit issued by the Government. By Government decree, the requirement for a permit may be limited to only some of the regulated goods.

If the licensing 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 defence readiness, the regulated goods referred to in subsection 1 may not be exported from the country (*export ban*). The export ban may be limited to only some of the regulated goods by Government decree.

In order to safeguard the health care of the population, the maintenance of essential industrial production and defence readiness, or to prevent damage to a specific sector of industry or market disruption in exceptional circumstances, goods regulated under this Act may only be

imported with a permit issued by the Government. The requirement for a permit may be limited to only some of the regulated goods by Government decree.

If the licensing 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 defence readiness, or to prevent damage to a specific sector of industry or market disruption, the regulated goods referred to in subsection 3 may not be imported (*import ban*). The import ban may be limited to only some of the regulated goods by Government decree.

Section 36 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#) **Limiting electricity use**

In order to ensure the functioning of society in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1)–(3) and (6), 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, to be specified in more detail by Government decree.

Compliance with the restriction or ban is monitored by the Energy Authority in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Electricity Market Act. [\(588/2013\)](#) intended network operator.

Section 37 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#) **Electricity consumption quota**

In order to safeguard the country's economic life or the livelihood of the population, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, electricity may only be used up to the percentage of the electricity user's normal annual consumption laid down in a Government decree.

The grid operator determines the consumption quota based on the amount of electricity supplied in the previous calendar year under each electricity contract. If this basis cannot be used, the consumption quota is determined based on the usual consumption of the corresponding electricity user or a reliable report. More detailed provisions on the calculation of the consumption quota are laid down by Government Decree.

Section 38 **Excess charge for electricity usage**

An excess charge must be paid to the state for electricity use exceeding the consumption quota. The amount of the excess charge per kilowatt-hour is three times the average consumer price for electricity charged by the retailer. The retailer determines the amount of the excess charge monthly based on the average consumer price for electricity in the previous calendar month.

The collection of the overage fee is governed by the provisions on the collection of taxes and fees. The overage fee is collected by the electricity retailer. The collection of overage fees is supervised by the vitality centers. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 2 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

The collection of the overage fee is governed by the provisions on the collection of taxes and fees. The overage fee is collected by the electricity retailer. The collection of overage fees is supervised by the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment.

Upon application, the Vitality Centre may grant permission to purchase electricity in excess of the consumption quota without an excess fee for purposes essential to the livelihood of the population or national defense. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 3 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

The Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment may, upon application, grant permission to purchase electricity in excess of the consumption quota without an excess charge for purposes essential to the livelihood of the population or national defence.

Section 39 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Interruption of electricity supply

In order to safeguard the country's economic life, the livelihood of the population or the defence readiness, in exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the network operator may temporarily interrupt the supply of electricity if the measures taken to reduce electricity consumption pursuant to this Act do not reduce electricity consumption sufficiently to maintain the operational capacity of the electricity network. However, the supply of electricity to an electricity user that is important for security of supply may not be interrupted without compelling reason.

The network operator must keep electricity supply interruptions in each area as short as possible and observe fairness in allocating interruptions. The grounds for electricity supply interruptions and fair allocation are supervised by the Energy Authority.

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

Section 40 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Restricting the use of district heating

In order to safeguard the country's economic life, the livelihood of the population or the defence readiness, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, district heat may only be taken from the distribution network for the heating of properties in an amount specified in more detail by Government decree. The indoor temperature of public spaces may not be raised above the temperature specified by Government decree by heating. The seller or other supplier of district heat is obliged to implement the necessary adjustments required by regulatory measures and to seal the control devices in premises other than those covered by domestic peace. The restrictions on taking district heat from the distribution network do not apply to the use of heat that is essential for security of supply.

The Energy Agency and municipalities monitor compliance with the restrictions.

Section 41 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Heating fuel oil regulation

In order to safeguard the country's economy, the livelihood of the population or the defence readiness, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, light and heavy fuel oil may be supplied for heating purposes only in the percentage specified in the Government Decree of the customer's normal annual consumption. The annual consumption is considered to be the average of the consumption of the two calendar years preceding the current year. The average value is calculated by the seller of the oil. If the information necessary to calculate the average is not available, the annual consumption is estimated on the basis of a reliable report provided by the property owner.

The Vitality Centre may, upon application, grant permission to exceed the quota if it is necessary to ensure the health or safety of the population. The grounds for exceeding the quota are laid down in more detail by a decree of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy.

[\(27.6.2025/571\)](#)

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 2 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

The Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment may, upon application, grant permission to exceed the quota if it is necessary to ensure the health or safety of the population. The criteria for exceeding the quota are laid down in more detail by decree of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy.

The customer must register with the oil seller's customer register and promptly provide the information necessary for the implementation of the regulation requested by the oil seller or a seller in the oil seller's retail network.

More detailed provisions on the implementation of the regulation of heating fuel oil will be issued by Government Decree. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Vitality

Centre are responsible for supervising the regulation.

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 4 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

More detailed provisions on the implementation of the regulation of heating fuel oil will be issued by Government Decree. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment are responsible for supervising the regulation.

Section 42 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Restricting the use of natural gas

In order to secure the livelihood of the population, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the use of natural gas from the distribution pipeline is permitted only for essential purposes.

Vitality centers determine the purposes for which the use of natural gas is permitted under subsection 1 in their areas of operation. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 2 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

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

Compliance with the restriction is monitored by the Energy Authority in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, in accordance with the Natural Gas Market Act. ([587/2017](#)) intended network operator and a vitality center in its area of operation. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 3 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

Compliance with the restriction is monitored by the Energy Authority in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, in accordance with the Natural Gas Market Act. ([587/2017](#)) the intended network operator and the economic, transport and environmental centre in its area of operation.

Section 43

Price regulation

To ensure the effectiveness of the regulation, the price of the goods referred to in sections 32, 36, 40 and 42 may not be increased by more than the amount determined by Government

decree.

Section 44

Securing water supply

In order to secure the water supply of communities in exceptional circumstances, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may, by decision, oblige a water supply company to supply or release water to satisfy water needs outside its own area of operation, and may, by decision, amend the Water Act ([587/2011](#)) or a water abstraction right based on a permit granted under it, if it is necessary to secure the water supply of a municipality or a large group of consumers or to secure the operation of a water supply facility that is otherwise of public importance, or for other comparable weighty reasons.

Section 45 ([27.6.2025/571](#))

Securing the supply of wood and peat

In order to safeguard the country's economic life, energy supply and essential construction in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the Vitality Centre may, by decision, oblige the landowner, the owner of timber or peat, or the holder of the right to fell wood or extract peat, to hand over wood, timber and peat to the Vitality Centre and the Defence Forces.

Upon request, the Forestry Centre is obliged to provide the necessary official assistance to the Vitality Centre and the Defence Forces in order to make and implement the decision referred to in subsection 1.

With L [571/2025](#) The amended section 45 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

Section 45 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Securing the supply of wood and peat

In order to safeguard the country's economic life, energy supply and essential construction in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment may, by decision, oblige the landowner, the owner of timber or peat, or the holder of the right to fell wood or extract peat, to hand over wood, timber and peat to the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment and to the Defence Forces.

Upon request, the Forestry Centre is obliged to provide the necessary official assistance to the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment and the Defence Forces in order to make and implement the decision referred to in subsection 1.

Chapter 6

Regulation of construction and construction products

Section 46

Necessary construction

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 above, essential construction will be provided for first.

Necessary construction includes:

- 1) defense forces projects;
- 2) construction work required for the protection, maintenance and safety of the population;
- 3) urgent construction and repair work on transport and communication connections and municipal engineering;
- 4) construction work required for energy supply;
- 5) construction work in industries important for national defense, the livelihood of the population or security of supply;
- 6) works necessary to complete unfinished construction work or to bring the work to an appropriate stage; and
- 7) Necessary repairs to buildings and structures.

Section 47

Construction commencement and continuation permit

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 above, construction may not be commenced or continued unless a commencement or continuation permit has been granted for the construction project in addition to other necessary permits or decisions. A commencement or continuation permit must be granted unless otherwise required to ensure the supply of labour, machinery and construction products for the essential construction referred to in Section 46.

The Defence Forces do not require a start or continuation permit to carry out their construction projects. Nor is a start or continuation permit required for the construction of a temporary civil protection shelter referred to in section 119, subsection 2.

Section 48

Construction product purchase permit

In order to ensure the supply of construction products for construction that is essential in exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, a trader selling construction products may only sell or otherwise transfer construction products against a purchase permit. However, a purchase permit is not required when selling or otherwise transferring products to wholesale or retail trade or for the implementation of construction projects of the Defence Forces.

A Government decree defines the construction products that can only be delivered against a purchase permit.

