

Government Decision
on the Objectives of Security of Supply (1048/2018)

As presented by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, the Finnish Government has made the following Decision based on section 2, subsection 2 of the Act on the Measures Necessary to Secure Security of Supply adopted on 18 December 1992 (1390/1992):

1 Security of supply as part of the Security Strategy for Society

The Security Strategy for Society lays out the general principles governing preparedness in Finnish society. The preparedness is based on the principle of comprehensive security, in which the vital functions of society are jointly safeguarded by the authorities, business operators, organisations and citizens. The vital functions of society defined in the Security Strategy for Society are leadership, international and EU activities, defence capability, internal security, the functional capacity and services of the population, psychological resilience as well as the economy, infrastructure and security of supply. The national risk assessment serves as the common basis for the preparedness of society. The Government directs, supervises and coordinates the safeguarding of functions vital to society and each competent ministry shall do the same in its own administrative branch.

The funding and other resources necessary to safeguard security of supply shall be taken into consideration as part of the planning of the operations and budget of different actors. The domestic infrastructure, organisations, structures and processes as well as their international links, which are essential for vital functions, shall be safeguarded.

The practical implementation of comprehensive security shall be carried out in administrative-branch-specific or cross-administrative strategies, implementation programmes and other documents. This Government Decision on the Objectives of Security of Supply shall define the starting points, principles and national objectives of the national security of supply measures to ensure the implementation of security of supply in a constantly changing operating and security environment.

2 Principles for implementing security of supply

Security of supply means the safeguarding of the critical production, services and infrastructure necessary for the livelihood of the population, the national economy and the national defence in cases of serious incidents and emergencies. The starting points for the national security of supply are international markets, a diverse industrial and other production base, a stable public economy and a competitive national economy. Safeguarding the security of supply is based on functioning international political, economic and technological links as well as on their continuity. Combating climate change and adaptation thereto shall be taken into

account in the development of the security of supply and related measures unless otherwise required by the safeguarding of the security of supply.

The ministries are responsible for the development of the security of supply within their competences and within the areas of responsibility separately defined in the Security Strategy for Society. Each ministry shall, within its competence, steer and monitor the implementation of tasks related to securing the vital functions of society and the development of capabilities required for them. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment is responsible for the development and coordination of the security of supply measures.

A significant role in the implementation of the security of supply measures shall be played by the partnership between the public and private sectors, which is voluntary for the private sector. In addition to voluntary partnerships, security of supply shall also be safeguarded by mandatory provisions in certain competence areas. Legislation shall be developed in different administrative branches, on the basis of which the authorities can create structures and operating models that support security of supply in situations where the market cannot maintain a sufficient level of security of supply. In accordance with its statutory duties, the National Emergency Supply Agency shall promote preparedness based on both voluntary partnerships as well as on competence-specific legislation including continuity management. This work shall be carried out through and with the help of the National Emergency Supply Organisation, taking into consideration the objectives set in this Decision. Companies shall be responsible for their own preparedness and continuity management.

The National Emergency Supply Agency is expected to organise its operations in a way that does not endanger competition neutrality between economic actors unless there are justified reasons for it as regards national defence or security. As an authority, the National Emergency Supply Agency must not operate as a business or take considerable economic risks unless this is necessary for its tasks.

The State shall, in advance, prepare for changes in ownership structures that endanger security of supply. The possible critical significance of public procurements for security of supply shall be recognised, and the safeguarding of the continuity of public services and functions that are critical to security of supply shall be taken into consideration therein.

The authorities responsible for preparedness and rescue services as well as for social welfare and health care shall together with business operators and organisations develop the resilience of the population in serious incidents and emergencies. Through guidance and communication, they shall support the population's readiness to ameliorate the immediate effects of incidents and the ability to adjust to the effects of extended incidents and emergencies. The authorities shall determine the material preparedness of the national level to operate during extensive and extended accident situations or serious incidents.