Section 49

Issuance of start and continuation permits and purchase permits

The municipal building inspector grants the start and continuation permit for a construction project. However, the Permit and Supervision Authority grants the start and continuation permit for regionally significant projects and the Ministry of the Environment grants the start and continuation permit for nationally significant projects. Regionally significant and nationally significant projects are defined by Government Decree. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 1 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

The municipal building inspector grants the start and continuation permit for a construction project. However, the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment grants the start and continuation permit for projects of regional significance, and the Ministry of the Environment grants the start and continuation permit for projects of national significance. Regionally significant and nationally significant projects are defined by Government Decree.

The municipal building inspector issues a purchase permit for construction products.

More detailed provisions on the permit procedure may be issued by decree of the Ministry of the Environment.

Section 50

The trader's obligation to notify

A business operator who sells construction products that can only be transferred against a purchase permit is obliged to report the quantity of products in their possession and transferred to the municipal building inspector upon request.

Chapter 7

Regulation of the use of housing stock

Section 51

Housing Regulatory Authority

A municipality in whose area the use of the housing stock is regulated in accordance with sections 52 or 53 shall assign the aforementioned measures to one of its institutions or appoint a special institution to take care of them (*housing stock regulation authority*).

Section 52

Listing an apartment for rent

In order to ease the housing situation in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, the owner of the apartment is obliged to notify the housing stock regulatory authority of the apartment he or she is offering for rent for the purpose of assigning a tenant (*the homeowner's notification obligation*).

If the housing stock regulation authority assesses that the homeowner's notification obligation is not a sufficient measure to obtain use of the apartments, the homeowner is obliged to notify the housing stock regulation authority of their vacant and vacated residential apartments and other premises they own that are suitable for housing for the purpose of assigning a tenant (*the homeowner's extended notification obligation*).

Section 53

Housing

If the housing stock regulation authority assesses that the homeowner's extended notification obligation is not a sufficient measure to obtain use of the homes, the owner of the home who has more rooms than one room per household member, excluding the kitchen, is obliged to notify the housing stock regulation authority of the additional rooms for the purpose of assigning a tenant (*residence placement*).

Section 54

Procedure when renting and placing an apartment in residence

If the housing stock regulation authority has not assigned a tenant to the apartment within 14 days of the notification referred to in section 52, the apartment owner may rent it to a person he or she deems suitable.

The housing stock regulation authority must primarily allocate rental premises to the person with the greatest housing need. The homeowner's proposal must be taken into account wherever possible.

When the housing stock regulatory authority assigns a tenant to a dwelling in accordance with section 53, it shall draw up a lease agreement between the parties. If the parties cannot reach

an agreement on the terms of the tenancy, the housing stock regulatory authority shall determine them. The rent shall be set in accordance with the reasonable prevailing rent in the area.

Section 55

Restrictions on rent increases and termination of lease agreements

In order to ease the housing situation, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, the rent charged for a residential apartment may not be increased by more than the amount determined by Government Decree.

In order to ease the housing situation, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, the landlord may not terminate the lease agreement for a residential apartment unless he needs the apartment for his own residential use, that of a family member or another close relative, or unless there is another very weighty reason for termination.

Chapter 8

Changes related to social security

Section 56 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Changes to statutory insurance and benefits

In order to secure the livelihood of the population and the liquidity of the state, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the payment of a benefit or rehabilitation allowance or other corresponding benefit paid on the basis of the provisions concerning earnings-related pension, national pension, sickness, accident, patient or motor vehicle insurance, as well as earnings-related unemployment allowance, basic allowance, job alternation leave compensation or adult education allowance may be suspended for a maximum of three months or may be postponed for a maximum of three months.

For the purpose mentioned in subsection 1 above, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3, a benefit or rehabilitation allowance or other equivalent benefit paid on the basis of the provisions concerning earnings-related pension, national pension, sickness, accident, patient or motor vehicle insurance, as well as earnings-related unemployment allowance, basic allowance, job alternation leave compensation or adult education allowance may be paid for a maximum period of three months at a maximum reduction of 50 per cent. A Government decree shall provide further details on the amount of the reduction and the payment period of the reduced benefits and the duration of the suspension or postponement of payment referred to in subsection 1.

However, the pensions mentioned in subsection 1 above will always be paid in such an amount, regardless of their reduction, suspension or postponement, that the total pensions received by the beneficiary are at least the amount specified in the National Pensions Act.

([568/2007](#)) the amounts of the full national pension referred to.

Section 57 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Changes in social benefits

In order to secure the livelihood of the population and the state's liquidity, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1)–(3) and (6), the payment of maternity allowance, support for the costs of international adoption, maintenance allowance, child allowance, child care allowance, private child care allowance, housing allowance, labour market allowance, study allowance, housing allowance, military allowance, military disability compensation, rehabilitation benefit, special support for immigrants or other similar benefits, and income support may be suspended for a maximum of three months or may be postponed for a maximum of three months.

For the purpose mentioned in subsection 1 above, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3, maternity allowance, support for the costs of international adoption, maintenance allowance, child allowance, child care allowance, private child care allowance, housing allowance, labour market allowance, study grant, housing allowance, military allowance, military disability compensation, rehabilitation benefit, special support for immigrants or other similar benefit, and income support for a period of up to three months may be paid at a maximum reduction of 50 per cent. A Government decree shall provide further details on the amount of the reduction and the payment period of the reduced benefits, as well as the duration of the suspension or postponement of payment referred to in subsection 1.

Section 57a ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Securing the population's ability to pay and livelihood

In order to secure the necessary solvency and livelihood of the population in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 3 and 6, support shall be granted to anyone who, due to a disruption in payment transactions, cannot use their funds to purchase essential goods. The support is intended to cover food, medicines and other similar essential goods that are essential for a dignified life. The support may be paid as a payment commitment or by another similar procedure. The support does not affect the right to receive other benefits. Provisions on the recovery of support are laid down in Section 131a.

The Social Insurance Institution shall be responsible for granting, paying and otherwise implementing the support referred to in subsection 1. The provisions of the Act on Social Assistance shall apply to the application and granting of support, the processing of support cases and appeals. ([1412/1997](#)) provides for the application and granting of social assistance, the processing of support cases and appeals. The amount of support and the organisation of payment are regulated in more detail by Government Decree. Welfare areas ensure the livelihood of those persons who are covered by the Social Welfare Act. ([1301/2014](#)) in need of essential care and livelihood security.

If granting or providing support is not possible in a disruption situation, welfare regions will ensure the population's essential livelihood in other ways.

The state is responsible for the costs of the support referred to in subsection 1 and compensates the welfare areas for the costs incurred by the measures referred to in this section.

Section 58

Payment of benefits

During the period of reduction of the benefit or suspension or postponement of the payment of the benefit, recipients of the benefits referred to in sections 56 and 57 shall be paid social assistance in such a way that, when combined with other income, the person or family will have access to at least an amount corresponding to the basic part of the social assistance and an amount covering necessary housing and healthcare expenses.

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

Section 59

Exemption from penalties for late payment

A natural person who is a debtor is exempted from the obligation to pay late payment interest and other penalties resulting from late payment in exceptional circumstances if his or her late payment is essentially due to payment difficulties that he or she has encountered:

- 1) due to changes in statutory insurance, benefits or social assistance referred to in sections 56 and 57;
- 2) due to the postponement of payment referred to in section 90;
- 3) In exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Military Service Act ([1438/2007](#)) due to participation in a refresher exercise, additional service or service during mobilization.

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

Section 60 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Measures targeting communications networks and services

In order to ensure the functionality of electronic information and communications systems and to combat information security threats to them, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, by decision oblige the electronic communications services provided for in the Act on Electronic Communications Services to: [\(917/2014\)](#), the telecommunications company referred to:

- 1) to provide network and communications services and to provide the authority with a situational picture of the use of network and communications services;
- 2) to maintain or construct or not to construct communications networks;
- 3) to transfer to an authority or another telecommunications operator the right of use of the property referred to in Chapter 8 of the Act on Electronic Communications Services; the Ministry may also, by decision, revoke the obligation imposed on a telecommunications operator to transfer the right of use pursuant to the Act on Electronic Communications Services;
- 4) to organize its international network and communications service connections in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 5) to agree on national or international roaming in the manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 6) to connect a communications network to another communications network or to disconnect the connection;
- 7) to temporarily or indefinitely disconnect network or communication service connections to a specific country or to international network and communication services;
- 8) to maintain systems and services from specific locations.

In exceptional circumstances, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may also decide on the priority of communications essential for the vital functions of society in public communications networks. The decision may only apply to a communications network where the priority of communications is technically possible.

Section 61 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Measures targeting radio frequencies

In order to ensure the functionality of electronic information and communications systems and to ensure the uninterrupted operation of communications necessary for the military defence and territorial integrity of Finland, as well as for maintaining public order and security, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1)–(3) and (6), authorise the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency to:

- 1) to amend the terms and conditions of the radio licence referred to in the Act on Electronic Communications Services;
- 2) to revoke a radio license;
- 3) suspend the granting of radio licenses;
- 4) prohibit the use of a radio transmitter or radio system referred to in the Act on Electronic Communications Services or restrict their use in another way.

Section 62 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Information security measures

In order to ensure the functionality of electronic information and communications systems and to combat information security threats to them, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3, by decision, oblige a telecommunications operator, a value-added service provider or a non-state government corporate subscriber referred to in the Act on Electronic Communications Services, or a person acting on their behalf:

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

Section 63 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

General obligation to transfer access to an information system

In order to ensure the functionality of electronic information and communications systems, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3, by decision oblige a private person or an entity other than a state administration to transfer to the authority or a party designated by the authority the right to use software, terminal equipment, information system, radio transmitter, backup power device or parts or accessories thereof, if the transfer is necessary to secure the operation of network and communications services used in maintaining the vital functions of society.

Section 64

Measures targeting 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 decision

oblige the Postal Act to: ([415/2011](#)) the postal company referred to or another company engaged in similar activities:

- 1) to provide universal postal service and to provide the authority with a situational description of the use and provision of postal services;
- 2) to organize international postal traffic in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 3) to cooperate with other postal companies or other companies engaged in similar activities in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- 4) to provide universal postal service in a manner specified by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, deviating from that provided for in the Postal Act;
- 5) to maintain systems and services from specific locations.

In exceptional circumstances, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may also decide on the priority of letter items and postal parcels that are essential for the vital functions of society in the provision of postal services.

Section 65 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Technical regulations concerning electronic communications and postal services

In order to ensure the functionality of electronic information and communications systems and the availability of postal services, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may issue regulations concerning the technical implementation of the rights and obligations referred to in sections 60–64.

Section 66 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Information Systems Readiness Unit and its tasks

In order to ensure the functionality of electronic information and communications systems, to combat information security threats to them and to safeguard the vital functions of society in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy may, on the proposal of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, establish regional information systems readiness units in the vitality centres. The information systems readiness units are managed and supervised by the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 1 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

In order to ensure the functionality of electronic information and communications systems, to combat information security threats to them and to safeguard the vital functions of society in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy may, on the proposal of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, establish regional information systems readiness units in the economic, transport and environmental centres. The information systems readiness units are managed and supervised by the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency.

The task of the Information Systems Readiness Unit is to:

- 1) maintain contact with the county command centers or parts thereof, the regional organization of the defense forces and other regional authorities, as well as businesses and communities in the region;
- 2) regionally coordinate the implementation of regulations and decisions issued by the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency pursuant to this Act;
- 3) compile and maintain a regional situational picture of issues affecting the provision and use of network and communications services; and
- 4) informs about changes in the provision or use of network and communications services.

Chapter 10

Securing transportation and fuel rationing

Section 67 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Fuel regulation in traffic

In order to ensure the supply of fuel for purposes essential to national defence, the livelihood of the population and the country's economic life in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1)–(3) and (6), a decree of the Ministry of Transport and Communications shall be issued on the distribution of the total savings of transport fuel pursuant to section 30 between road, rail, water and air transport.

Section 68 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Road traffic fuel regulation

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3 above, road transport fuel may only be sold and transferred against a use or purchase permit as provided in this chapter.

A Government Decree provides for the implementation period of the fuel regulation for road traffic. A Decree of the Ministry of Transport and Communications provides for more detailed

provisions on fuel saving targets for different consumer groups and the maximum amount of fuel sold to consumers.

Section 69

Road transport fuel regulatory authorities

The regulatory authorities for road transport fuel are the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the transport fuel units, which are established in vitality centres and police departments. The transport fuel units operate under the management and supervision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. ([27.6.2025/571](#)).

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 1 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

The regulatory authorities for road transport fuel are the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the transport fuel units, which are established in economic, transport and environmental centres with a responsibility area for transport tasks (*economic, transport and environmental centre for transport tasks*), and in police departments. The transport fuel units operate under the management and supervision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

More detailed provisions on the establishment, organization, division of labor and tasks of transport fuel units will be issued by Government Decree.

Section 70

Fuel usage permit

A fuel usage permit can be granted:

- 1) to state authorities and state enterprises, welfare area and welfare association authorities and municipal authorities for motor vehicles owned or under their control or used by them; and ([8.7.2022/631](#))
- 2) for transport operators engaged in transport essential to safeguarding the operating conditions of the country's economy and for companies or entities carrying out other activities essential to safeguarding the operating conditions of the country's economy, for motor vehicles owned or controlled by them.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications grants operating permits to state authorities and state-owned enterprises. The Life Force Centre grants operating permits to authorities of welfare areas and welfare associations, municipal authorities, transport operators and other companies and communities. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 2 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

The Ministry of Transport and Communications issues operating permits to state authorities and state enterprises. The Transport Fuel Unit of the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment issues operating permits to authorities of welfare areas and welfare associations, municipal authorities, transport operators and other companies and communities. ([8.7.2022/631](#))

The motor vehicles referred to in paragraph 1, paragraph 2 of this section must be entered in the list of vehicles reserved for use in exceptional circumstances maintained by the Vitality Centre. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 3 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

The motor vehicles referred to in subsection 1, paragraph 2 of this section must be entered in the list of vehicles reserved for use in exceptional circumstances maintained by the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment.

Section 71

Fuel purchase permit

Fuel may only be sold to an owner or holder of a motor vehicle other than that referred to in section 70 if he or she has a fuel purchase permit.

The Police Department's Traffic Fuel Unit issues purchase permits to the owners or holders of motor vehicles referred to in subsection 1 entered in the traffic register, which entitle the holder to purchase the amount of fuel indicated therein during a certain period. A fuel purchase permit for a motor vehicle registered abroad and whose holder does not have a municipality of residence in Finland may be issued by the Police Department's Traffic Fuel Unit to which the application has been submitted. ([4.5.2018/353](#))

The traffic fuel unit of the police department may grant a permit for the purchase of additional fuel upon application. The application shall be made to the fuel unit of the police department in whose jurisdiction the applicant's municipality of residence falls. The owner of a motor vehicle registered abroad who does not have a municipality of residence in Finland may apply to any fuel unit. An additional fuel purchase permit may be granted if it is necessary to ensure the livelihood of the applicant or his or her family member, to complete an important journey for the applicant or his or her family member, or for another similar reason of particular importance to the applicant. The grounds for granting additional fuel purchase permits may be regulated in more detail by a decree of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Section 72

Restrictions on the operation of fuel sales points

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 monitored. Further provisions on such sales and distribution points shall be made by Government Decree.

Section 73

Other tasks of road transport fuel regulatory authorities

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

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

In addition to what is provided for in section 70, the tasks of the vitality centre include:

- 1) enforce regulation within its jurisdiction;
- 2) direct and supervise the operations of the traffic fuel units of police departments;
- 3) inform about regulations in its area of operation;
- 4) to monitor regulation in its area of operation.

[\(27.6.2025/571\)](#)

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 2 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

In addition to what is provided for in section 70, the tasks of the Transport Fuel Unit of the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment include:

- 1) enforce regulation within its jurisdiction;
- 2) direct and supervise the operations of the traffic fuel units of police departments;
- 3) inform about regulations in its area of operation;
- 4) to monitor regulation in its area of operation.

Section 74 [\(27.6.2025/571\)](#)

Road transport authorities

The road transport authorities referred to in this chapter are the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Vitality Centres. In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, road transport is managed and supervised by the Ministry of Transport and Communications nationwide and by the Vitality Centre in its area of operation. The road transport authorities may also restrict road transport as provided for in Section 75.

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3, the Vitality Centres may establish transport control units that operate under the management and supervision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

With L [571/2025](#) The amended section 74 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

Section 74 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Road transport authorities

The road transport authorities referred to in this chapter are the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the economic, transport and environment centres responsible for transport tasks. In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, road transport is managed and supervised by the Ministry of Transport and Communications nationwide and by the economic, transport and environment centres responsible for transport tasks within their area of operation. They may also restrict road transport as provided for in section 75.

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3, economic development, transport and environmental centres responsible for transport tasks may establish transport control units that operate under the management and supervision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Section 75 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Road transport and its management in exceptional circumstances

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1–3 and 6 of section 3, road transport must be managed in a way that ensures the transport necessary for the functioning of society, military defence readiness and the protection, security and livelihood of the population.

In order to ensure the transport necessary for the functioning of society, military defence readiness and the protection, safety and livelihood of the population, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1–3 and 6, the road transport authority may direct the use of road transport equipment used in licensed transport and restrict licensed transport, taking into account the transport needs of society and other factors affecting the restriction of transport. Transport must be restricted as equitably as possible, taking into account the needs of transport operators and their customers.

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

Section 76 ([8.7.2022/706](#)) **Restriction of road traffic**

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

Traffic restrictions or bans must not prevent anyone from traveling to their permanent residence.

Section 77 ([8.7.2022/706](#)) **Obligations of the transport operator and the owner and holder of a motor vehicle**

A transport operator engaged in licensed transport and the owner or holder of a motor vehicle registered for private use is obliged to carry out transport operations ordered by the road transport authority in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, if the traffic needs so require.