The coordination of preparedness and the security of supply of different administrative branches and competences shall be developed both on the national and regional levels. Preparedness on the regional and local levels shall be coordinated with the structures of the pending regional reform. The authorities responsible for preparedness and security of supply and the National Emergency Supply Organisation shall maintain and develop cross-administrative preparedness on the regional level needed to safeguard security of supply as well as ensure, for their part, the cooperation and sharing of information on the regional level between business operators, public administration and the third sector. The regional development of the preparedness of business operators is part of the arrangements of the national preparedness of business operators and the National Emergency Supply Organisation.

Municipalities play a central role in ensuring the security of supply of society and the basic services on the local level. The role of the municipalities shall be emphasised in tasks relating to critical infrastructure and the functional capacity and resilience of the population. Municipalities, joint municipal authorities and other municipal consortiums shall, through various preparedness measures, ensure attendance to their critical tasks as well as possible also in serious incidents and emergencies.

The security of supply of the Åland Islands falls in part within the legislative power of the county and in part within that of the State. The division of the legislative power depends on whether the sector relating to security of supply has been provided in the Act on the Autonomy of Åland Islands to belong to the mandate of the county or of the State. The authorities shall cooperate in preparedness matters as provided in the Decree on the Attendance in Åland to Tasks Relating to Preparedness to Emergencies (900/2000).

3 National objectives of security of supply

The strategic objective of the national security of supply shall be to safeguard the functioning of critical infrastructures, production and services so that they can meet the most vital basic needs of the population, economy and national defence. The objective of the security of supply work is to be able to manage the most severe emergency conditions through national measures. The war-time performance of the Defence Forces shall be largely based on resources from the rest of society and the business operators, which requires coordination of the military preparedness and that of the civil society.

The focal point of the security of supply work shall be increasingly directed at ensuring the functioning of the critical infrastructure in addition to material preparedness. The preparedness of the critical infrastructure shall be developed through programmes concentrating on its central elements. The funds and resources of the security of supply work shall be increasingly concentrated on the implementation of said programmes. Special focal points in safeguarding the functioning of the critical infrastructure shall be to ensure the energy supply, to support the preparedness to cyber security threats of the business operators and recovery therefrom, to ensure the information systems as well as communications services and networks of digital society, secure positioning and time data systems as well as functioning logistics services and networks.

The aim shall be to increase national expertise in the security of supply work. Especially the analysis and development functions that support focusing and dimensioning of the security of supply measures as well as ensuring the functioning of the networks shall be enhanced. The functioning of preparedness and plans in various situations shall be tested and assessed through exercises, research and investigation as well as by utilising the lessons learnt from incidents.

4 The international, European and global dimensions of security of supply

The increasing significance of international mutual dependencies and global value chains shall require constantly developing cross-border cooperation in order to safeguard the availability of materials and resources that are critical to security of supply.

The weakened security environment in the neighbouring regions of Finland presents threats to security of supply. For example, there is a risk for disturbances in critical connections. Changes in the external operating environment emphasise the significance of security of supply in enabling the basic functions of society and the sovereign decision-making of the State. The early warning time for military crises has decreased and the threshold for using force has become lower. At the same time, society's vulnerability has increased.

Cross-border threats, especially cyber threats against critical infrastructure, hybrid and information influencing and CBRNE threats may disturb the implementation of the objectives of security of supply. CBRNE threats mean the misuse of chemical substances (C), biological pathogens (B), radioactive material (R), nuclear weapons (N) and explosives (E) and related threats of accidents. The threats of the cyber operating environment and hybrid influencing are cross-border in nature so that it is not possible to prepare for them with national measures only. Also the threats from climate change, large migrations, pandemics and radiation accidents are cross-border in principle and require tight international preparedness cooperation.

The functioning of the single European market and security structures are essential for the security of supply measures of Finland. The authorities shall, within their competencies, actively influence the decision-making and legislation of the European Union as well as its enforcement so that the security of supply aspects are taken into consideration. Strengthening the European Union as a security community may also promote the objectives of the national security of supply.

Changes in the international operating environment of security of supply as well as the increasing and deepening dependence on international networks and sharing areas require that the security of supply operations take place in a sound and envisaged manner within the framework of the objectives and decision-making of Finnish foreign and security policy. The possible effects of the national security of supply measures on the security environment as well as the obligations from international conventions and the restrictions resulting therefrom have to be taken into consideration in the planning of the security of supply measures.