Section 78 ([8.7.2022/706](#)) **Obligation to transfer the right to use a motor vehicle**

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the owner or holder of a motor vehicle must, if required for the purpose of carrying out transport operations essential for national defence, civil protection, public order and security or the functioning of society, hand over the motor vehicle owned or under their control to the road transport authority.

More detailed provisions on the procedure to be followed in transferring the right to use motor vehicles will be issued by Government Decree.

Section 79 ([8.7.2022/706](#)) **Securing water transport**

The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency shall manage and supervise water transport in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6. By decision of the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, temporary derogations may be made from the

provisions and regulations in force in order to implement water transport that is essential for national defence or to ensure the vital functions of society, which concern:

- 1) opening or closing waterways;
- 2) icebreaking, fairway vessel services or archipelago ferry traffic;
- 3) using or arranging pilotage services;
- 4) water traffic control.

Before making a decision referred to in subsection 1, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency shall consult the relevant military authority, the Border Guard and the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency. If necessary, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency shall also consult the relevant police authority before making a decision. If the matter must be resolved without delay for a special reason, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may make a decision without consultation. However, it shall immediately notify the above-mentioned authorities of the decision.

The Government shall decide on the closure of ports in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6. In order to complete water transport operations essential for national defence or the protection of vital functions of society, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may also order the placement of port stevedoring equipment and, temporarily, for a maximum period of one month at a time, order personnel required for loading or unloading ships to work in a port other than their permanent place of work. The State shall be responsible for the travel costs and reasonable living expenses incurred by the personnel in the relocation.

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1, 2 and 6 of section 3, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, in order to safeguard vital water transport services for society, order the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency to refrain from removing a vessel from the Finnish transport register for a maximum of six months at a time.

Section 80 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Regulation of fuel for shipping and other waterborne traffic

In order to secure water transport essential for national defence or vital functions of society in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1), (2) and (6), the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may, by decision, restrict the right of private individuals and companies, as well as companies and institutions engaged in shipping activities, to purchase fuel by setting a quantitative quota for them, which they may not exceed in their purchases during a certain period. However, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may grant permission to exceed the quota if it is necessary to secure the operations of a company or institution

carrying out transport essential for national defence or vital functions of society, or if there is another compelling reason for organising water transport during exceptional circumstances.

Section 81 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#) Securing air transport

The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency manages and supervises air transport and traffic in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, in cooperation with the Air Force.

In order to ensure the functioning of society and military defence readiness, the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may:

- 1) prohibit or restrict civil aviation in the whole or part of the territory of the Kingdom;
- 2) decides on the more specific use of aerodromes and on restricting their use.

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

Government decree may provide for the administration of airports and the organisation of their operations in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Section 82 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#) Regulation of aviation fuel, spare parts and supplies

In order to secure air transport in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1)–(3) and (6), the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may regulate jet fuel and aviation gasoline used in air transport. The regulation does not apply to aircraft owned or put into service by the state or flights ordered by the state, unless otherwise provided for by Government Decree.

The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency decides on the quota of jet fuel and aviation gasoline to be sold to air carriers in advance each calendar month, using as a basis for calculation the amount of fuel purchased in Finland at the corresponding time in the previous year, as indicated by the quota applicant. If the operations of the air carrier have changed significantly since the previous year, the quota will be set to correspond to the quota of an air carrier with similar operations and fleet.

The Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may, for justified reasons, grant permission to exceed the quota or to transfer the quota to another air carrier in part or in full. The

Finnish Transport and Communications Agency may also, for justified reasons, allow the allocation of fuel for an individual flight.

If the fuel rationing referred to in subsection 1 has been introduced, an air carrier may only acquire spare parts and supplies necessary for the organisation of air transport against a purchase permit issued by the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency. A purchase permit is issued if it is necessary to secure transport that is important for national defence or vital functions of society, or if there is another compelling reason for organising air transport during exceptional circumstances.

Section 83 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Organizing rail transport in exceptional circumstances

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, rail transport must be organised in such a way as to ensure transport that is essential for national defence, the functioning of society, and the safety and livelihood of the population, and to manage other transport that is necessary for society.

In order to secure railway transport that is important for the functioning of society and military defence readiness, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may, by decision, restrict the other operations of a railway undertaking and oblige the railway undertaking to carry out transport that is essential for the functioning of society or the country's economic life.

The Finnish Infrastructure Agency may amend a decision made under railway legislation on the allocation of railway capacity if the reorganization of railway transport necessarily requires it.

Section 84 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Urgent evacuation transports

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1, 2 and 4–6 of section 3, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may order a transport operator carrying out licensed transport, a railway undertaking, a holder of a permit or approval entitling to carry out aviation operations, and a Finnish shipping company to carry out evacuation transport of persons and property necessary due to the exceptional circumstances.

Transportation must be carried out without undue delay.

Section 85 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

The Ministry of Transport and Communications' authority to regulate transport

In order to secure transport essential for national defence, civil protection and the functioning of society and to ensure the vital functions of society in the exceptional circumstances referred

to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the Ministry of Transport and Communications may issue regulations to the authorities to handle the transport or transports specified in the cooperation of different modes of transport. The Ministry may also, by decision, oblige a transport operator engaged in transport subject to a permit, a railway undertaking, a holder of a permit or approval entitling to carry out aviation activities and a Finnish shipping company to handle the transport in the manner specified in the decision, if the transport cannot be handled in any other way.

Chapter 11

Securing social and healthcare services

Section 86 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Activities of social and health care units

In order to secure the social and health care of the population in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Licensing and Supervision Authority may, by decision, oblige the social and health care unit: ([27.6.2025/571](#)).

With L [571/2025](#) The amended introductory paragraph will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads: In order to secure the social and health care of the population in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and, in their area of jurisdiction, the Regional State Administrative Agency may, by decision, oblige the social and health care unit:

- 1) to expand or change its operations;
- 2) to transfer its operations, in whole or in part, outside its own area of operation or location or to organize operations also outside its area of operation;
- 3) to place persons in need of care or maintenance in their operational unit regardless of what has been regulated, ordered or agreed on the matter;
- 4) to hand over the operating unit or part of it to the welfare area or state authorities.

Section 87 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Other healthcare guidance

In order to safeguard the health care of the population in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1, 2 and 4–6 of section 3, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health may, by decision, oblige a pharmaceutical manufacturer, a pharmaceutical wholesaler, a pharmacy authorised to operate, as well as a company or private entrepreneur who supplies goods or services used in health care or otherwise operates in the field of health care:

- 1) to expand or change its operations;
- 2) to transfer its operations, in whole or in part, outside its own area of operation or location, or to organize operations also outside its area of operation.

Section 88 ([20.12.2022/1188](#))

Social and health services and health protection

In order to safeguard the social and health care of the population, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1) and (4)–(6), a Government decree may provide that a welfare area and a welfare association may waive:

- 1) in the healthcare law ([1326/2010](#)) compliance with the prescribed deadlines for arranging non-urgent care, if it is necessary for arranging urgent care and if exceeding the deadline does not endanger the patient's health;
- 2) service needs assessments referred to in section 36 of the Social Welfare Act;
- 3) Health Protection Act ([763/1994](#)) on the processing and decision-making of notifications related to activities subject to notification in accordance with the Act, as well as on tasks related to investigating health hazards in apartments.

In order to safeguard the social and health care of the population, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 4–6, a Government decree may be issued that a municipality may waive the Early Childhood Education Act. ([540/2018](#)) responsibility for arranging early childhood education in accordance with the Act, if the child's parents or other guardians can arrange the child's care in another way.

The provisions of this section on welfare areas apply to the municipalities of the Åland Islands in the Åland Islands region.

Chapter 12

Management of state finances in exceptional circumstances

Section 89

Immediate application of the amending budget

In exceptional circumstances, the Government's proposal for a supplementary budget submitted to Parliament will be applied even before Parliament has decided on the supplementary budget, if Parliament gives its consent to this.

Section 90

Postponement of payment of government expenditure

In order to secure the state's liquidity in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1)–(3), the Government may postpone the payment of state expenditure whose payment date is laid down in law or regulation and which is not overdue. The payment date of the expenditure may be postponed by a maximum of two weeks at a time.

Chapter 13

Public and private employment relationships

Section 91

Compulsory employment placement

In order to ensure the availability of labour in sectors of particular importance for national defence, protection of the population, healthcare or livelihood or security of supply, an employer operating in a sector other than such a sector may, when hiring new employees in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, only employ those employees who are covered by the Act on the Organisation of Employment Services. ([380/2023](#)) job seekers referred to by the employment authorities (*employment authority*) (*mandatory job placement*). In the Åland Islands, the Employment, Development and Administrative Centre is responsible for mandatory job placement. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 1 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

In order to ensure the availability of labour in sectors of particular importance for national defence, protection of the population, healthcare or livelihood or security of supply, an employer operating in a sector other than such a sector may, when hiring new employees in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, only employ those employees who are covered by the Act on the Organisation of Employment Services. ([380/2023](#)) job seekers referred to by the employment authorities (*employment authority*) (*employment placement obligation*). In the Åland Islands, the Development and Administration Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment is responsible for the employment placement obligation. ([30.12.2024/1099](#))

Further provisions on sectors of particular importance for national defence, protection of the population, healthcare, livelihood or security of supply are laid down by Government Decree.

Section 92

Wage regulation

In order to safeguard price stability and public finances, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, salaries based on a public or private law employment relationship may not be increased by more than the amount determined by Government Decree.

Section 93

Deviation from the terms of employment

When national defense, health care, livelihood or security of the population, or securing the country's economic life necessarily require an extension of working hours or a different arrangement of working hours, temporary exceptions may be made in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2:

- 1) working hours law ([872/2019](#)) provisions on rest periods and overtime; ([5.7.2019/884](#))
- 2) annual leave law ([162/2005](#)) regulations regarding the granting of annual leave.

In healthcare, social services, rescue services, emergency response centre operations and police services, the terms of employment may be waived in the manner referred to in subsection 1 for the health care, livelihood or safety of the population, also in exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 4–6. In order to protect the functioning and safety of society, the terms of employment may be waived in the manner referred to in subsection 1 in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraph 6, also in the Border Guard, the Immigration Service, the Public Administration Security Network Operations Act ([10/2015](#)) [Section 6](#) In a company referred to in subsection 1, the Act on the Organization of Common State Information and Communications Technology Services ([1226/2013](#)) [Section 5](#) In the service centre referred to in subsection 1, the Cyber Security Centre and Frequency Management of the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency, the Finnish Meteorological Institute and a company that, pursuant to law, provides pilotage, air traffic services or traffic control or management services under the responsibility of the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency. ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Deviation from the terms and conditions of employment must not pose a risk to occupational safety or the health of the employee. The limits of deviation are regulated in more detail by Government Decree.

Section 94

Restriction of the right to terminate employment

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the employer's right to terminate an employment or civil service relationship may be restricted by Government Decree on the grounds for the right to terminate the employment relationship as provided for in the Employment Contracts Act. ([55/2001](#)) [in Chapter 7](#), the Act on Municipal and Welfare Area Officials ([304/2003](#)) [in Chapter 8](#) and the Civil Service Act ([750/1994](#)) [Section 27](#) Subsection 1 provides that such a restriction is necessary to safeguard the conditions for production important to national defence, health care, livelihood or safety of the population, or security of supply. A Government decree will provide more detailed provisions on the extent to

which the right to terminate employment is restricted and which areas of production activity the restriction applies to. ([8.7.2022/631](#)).

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 civil service relationship. A Government decree shall provide more detailed provisions on which production sectors the temporary removal of the right to terminate applies to. Such a decree may be valid for a maximum of two months at a time.

In order to safeguard the conditions for production important for national defence, health care, livelihood or security of the population, or security of supply, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, when an employee, civil servant and municipal or welfare area official terminates their employment relationship, the notice period shall be at least one month longer than it would otherwise be under the law or the collective agreement, but not more than six months. More detailed provisions on the length of the notice period in different job groups shall be issued by Government Decree. ([8.7.2022/631](#)).

In healthcare, social services, rescue services and emergency response centre operations, the right to terminate employment may be restricted in the manner referred to in subsections 1–3 for the sake of essential healthcare, minimum income or safety of the population, also in exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 4–6. In order to safeguard the functioning of society or to protect the population in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3(6), the right to terminate employment may also be restricted in the manner referred to in subsections 1–3 in the police service, the Border Guard, the Immigration Service, a company referred to in section 6(1) of the Act on the Security Network Operations of Public Administration, a service centre referred to in section 5(1) of the Act on the Organisation of Joint State Information and Communications Technology Services, the Cyber Security Centre and Frequency Management of the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency, the Finnish Meteorological Institute and a company that, pursuant to the law, provides pilotage, air traffic services or traffic control or management services under the responsibility of the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency. ([8.7.2022/706](#)).

Chapter 14

Work obligation

Section 95 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Persons subject to work obligations

If, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, compulsory employment placement and restriction of the right to dismissal are not sufficient measures to safeguard national defence, protection of the population, essential healthcare or production of particular importance in terms of minimum income or security of supply, every resident of

Finland who has a residence permit under the Act on the Municipality of Residence ([201/1994](#)) according to the municipality of residence in Finland and who has reached the age of 18 but not 68, is obliged to perform work necessary to implement the purpose of this Act.

In addition, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 4–6, every resident of Finland who, according to the Act on the Municipality of Residence, has a municipality of residence in Finland, who works in the field of healthcare, has received training in this field and who has reached the age of 18 but not 68, is obliged to perform work in healthcare that is necessary for the implementation of the purpose of this Act. An order for such work may be issued for a maximum of two weeks at a time. The order may be renewed once.

Section 96

Obligation to register for work

A person subject to work obligation must report to the employment authority of their place of residence or stay upon invitation for the purpose of providing information and assigning them to work.

A summons from the employment authority may be served as a regular service or a general service as provided for in the Administrative Procedure Act. ([434/2003](#)) in [Chapter 10](#) is regulated.

Section 97

Work order

The employment authority issues a work order to the person liable for work, which includes at least the following information:

- 1) name of the person liable for work;
- 2) employer name;
- 3) workplace address;
- 4) task;
- 5) the time when the person subject to compulsory work must accept compulsory work.

In the Åland Islands, the work order referred to in subsection 1 is issued by the Employment, Development and Administrative Centre. ([27.6.2025/571](#))

With L [571/2025](#) The amended subsection 2 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

In the Åland Islands, the work order referred to in subsection 1 is issued by the Development and Administration Centre for Economic Development, Transport and Environment.

[\(30.12.2024/1099\)](#)

Section 98

Work order issuance restrictions

A work order may not be given to a person:

- 1) who cannot leave their home for the time required by work due to caring for a child or other person who needs constant care, if care cannot be arranged otherwise;
- 2) who is not called up for service in accordance with Section 89 of the Military Service Act;
- 3) who is in the service of the armed forces; or
- 4) who has been reserved in advance for civil protection duties or supplementary police duties.

If a person holds a public office or position or is required to work for a public or private institution or company whose continued operation is essential in exceptional circumstances to achieve the purpose of this Act, he or she may not be assigned to other work unless a special reason requires it.

Section 99

Considerations when issuing a work order

The employment authority may only issue a work order to a person liable to work for work that the person is reasonably capable of performing, 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 assigned. If the person liable to work cannot be assigned to full-time work, he or she may be assigned to work part-time. If the person liable to work claims that he or she cannot perform the work specified in the work order for health reasons, he or she must submit a reliable statement of his or her health within a reasonable period of time set by the employment authority.

A guardian of a child under the age of seven or of a child with a permanent or long-term illness may only be given a work order outside the working area referred to in section 10 of the Act on the Organisation of Employment Services if it is absolutely necessary to maintain production that is important for national defence, taking into account the person's special training or other comparable reason. [\(30.12.2024/1099\)](#)

Section 100

Employment relationship

A person who is ordered by the employment authority in the manner provided for in section 97 to perform work referred to in section 95 for remuneration for the employer under the employer's management and supervision is in an employment relationship.

The employment relationship begins when the person obliged to work has arrived at the workplace specified in the work order or, if he or she has been assigned to work in another location, at the designated departure point.

The employment relationship ends when the employment authority releases the person liable for work from the work specified in the work order. If the person liable for work has been assigned to work in another location, the employment relationship ends only when the person liable for work returns from the place of work to their place of origin or residence.

Section 101

Terms of employment relationship

The conditions applicable to an employment relationship are determined by the employer in accordance with the Collective Agreements Act. ([436/1946](#)) or a collective agreement binding on the employer pursuant to Chapter 2, Section 7 of the Employment Contracts Act or the State Civil Service Collective Agreements Act ([664/1970](#)) or the Act on Collective Agreements for Municipal and Welfare Region Employees ([669/1970](#)) in accordance with a binding collective agreement. If there is no such collective agreement, the person liable to work must be paid a salary that reasonably corresponds to the duties assigned to him or her. ([8.7.2022/631](#))

In an employment relationship and the work performed on the basis thereof, the provisions or agreements on employment or civil service relationships and the work performed on the basis thereof must otherwise be complied with, where applicable.

During the period of compulsory employment, the person's employment or official relationship in which he or she was immediately before the commencement of compulsory employment continues without interruption. The period of interruption is considered a period comparable to work when calculating benefits determined on the basis of the employment or official relationship, other than salary and annual leave entitlement, the receipt of which is based on an employment condition.

After the end of the work obligation, the person liable to work has the right to return primarily to the previous job that he or she held before the work obligation began. If this is not possible, the person liable to work must be offered work under an employment contract or service relationship that corresponds to the previous job and, if this is also not possible, other work under the contract.