The efficient management of risks targeting security of supply requires deepening cooperation with partner countries. The aim shall be to deepen bilateral cooperation with Sweden and Norway within the framework of existing bilateral agreements and, where necessary, within new arrangements. In addition to bilateral cooperation, wider Nordic preparedness cooperation shall be developed. Other bilateral relations to promote the security of supply work may be developed both case-by-case and within the framework of new, more extensive bilateral agreements or arrangements. Representatives of different administrative branches as well as of the National Emergency Supply Agency and the National Emergency Supply Organisation as well as national experts appointed separately shall participate in the functions and exchange of information of the NATO civil emergency sector within the partnership cooperation between Finland and NATO.

5 Critical infrastructure protection

Critical infrastructure means the basic structures, services and related functions that are critical for maintaining the vital functions of society. Critical infrastructure includes both physical establishments and structures as well as electronic functions and services. For example, energy production, transmission and distribution systems, transport and logistics services and transport networks, data-communications systems, networks and services of digital society,

payment and securities trading systems, secure positioning and time data systems as well as water supply and waste management are part of the critical infrastructure. The critical infrastructure shall be mainly maintained by business operators, whose functions are often interdependent. The critical infrastructure, which is indispensable for the vital functions of society, the population's health, welfare and income security and the economy and defence of the nation, must be secured during serious incidents and emergencies. In addition to regulation, cooperation between the public and private sectors is required in order to implement this objective.

5.1 Digital society

Digitalisation is an essential part of all the vital functions of society. Digital society comprises information systems as well as communications networks and services, data resources and utilisation of data. Digital society also includes automation, artificial intelligence, positioning and time data systems as well as the various steering and management systems of the authorities. Critical functions, national defence and income security of the citizens are increasingly dependent on the functioning of these structures and services. The functioning of digital society shall, for its part, be fully dependent on reliable electricity supply.

The primary objective of security of supply shall be to ensure the functioning of the networks and services of digital society that are vital to the critical functions and their resilience and recovery capacity as well as the utilisation of data and the availability of data resources so that they can be trusted also during serious incidents and emergencies. Another objective shall be to steer the critical functions to use the structures, services and data resources in a secure manner, and, with regard to their most critical parts, to make use especially of secure digital structures, services and data. The priorities shall be to develop the cyber security of critical functions to the level required and to secure international data communication links. The secure storage of critical data shall be attended to. In addition, the State shall, with necessary measures, ensure the availability of critical technological expertise relating to national security benefits as well as of service production.

In ensuring functioning and resilience, special attention shall be paid to cyber security but also to control and management arrangements as well as physical and technical protection, redundancy and fault-recovery capacity, access to electricity, spare parts, expertise and other vital resources as well as to the safeguarding and operation of the function and supplier networks.

5.2 Financial services and systems

With regard to the vital functions of society, the critical functions relating to the financial sector comprise the provision of financial and insurance services, all payment transactions such as payment of pensions and other recurring payments as well as agricultural subsidies, the clearing, delivery and safekeeping of securities, the cash supply system, the card payment infrastructure and verifications as well as the financial operations of daily consumer goods retail trade. Society and its critical functions are, both nationally and internationally, extremely dependent on the reliable and uninterrupted operation of the financial sector based entirely on

the services of digital society. On the other hand, the financial sector is extremely dependent on the wide-ranging operations of digital society as well as on uninterrupted electricity supply.

The continuity of the financial market services essential for the functioning of society shall be ensured through national backup systems. Particular attention shall be paid to backup systems for securing inter-bank payment transfers, the clearing, delivery and safekeeping of securities, and payment of pensions and other recurring payments as well as the card payment infrastructure and verifications, even when the systems critical to these functions are not available in Finland or outside the borders. Ensuring a minimum income of the population during extensive data system disruptions shall be improved by developing the backup systems. Attention in the preparedness work shall also be paid to new rapidly developing service forms. With regard to the functioning of society, it is essential to ensure the payment traffic critical to the livelihood of the citizens, including payments required by the daily consumer goods retail trade and fuel delivery.