Section 102

Employer's obligation to provide information

At the request of the employment authority, the employer must provide necessary information about the compulsory labour force in its service and its use.

The employer must notify the employment authority immediately when the work in accordance with the work order ends.

Section 103 (27.6.2025/571) **Work obligation register**

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy shall decide on the establishment of a work obligation register for the implementation of work obligation and workforce guidance in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1, 2 and 4–6 of section 3. The Employment, Development and Administrative Centre is responsible for establishing the register.

The register of compulsory work contains information on persons subject to compulsory work and employers. The register stores the identification information of persons subject to compulsory work. The register may also store information on the profession, education and employment of persons subject to compulsory work, as well as on their care obligations, working capacity and availability. The register also stores information on the names of employers and the production or service sectors and the location of establishments. Information on health status or disability related to working capacity may be stored if the processing of the information is necessary to take it into account in the manner referred to in section 99(1). The information stored in the register is confidential.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the Employment, Development and Administrative Centre and the employment authorities are joint controllers of the work obligation register. The employment authorities are responsible for the obligations laid down for the controller in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), hereinafter referred to as *the General Data Protection Regulation*, insofar as they process the data in the register for the purposes of carrying out the tasks laid down in this Act. In addition to the provisions of subsection 1, the Employment, Development and Administrative Centre is responsible for the general operation and usability of the register, the integrity, protection and storage of the data and the technical implementation of the services related to the register. Each employment authority is responsible for the controller's duties with regard to the data for which it is responsible for processing. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is responsible for the obligations laid down in the General Data Protection Regulation for the controller insofar as it decides to establish the register. In addition, the Employment, Development and Administrative Centre is responsible for disclosing information from the work obligation register to those parties who have the right to receive information on work obligation persons by law, notwithstanding confidentiality provisions. However, the data

subject may exercise his or her rights under the General Data Protection Regulation in relation to and against each controller.

The data shall be deleted from the work obligation register six months after the application of Part II of this Act has ended. The data to be deleted shall be archived. The duties of the archive service and the documents to be transferred to the archive shall be as provided for in the Archives Act. ([831/1994](#)) or is regulated or ordered pursuant to it.

With L [571/2025](#) The amended Section 103 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

Section 103 ([30.12.2024/1099](#)) **Work obligation register**

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy shall decide on the establishment of a work obligation register for the purpose of implementing work obligation and workforce guidance in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1, 2 and 4–6 of section 3. The Development and Administration Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment is responsible for establishing the register.

The register of compulsory work contains information on persons subject to compulsory work and employers. The register stores the identification information of persons subject to compulsory work. The register may also store information on the profession, education and employment of persons subject to compulsory work, as well as on their care obligations, working capacity and availability. The register also stores information on the names of employers and the production or service sectors and the location of establishments. Information on health status or disability related to working capacity may be stored if the processing of the information is necessary to take it into account in the manner referred to in section 99(1). The information stored in the register is confidential.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the Development and Administration Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment and the employment authorities are the joint controllers of the work obligation register. The employment authorities are responsible for the obligations laid down for the controller in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), hereinafter referred to as *the General Data Protection Regulation*, insofar as they process the data in the register for the purposes of carrying out the tasks laid down in this Act. In addition to the provisions of subsection 1, the Development and Administration Centre is responsible for the general operation and usability of the register, the integrity, protection and storage of the data and the technical implementation of the services related to the register. Each employment authority is responsible for the controller's duties in

respect of the data for which it is responsible for processing. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is responsible for the obligations laid down in the General Data Protection Regulation for the controller insofar as it decides to establish the register. In addition, the Development and Administration Centre is responsible for disclosing information from the work obligation register to those parties who have the right to receive information on work obligations, notwithstanding the confidentiality provisions, as provided for by law. However, the data subject may exercise his or her rights under the General Data Protection Regulation in relation to and against each controller.

The data shall be deleted from the work obligation register six months after the application of Part II of this Act has ended. The data to be deleted shall be archived. The duties of the archive service and the documents to be transferred to the archive shall be as provided for in the Archives Act. ([831/1994](#)) or is regulated or ordered pursuant to it.

Section 103a ([27.6.2025/571](#)) **Right to information and disclosure of information**

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Centre for Employment, Development and Administration have the right, notwithstanding confidentiality provisions, to obtain information referred to in section 103, subsection 2, in addition to the data subject, from the population and pension security registers and information on persons working in medical and health care from the registers of the Licensing and Supervision Agency, if the information is necessary for them to perform the tasks provided for in this Act.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the Centre for Employment, Development and Administration and the Employment Authority have the right, notwithstanding confidentiality provisions, to receive information from other authorities about the importance of companies or other entities to national defence or to ensuring the continuity of the country's economic life, if the information is necessary for the purposeful implementation of the work obligation.

Notwithstanding the provisions on confidentiality of information, information on persons referred to in section 95, subsection 2, may be disclosed from the work obligation register to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Licensing and Supervision Authority, to the extent that the information is necessary for the planning and organisation of the work obligation referred to in section 95, subsection 2.

With L [571/2025](#) The amended Section 103a will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

Section 103a ([30.12.2024/1099](#)) **Right to information and disclosure of information**

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Development and Administration Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment Centre have the right, notwithstanding confidentiality provisions, to obtain information referred to in section 103, subsection 2, in addition to the data subject, from the population and pension security registers and information on persons working in medical and health care from the registers of the Social and Health Licensing and Supervision Agency, if the information is necessary for them to perform the tasks provided for in this Act.

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the Development and Administration Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment and the Employment Authority have the right, notwithstanding confidentiality provisions, to receive information from other authorities about the importance of companies or other entities to national defence or to ensuring the continuity of the country's economic life, if the information is necessary for the purposeful implementation of the work obligation.

Notwithstanding the provisions on confidentiality of information, information on persons referred to in section 95, subsection 2, may be disclosed from the work obligation register to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and to the Regional State Administrative Agency, to the extent that the information is necessary for the planning and organisation of the work obligation referred to in section 95, subsection 2.

Chapter 15

Organizing administration in exceptional circumstances

Section 104 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Transfer of a government agency, institution and personnel

In order to carry out administrative tasks in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, the Government may decide to temporarily transfer an agency, institution or state enterprise subordinate to it to another location.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the State Civil Servants Act, the Ministry may, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6, by decision oblige a person in the service of the State to transfer to another position or task temporarily. However, the Ministry of Finance shall decide on the transfer of a person in the service of the State from one administrative sector to another. In such cases, the Ministry of Finance shall consult the relevant ministries before making a transfer decision.

Section 105

Government information management control

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

mation security.

However, the Ministry of Finance's guidance does not apply to the operational information systems of the Defence Forces, Border Guard, police, rescue authorities and emergency response centres.

Section 106

Communication by administrative authorities in exceptional circumstances

In order to ensure the public's access to information and to coordinate the authorities' communications in emergency situations, the direct management of central government communications falls under the Prime Minister's Office. If necessary, a Government Communications Centre may be established by Government Decree.

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

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1) and (2) above, the Prime Minister's Office and the State Communications Centre may oblige an authority under the Government, an authority of a welfare region or welfare association or a municipal authority to publish a message with a specific content in their own communications or prohibit the publication of a message with a specific content. ([8.7.2022/631](#))

Section 107

Determining jurisdiction

In exceptional circumstances, the Government, on the proposal of the Prime Minister, resolves a disagreement between administrative branches regarding which state administration authority or other operational unit a matter falls under. The ministry resolves the disagreement within its administrative branch.

The Government and the ministry within their administrative branch may also decide, in exceptional circumstances, which authority under the Government shall handle a matter or task that is important for implementing the purpose of this Act and that concerns the field of activity of more than one unit or that has not been separately provided for.

Section 108

Municipal administration

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Municipal Act ([365/1995](#)) [Section 54](#) Subsection 4 provides that in exceptional circumstances the council may be convened immediately. The council has a quorum when more than half of the authorized members are present.

If the council cannot be convened with a quorum and compelling reasons require immediate decision-making, the municipal government has the right to decide on matters concerning the organization of the municipal administration, the management and administrative regulations, the transfer of authority, the budget and taxes, and other matters stipulated for the council to decide.

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 shall be valid until the council has decided on the matter.

What is provided for in this section regarding municipalities also applies to joint municipal authorities.

Section 108a [\(8.7.2022/631\)](#) Welfare area administration

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act on the Welfare Area [\(611/2021\)](#) [Section 99](#) Subsection 4 provides that in exceptional circumstances the regional council may be convened immediately. The regional council has a quorum when more than half of the delegates are present.

If the regional council cannot be convened with a quorum and compelling reasons require immediate decision-making, the regional government has the right to decide on matters concerning the organization of administration, administrative regulations, the transfer of authority, the budget and other matters stipulated for the decision of the regional council.