5.3 Logistic networks and services

The logistic security of supply shall be based on existing internationally competitive and reliable logistic chains and services as well as their traffic control systems. The objective of preparedness shall be to safeguard the continuity of the operation of the networks and services during serious incidents and emergencies. In the safeguarding of continuity, consideration shall also be given to ensuring electricity, fuel and IT services supply as well as payment traffic.

The usability and resilience of infrastructure required by the critical logistic functions shall be safeguarded both in foreign trade and at home. The emphasis of preparedness shall be in safeguarding domestic traffic and transport services critical to the functioning of the business operators and society as well as to the livelihood of the population. Due to the location of Finland, the functioning of the necessary year-round maritime transport as well as ports and the networks supporting their operations shall be emphasised in preparedness. A critical port network shall be a part of the infrastructure to be safeguarded nationally.

The adequacy and usability of equipment and traffic control systems as well as of skilled personnel required for the functioning of critical logistic networks and services shall be ensured. Adequate international competitiveness of the shipping industry shall be maintained through industrial policy measures.

Commuting in the capital region and in the other largest settlements as well as the nationally most critical service transport shall be ensured.

The usability and availability of the logistics services essential for the functioning of society shall be ensured during incidents and also emergencies through preparedness cooperation between the authorities and business operators as well as through the preparedness obligations imposed on transport-sector operators. Especially the logistic needs of civil society and military national defence shall be coordinated so that an adequate functional basis is safeguarded for both when the preparedness of the Defence Forces is elevated and during emergencies.

5.4 Media

The media comprised content production, publication in a physical and electronic form, and distribution of mass media committed to journalistic principles in a targeted or non-

differentiated manner. The media forms and the usage habits change very rapidly. The distribution of media content connects with the distribution of other web contents and also with physical material, such as mail.

Safeguarding the operating conditions of free and diverse media, which supports the security of society and responsible freedom of speech, shall be one of the priorities of the safeguarding of society. Safeguarding mass communications and its infrastructure shall be critical.

Media is a target of information influencing but it is also used as a tool of information influencing. Social media is an important part of our media environment. Also false information is quickly spread in social media services. They can be used as tools of intentional and harmful information influencing. It is necessary to be able to monitor the effects of contents outside journalistic processes on security and security of supply.

6 Preparedness of the energy sector

The starting points of the security of supply in energy shall be functional energy markets, a clear, long-term and pro-investment energy policy and energy efficiency. The security of supply in energy shall be based on diverse energy sources and fuels, reliable and decentralised energy production with regard to electricity generation and heat production as well as on operationally reliable transmission and supply systems.

The central climate-policy goals present challenges for the implementation of the security of supply in energy and they may even be in conflict with the objectives of security of supply. The transition towards a low-carbon society requires a periodic review of the measures to be taken to safeguard the security of supply in energy.

The competitiveness of electricity generated in Finland is determined on the regional and increasingly Europeanized electricity wholesale markets and their development shall also be important for security of supply. The domestic electricity generation capacity shall be estimated to have a deficit in peak load situations in the course of the coming winters. Safeguarding adequate self-sufficiency in domestic electricity generation shall be crucial for energy supply. The adequacy and functioning of the power transmission grid shall be safeguarded simultaneously.

The possible reserve capacity supplementing the electricity market may not disturb the market operations or generate an unfair competitive advantage to market operators. When developing the operating conditions of combined electricity and heat generation, its significance shall be taken into account with regard to the security of supply in both electricity and district heating.

The controllable and well-foreseeable hydropower plays a significant role in the Finnish electricity system. The need to balance energy will be further emphasised in the future when the use of weather-dependent energy forms increases when combating climate change.

Upon changes in the electricity generation structure, the effect on security of supply of the production of weather-dependent renewable energy (wind and solar power) shall be taken into consideration when developing the electricity system. As extreme weather phenomena become more common, they shall have an effect on the energy production, transmission, delivery and use, which should be taken into account in preparedness.

The measures and systems for restoring the production, transmission and delivery of electricity in case of serious incidents in the electricity system shall be planned, implemented and rehearsed into a functional entity. The location and operation of electricity islands needed during serious incidents in the electricity system shall be determined. The demand response

capacity and storage solutions enabled by new technology and new market models, which may enable momentary demand disconnection without a major effect on the functioning of society, shall be promoted as part of the general development of the electricity system. The general resilience of society in cases of serious incidents in the electricity system shall be strengthened.

The ability of the energy sector actors to pursue electronic voice communication during an extensive and long-term power outage shall be improved. The objective shall be to establish a nation-wide uniform voice communication system that operates for at least 24 hours in case of an incident in electricity distribution.

In order to safeguard the security of supply of district heating, the district heating companies shall draw up preparedness plans as well as participate in other operations promoting preparedness and contingency planning. In their contingency plans, the operators of the sector shall make arrangements for a sufficient energy supply in case of serious incidents and emergencies, including fuel reserves to be placed in production plants, as well as prepare for power outages. The security of supply of peat in the cogeneration of electricity and heat shall be safeguarded. To ensure availability in case weather risks are realised, the target shall be to have peat reserve stocks covering an approximately six-month use at the beginning of the peat production season. When developing the natural gas markets as well as the gas transmission network and other infrastructure, the security of supply needs shall be taken into consideration especially by diversifying the sources of natural gas supply.

The refining and distribution logistics of fossil and renewable oil products shall be maintained at a sufficient level to ensure the country's security of supply in energy. The significance of domestic bio energy as well as peat shall be taken into account in maintaining a sufficient logistic infrastructure and services.

For disruptions in the supply of energy based on import and in order to meet international contractual obligations, the National Emergency Supply Agency shall maintain stockpiles of imported fuels so that the country has, on average, reserves of imported fuels for a normal five-month consumption. When determining the amounts to be stockpiled, the use of oil products as an alternative to natural gas shall only be considered in the context of the energy supply of urban areas.

Where necessary, the goal levels set for the emergency stockpiling of the State may fall short, for a reasonable period and, at most, in an amount corresponding to an average two-week consumption without security of supply being endangered. This portion of the emergency stockpiling of the State may, if necessary, be located in another EU Member State in the Baltic region for a short period of time. Each importer of crude oil or oil products may keep at most 30 per cent of its stockpiling obligation in the European Economic Area (EEA) outside of Finland.

The amount and quality of liquid bio fuels and components used as transport fuels as well as of the biomass used in energy production shall be considered to the necessary extent when determining the stockpiling obligation of imported fuels. The legislation on a stockpiling obligation shall be developed in accordance with this objective. The capacity of the distribution stations of transport fuels, which are crucial to security of supply, shall be improved in case of incidents affecting power distribution and data systems. The usability of aviation fuel, needed by air transport, shall be ensured in case of an incident.

The State shall have majority ownership and direct control in the electricity transmission and the natural gas transmission system operators. Municipalities are owners in many energy companies, in which case it is reasonable to take security of supply into consideration in the

corporate governance of the energy companies. Legislation shall ensure the capacity of the electricity and gas transmission systems as well as of their system operators and guide their operations during emergencies.

7 Safeguarding critical production and services

7.1 Water supply

A high-quality water supply is an essential basic function of society. Water supply shall be safeguarded for households, communities, social welfare and health care units, food production, military national defence as well as for production and services that are critical to security of supply. The responsible authorities, the waterworks and the water users shall attend to the sustainable use of water as well as cooperate to prepare for incidents. The waterworks prepare for incidents, including physical and cyber security, supply disruptions of energy and critical water chemicals, equipment and spare parts, exceptional weather and raw water conditions as well as the availability of expert repair workforce. Water supply is also dependent on the functioning of the data and communications networks. Laboratory services crucial for water supply shall be ensured taking into account chemical, biological and radiation hazards. The waterworks shall, in cooperation with the suppliers of energy, equipment and chemicals, determine the preconditions for creating a system for the management of supply disruptions of critical production factors and proceed as far as possible towards the implementation of the system. The waterworks as well as the municipalities responsible for ownership steering shall ensure that investments securing operational reliability are made in the infrastructure of the water supply and sewer networks.