The regional government shall submit the decisions referred to in subsection 2 to the regional council for decision as soon as possible. The regional government's decision shall be valid until the regional council has decided on the matter.

The provisions of this section concerning the welfare area also apply to the welfare association.

Section 109 [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#) Teaching and training

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6 above, the Ministry of Education and Culture may, for a maximum of three months at a time, order the following in the Basic Education Act: [\(628/1998\)](#), in the upper secondary school law [\(714/2018\)](#), in the Act on the European School of Helsinki [\(1463/2007\)](#), in the Act on Vocational Education and Training [\(531/2017\)](#), in the Act on Education Preparatory to Degree Education [\(1215/2020\)](#), in the Act on Free Educational Work [\(632/1998\)](#), in the Act on Basic Art Education [\(633/1998\)](#), in the law of universities of applied sciences [\(932/2014\)](#) and in the University Act [\(558/2009\)](#) to suspend or transfer the prescribed educational and other activities to another locality, if this is

necessary due to the transfer of the population or restrictions on residence and movement, or otherwise to protect the population. If the population of an area is transferred to another place pursuant to section 121, a Government decree may be issued that the municipality to whose area the student has been transferred is temporarily responsible for the provision of pre-primary and basic education for the transferred pupils, instead of the pupil's municipality of residence. ([8.7.2022/708](#)).

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4–6 above, the obligation to organise teaching or other activities, as laid down or imposed on the organiser of the activity referred to in subsection 1, and the obligation to arrange meal, transport and accommodation benefits, as further provided for by Government decree, may be restricted in order to safeguard essential teaching and training services. In addition, the Ministry of Education and Culture may, in accordance with the provisions of the Act on the Organisation of the Matriculation Examination, ([502/2019](#)) [Section 4](#) Notwithstanding subsection 1, 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 the costs of operations may be taken into account when granting government transfers and grants for education, as further provided for by Government Decree.

Chapter 16

Military defense readiness

Section 110

Obligation to hand over goods

In order to increase or maintain military defence readiness in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Defence Forces may, by decision, oblige everyone to hand over to the Defence Forces such goods as are necessary for the accommodation of troops, fortification or securing energy supplies, or other goods necessary for increasing and maintaining defence readiness.

Section 111

Obligation to perform services

In order to increase or maintain military defence readiness in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Defence Forces may, by decision, oblige companies, communities, institutions, and professionals and business owners to provide the Defence Forces with provisioning, accommodation, repair shop, maintenance, construction and other similar services.

More detailed provisions on the procedure to be applied in the implementation of the services to be provided will be issued by decree of the Ministry of Defence.

Section 112

Obligation to surrender vehicles, vessels and aircraft

In order to increase or maintain military defence readiness in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Defence Forces may, by decision, oblige:

- 1) the owner or holder of a motor vehicle or towed vehicle to surrender the motor vehicle or towed vehicle owned or under their control to the control of the armed forces;
- 2) the owner, holder or operator of an aircraft to transfer an aircraft owned, controlled or used by the owner, holder or operator to the control of the defence forces;
- 3) the owner or holder of a motorboat to surrender the boat owned or controlled by them to the control of the defence forces;
- 4) the owner, charterer or person who exercises actual control over matters related to the operation of the vessel to hand over the vessel to the control of the defence forces.

Section 113

Obligation to transfer areas and premises

In order to increase or maintain military defence readiness in the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 3(1) and (2), the owner or occupier of a land or water area, building, room or storage space must transfer the land or water area, building, room or storage space owned or under their control to the Defence Forces or the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The decision to transfer control to the Defence Forces is made by the Defence Forces and the decision to transfer control to the Ministry of Transport and Communications is made by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The municipalities in which the authority may be exercised are laid down by Government Decree.

The control of a building or apartment that is in permanent residential use must be surrendered only if very compelling military reasons so require.

The Defence Forces have the right to immediately take necessary measures in the areas and premises mentioned in subsection 1 to construct storage facilities, fortifications, roads and other defence equipment and to maintain readiness.

Section 114

Implementation of the obligation to surrender

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, surrender committees may be established in the Defence Forces for the purpose of implementing the surrender obligations referred to in this chapter, the composition of which shall be determined by Government decree.

More detailed provisions on the procedure and decision-making applicable to the implementation of transfer obligations will be issued by decree of the Ministry of Defence.

Section 115

Movement and residence restrictions

For military reasons or to protect bystanders from danger, in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, residence and movement in a certain area or location may be prohibited or restricted by decree of the Ministry of Defence.

Chapter 17

Civil protection and evacuation

Section 116 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Civil protection obligation

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1, 2, 4 and 6 of section 3 above, every resident of Finland who, according to the Act on the Municipality of Residence, has a municipality of residence in Finland and who has reached the age of 18 but not 68, is obliged to perform firefighting, rescue, first aid, maintenance, clearing and cleaning tasks, as well as management and special tasks of a civil protection organisation, emergency centre tasks or other comparable tasks necessary for the protection of the population.

An order for civil protection tasks may be issued for a maximum of two weeks at a time in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 4 and 6, 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 shall apply to work performed on the basis of the civil protection obligation. More detailed provisions on the fulfilment of the civil protection obligation shall be issued by Government Decree.

Separate provisions are made regarding the register of civil protection preparedness tasks.

Section 117

Obligation to hand over goods needed for rescue operations

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the rescue authority may, in order to implement civil protection, by decision oblige everyone to hand over to the rescue authority rescue, fire-fighting, clearance and first aid equipment or other similar goods necessary for carrying out rescue operations.

Section 118 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Restrictions on movement and residence to protect the population

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in sections 1, 2 and 4–6 of section 3 above, the right to reside and move in a specific locality or area may be temporarily prohibited or restricted by government decree, for a maximum of three months at a time, if this is necessary to prevent a serious danger to the life or health of people.

Section 119

Obligation to hand over areas and facilities necessary for civil protection

In order to implement population protection in the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the rescue authority may, by decision, oblige the owner or holder of a land or water area to hand over their property, including buildings and other premises and storage facilities, to the rescue authority.

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

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

Section 120

Special arrangements for rescue services and civil protection

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 above, in order to protect the population and to enhance the management of civil protection, rescue services authorities, welfare areas and municipalities shall establish command centres and civil protection formations for firefighting, rescue, first aid, maintenance, clearance and cleaning tasks or other comparable tasks necessary for the protection of the population. ([8.7.2022/631](#))

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Ministry of the Interior may, by decision, temporarily oblige the authority performing rescue services to also take care of other obligations and tasks, and may, by decision, amend the provisions of the Rescue Act: ([379/2011](#)) the management and subordination relationships of the rescue authorities referred to in subsection 1 and the command centres and civil protection formations referred to in subsection 1, if this is necessary to ensure the performance of rescue operations.

Section 121

Population transfer

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the population or part of the population of a certain area must be relocated elsewhere if this is necessary for the safety of the population. The Government decides which areas and part of the population of the area are affected by the relocation. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the overall management of the relocation.

Section 122

Organizing the care of 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, community or institution to hand over property necessary for the accommodation, provision and other care of the displaced population, as well as premises for the temporary accommodation of the displaced population.

Chapter 17a [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Maintaining border security and public order and safety

Section 122a [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Obligation of the transport service provider to carry out transport

In the Act on Transport Services [\(320/2017\)](#) In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3(6), the transport service provider is obliged to carry out transport necessary to maintain border security or public order and safety. The Ministry of Transport and Communications shall order the provision of transport on the basis of a proposal from the police, the Border Guard or the Immigration Service.

Section 122b [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Obligation to hand over buildings and apartments

In order to ensure the adequacy of the premises required for the organisation of reception services, the Finnish Immigration Service may, in exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3(6), by decision oblige the owner or occupier of a building or apartment to hand over a building or apartment suitable for the collective accommodation of at least 30 persons to the use of the Finnish Immigration Service. The municipalities in which the authority may be exercised shall be laid down by Government Decree.

The obligation laid down in subsection 1 above does not apply to an apartment or part of a building that is used for permanent residential purposes. The obligation must not cause unreasonable inconvenience to the owner or occupier of the building or apartment.

Section 122c [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Restrictions on movement and residence to maintain public order and safety

In the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3(6) above, the right to reside and move in a specific locality or part thereof may be temporarily prohibited or restricted by government decree, for a maximum of two weeks at a time, to the extent that this is necessary to prevent a particularly serious and widespread threat to public order and security or to bring the situation under control.

The police will monitor compliance with the restriction.

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Chapter 18

Execution

Section 123

Coordination of priority definitions

In exceptional circumstances, a Government decree may issue coordinating provisions on the priority, urgency and other importance of measures necessary to implement the purpose of this Act.

Section 124

Authorities' right to inspect and access information

The authority responsible for the implementation of this Act has the right, in exceptional circumstances, to carry out inspections to monitor compliance with this Act or the regulations issued under it and, without prejudice to confidentiality provisions, to obtain information necessary for the inspection. The inspector has the right to enter premises that are not covered by domestic peace for the purpose of the inspection.