Regional and local authorities, waterworks as well as other regional actors including organisations shall, in cooperation, develop and coordinate the continuity management and preparedness relating to water supply and other public utilities. The operating points that are vital to security of supply shall define their needs and, where necessary, ensure alternative sources for the supply of water in cooperation with the waterworks. Households shall be given instructions that cover water outages, contamination of water and other incidents. The National Emergency Supply Organisation shall, for its part, support the preparedness of the water supply sector on the national and regional levels.

7.2 Industry

Finnish economy is dependent on a successful export industry. Ensuring the operating prerequisites and competitive ability of Finnish industry forms the basis for the security of supply. Also from the point of view of security of supply, industrial policy shall encourage investment in Finland. In that case, the State shall promote, in different policy areas and through measures taken by all the ministries, maintaining industrial production critical to security of supply, the necessary expertise and product development as well as research in Finland. The operating prerequisites of the business operators shall be secured inter alia by attending to the continuity of the basic functions of society, an internationally competitive labour and industrial policy and by ensuring maritime logistics and port operations as well as domestic logistics. From the point of view of security of supply, it is also important that the electricity

and heat generation capacity, which is vital to business operations and the functioning of society, remains in Finland.

Finnish business operators operate on international markets and in an open, global competitive environment. The security of supply provided by industry is strongly based on the reliability of these international, interconnected markets. The European Union single market is the domestic market for many industrial sectors. International companies operating in Finland are a vital part of Finnish business life and security of supply.

The National Emergency Supply Organisation supports the company and sector-specific preparedness as well as continuity management and, for its part, ensures the measures that secure, in normal circumstances and in emergencies, the availability of material and spare parts as well as expertise that are vital to business operators. The National Emergency Supply Organisation shall examine the development of the availability of global raw materials, including critical metals.

7.3 Construction and maintenance of infrastructure

Construction and the repair and maintenance of the built environment are necessary for the functioning of the infrastructure needed by the population, business operators and national defence. The expeditious availability of construction capacity for the repair operations of critical transport networks, data systems and communications networks, energy networks, energy generation plants as well as water supply during serious incidents and emergencies shall be ensured.

Construction and construction product industries shall prepare to support the Defence Forces when preparedness is elevated and during emergencies. The Defence Forces and the construction industry shall maintain and develop contractual arrangements relating to preparedness construction. The responsible authorities shall create plans and maintain administrative readiness to rapidly execute extensive construction projects required by national defence.

7.4 Food supply

Functioning food supply is a vital function of society. The diversity, critical production input and sufficient extent of domestic primary production shall be safeguarded. Domestic food supply also needs imported raw materials and an imported production input. The Finnish Government shall influence the European Union agricultural policy so that the common agricultural policy and national efforts enable the operating prerequisites for agriculture in Finland and thus safeguard domestic primary production so that it is adequately self-sufficient with a view to security of supply.

The food industry operating in Finland and a flexible consumer goods supply shall be safeguarded by ensuring the operating prerequisites of the markets in case of incidents and emergencies. The food supply is dependent on other functions critical to security of supply, such as raw-material production, energy supply, data systems as well as communications networks and services, payment traffic systems, domestic and international transport as well as water supply services.

A special development target shall be the development of the reliability of food logistics from primary production to retail stores. Extensive natural phenomena, exceptional weather conditions and environmental disasters, which are difficult to anticipate, have an effect on domestic food supply, which shall be examined from the point of view of possible security of supply measures.

A grain reserve shall be maintained in the emergency stockpiles of central government in order to secure domestic supply in case of serious incidents and emergencies, so that the amount available for use in the country corresponds to at least an average six-month human consumption. In addition, primary production shall be secured by stockpiling seeds, fodder protein and other fundamental production inputs. Sufficient financial resources shall be reserved for plant breeding and the maintenance of plant species.

Regional and local authorities shall safeguard the continuity of the meal services under their responsibility during serious incidents and emergencies. The central providers of meal services shall develop their continuity management, supported by the National Emergency Supply Organisation.