Section 125

Civil service

The police shall provide the authorities responsible for the implementation of this Act and the provisions and orders issued pursuant to it with the necessary official assistance.

Section 126 ([27.6.2025/571](#))

Obligation to publish information

The publisher and the programme operator are obliged to publish or send, free of charge, information from the Government, the Ministry, the Licensing and Supervision Authority, the Vitality Centre, the regional government, the municipal government, the police, the Border Guard and the military or rescue authorities concerning the application or compliance with this

Act, which, in order to achieve the purpose of this Act, must be brought quickly to the attention of the entire population or the residents of a specific area. Such information must be published as such without delay in the relevant periodical, online publication or programme.

With L [571/2025](#) The amended section 126 will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The previous wording reads:

Section 126 ([20.12.2022/1188](#))

Obligation to publish information

The publisher and the programme operator are obliged to publish or send, free of charge, information from the Government, the ministry, the regional state administrative agency, the economic development, transport and environment centre, the regional government, the municipal government, the police, the Border Guard and the military or rescue authorities concerning the application or compliance with this Act, which, in order to achieve the purpose of this Act, must be brought quickly to the attention of the entire population or the residents of a specific area. Such information must be published as such without delay in the relevant periodical, online publication or programme.

Section 127

Limitation on the obligation to transfer inventories

When exercising the powers under this Act, no regulation or transfer decisions may be made without compelling reason to restrict the right of a professional transport operator or primary agricultural producer to possess fuels and lubricants, the right of a property owner or occupier to possess fuels needed for heating, or the right of a private individual or the owner or occupier of a civil protection shelter to possess goods essential to the livelihood of the population that have been stored in advance for use in exceptional circumstances by the warehouse owner for the transport operation, primary agricultural production, heating or household use, or for the care of persons protected in a civil protection shelter.

Chapter 19

Compensation and legal protection

Section 128 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Compensation for transfer of ownership or use rights

If someone has suffered damage as a result of a measure taken pursuant to sections 33, 34, 44, 45, 60–63, 77 or 78, section 79, subsection 3 or 4, sections 83–87, 110–113, 117, 119, 122, 122 a or 122 b, for which they are not compensated under any other law, they shall be fully compensated for the damage from state funds.

If the damage is considered minor, taking into account the financial circumstances of the person who suffered the damage and other circumstances, or if it is absolutely necessary for reasons of state or national economy due to the large amount of damage, reasonable compensation shall be paid for the damage. However, when applying the authority referred to in section 45 in the exceptional circumstances referred to in section 3, paragraph 3, full compensation shall always be paid for the damage.

The procedure to be followed when paying compensation is laid down by Government Decree.

Section 129

Compensation for work accidents and occupational diseases

An occupational accident or occupational disease resulting from a work task based on an order issued under this Act shall be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Accident Insurance Act. [\(608/1948\)](#) provided, unless the compensation under another law or agreement is higher.

Section 130 [\(16.2.2023/238\)](#)

Appeal

The Act on Administrative Proceedings provides for appeals to the Administrative Court. [\(808/2019\)](#).

However, the administrative decision must be complied with immediately, regardless of the appeal, unless the administrative court orders otherwise.

Section 131 [\(27.11.2020/875\)](#)

Claim for rectification in road transport fuel regulation

A request for rectification of a decision made by the Police Department's Traffic Fuel Unit under section 71(3) may be made within 14 days of receipt of the decision. Otherwise, the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act apply to the request for rectification. The Act on Judicial Procedure in Administrative Matters provides for the application for appeal to an administrative court. However, an appeal may not be made against a decision made by an administrative court in a matter.

Section 131a [\(8.7.2022/706\)](#)

Recovery of support granted to secure solvency and livelihood

The aid referred to in Section 57a above shall be recovered. The authority that granted the aid shall issue a decision on recovery. However, recovery may be waived either in whole or in part if it is considered reasonable and the payment of the aid has not been due to fraudulent conduct by the beneficiary or his representative or if the amount paid is small. Recovery may also be waived in whole after the decision on recovery has been issued if, taking into account the fi-

nancial situation of the beneficiary, it is no longer appropriate to continue recovery or if continuing recovery would entail unreasonable costs in relation to the amount of benefit not yet recovered. Recovery must be waived if it would result in the need for social assistance.

An appeal against a recovery decision shall be filed in the manner provided for in section 130. A final decision concerning recovery may be enforced in the same way as a final judgment.

The support may also be recovered by taking it into account as a deduction in the amount of benefits referred to in section 56, subsection 1, paid later for the same period. When taking into account the support referred to in section 57a paid for the purpose of securing livelihood, when paying the benefit referred to in section 56, subsection 1, for the same period later, the provisions on the recovery of the benefit in question by offsetting shall apply.

Chapter 20

Penal provisions

Section 132

Reference to the Criminal Code

The punishment for a regulatory offence, an aggravated regulatory offence and a minor regulatory offence is provided for in the Criminal Code. ([39/1889](#)) [46 chapters](#) In sections 1–3.

Section 133 ([8.7.2022/706](#))

Emergency law violation

Who intentionally or through negligence

- 1) fails to comply with the obligation laid down in section 91 concerning compulsory employment placement, the obligation laid down in section 94 concerning dismissal, or the obligation laid down in section 101, subsection 1 concerning terms and conditions of employment,
- 2) neglects to fulfil the work obligation prescribed under section 95 or the civil protection obligation prescribed under section 116 or neglects the obligation to transfer laid down in section 104,
- 3) neglects to fulfil the obligation to deliver imposed pursuant to sections 45, 63, 78, 86, 110, 112, 113, 117, 119, 122 or 122 b or the obligation to perform imposed pursuant to sections 111 or 122 a, or
- 4) violates a ban or restriction on movement or residence issued pursuant to sections 115, 118 or 122 c,

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

Chapter 21

Entry into force and transitional provisions

Section 134

Passage

This Act enters into force on 1 March 2012.

This law repeals the Emergency Powers Act. ([1080/1991](#)).

Section 135

Transitional provision

If other legislation refers to the Emergency Preparedness Act repealed by this Act, the reference shall be deemed to mean this Act.

[HE 3/2008](#)

Ministry of Education and Culture 3/2010

EV 71/2010

LJL 1/2011

PuVM 2/2011

EK 28/2011

Entry into force and application of amending regulations

[30.11.2012/672:](#) >

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2013.

[HE 108/2012](#), TaVM 9/2012, EV 98/2012

[30.12.2014/1322:](#) >

This Act enters into force on 1 April 2015.

[HE 164/2014](#), StVM 27/2014, EV 195/2014

[29.12.2016/1455:](#) >

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2017.

[HE 210/2016](#), TyVM 15/2016, EV 247/2016

[29.12.2016/1482: >](#)

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2017.

[HE 164/2016](#), UaVM 12/2016, EV 206/2016

[4.5.2018/353: >](#)

This Act enters into force on 1 July 2018.

[HE 145/2017](#), LiVM 3/2018, EV 20/2018

[5.12.2018/1083: >](#)

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2019.

[HE 130/2018](#), TaVM 18/2018, EV 106/2018

[5.7.2019/884: >](#)

This law will enter into force on 1 January 2020.

[HE 158/2018](#), TyVM 17/2018, EV 306/2018

[8.5.2020/330: >](#)

This Act enters into force on 1 June 2020.

[HE 2/2020](#), LaVM 2/2020, EV 24/2020

[27.11.2020/875: >](#)

This Act enters into force on 1 December 2020.

[HE 109/2020](#), LaVM 10/2020, EV 136/2020

[30.12.2020/1233: >](#)

This law will enter into force on 1 August 2022.

[HE 173/2020](#), SiVM 15/2020, EV 218/2020

[8.7.2022/631: >](#)

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2023.

[HE 56/2021](#), [HE 18/2022](#), StVM 9/2022, EV 66/2022

[8.7.2022/706: >](#)

This Act shall enter into force on 15 July 2022.

The municipalities are responsible for carrying out the tasks prescribed for welfare areas in Section 57a of this Act until 31 December 2022.

[HE 63/2022](#), PuVM 2/2022, EV 101/2022

[8.7.2022/708: >](#)

This law will enter into force on 1 August 2022.

[HE 63/2022](#), PuVM 2/2022, EV 101/2022

[20.12.2022/1188: >](#)

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2023.

[HE 219/2022](#), PuVM 4/2022, EV 186/2022

[16.2.2023/238: >](#)

This Act enters into force on 1 March 2023.

When applying for an appeal against a decision made before the entry into force of this Act, the provisions in force when this Act entered into force shall apply.

[HE 93/2022](#), LaVM 25/2022, EV 252/2022

[30.12.2024/1099: >](#)

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2025.

[HE 120/2024](#), TyVM 15/2024, EV 175/2024

[27.6.2025/571: >](#)

This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2026.

[HE 13/2025](#), HaVM 15/2025, EV 74/2025