The central concept of the supply of daily consumer goods and food supply shall be that the authorities, in cooperation with business operators and retail trade actors, secure the safeguarding of the operating capacity of the markets as well as the use of resources and the guidance of the actors. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry shall, together with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, prepare to direct the use of resources and production inputs of primary production as well as food production and supply during serious incidents and emergencies in ways appropriate for security of supply.

7.5 Social welfare and health care as well as pharmaceutical care

Social welfare and health care with a sufficient development and performance capability is a central requirement for the functioning and welfare of the population, the continuity of business and national defence. In social welfare and health care, the service providers include public actors as well as, increasingly, private actors. The on-going rapid network-like development of the often global operating environment, exemplified by the Internet of Things and artificial intelligence, sets new challenges for the future preparedness of social welfare and health care.

In addition to critical infrastructure, also ensuring the functioning of digital data systems and preparedness for cyber security threats shall be key elements in ensuring the preparedness of social welfare and health care and the continuity of operations. Also cyber security relating to client and patient safety shall be taken into account in developing security of supply.

The security of supply of health care shall be based on international markets of pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and medical equipment. In cooperation with the National Emergency Supply Organisation, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health shall evaluate and develop obligatory and emergency stockpiling of the most important medicines, including veterinary medicines, and health care equipment and supplies as well as their safekeeping in case of serious incidents, pandemics and emergencies. The functioning of the legislation on obligatory stockpiling of pharmaceuticals in the new pending social welfare and health care structures shall be evaluated and the necessary changes shall be implemented.

The goals of the material preparedness of social welfare and health care and the service level during incidents shall be defined taking into account the pending new model for arranging social welfare and health care.

The security of supply maintained by the markets and the regional authorities shall be supplemented nationally to an extent not possible with local or regional resources. The security of supply of social welfare and health care shall also be supported through international actions by developing a cooperation network and prerequisites for giving and receiving help.

In the development of the security of supply of social welfare and health care, the focus shall be on critical functions, the need for which is great or increases during serious incidents and emergencies (crisis-specific functions). Vital service and equipment acquisitions shall be examined as value chains or networks and their dependency on the infrastructure and other vulnerability factors and their effectiveness shall be evaluated. The necessary preparedness and supervision measures shall be determined and implemented.

The service production and material preparedness of the social welfare and health care system shall take into account the dependence of the Defence Forces on public social welfare and health care.

The preparedness and contingency of social welfare and health care on the national, regional and local levels shall be maintained and developed when transferring to the new pending regional and social welfare and health care structures. The operating models of the National Emergency Supply Organisation shall be developed to correspond to the pending renewing social welfare and health care model.

7.6 Waste management

In order to ensure security of supply and the operative functions of waste management, preparedness for waste-management disruptions as well as for the management of waste generation in other incidents affecting society shall be planned and promoted. In addition, the continuity planning of the organisations and companies in the sector shall be supported and the improvement of the functional and material preparedness of the sector and the development of the logistic systems shall be examined taking into consideration interdependencies with other functions, such as the interdependency of the incineration of waste, and the energy supply.

The necessary provisions on waste management during incidents shall be prepared, with the help of which the collection, transport, intermediate storage and handling of waste arising from extensive and serious incidents, such as oil spills and chemical accidents, radiation hazards and animal disease epidemics, can be arranged in a flexible but also in a systematic and controlled manner taking into account environmental and health protection aspects.

8 National competence, technology, production and services supporting military national defence

National defence poses demands critical to security of supply. The maintenance and development of the defence capability of the Defence Forces require extensive national competence, functionality of the systems of the entire society as well as a competitive and competent Finnish defence and security industry. Changes in the external operating environment shall require faster reactions, which emphasises the significance of pre-planned preparedness functions. The most serious emergencies must be handled with domestic measures.

The technical solutions used in national defence are based on several different technologies, which poses critical demands on the management of competence. Domestic technology competence as well as production and service functions have a significant effect on the overall operation of the defence system as well as on the military security of supply. The capability areas critical to the military security of supply are leadership and network activities, reconnaissance, surveillance and target acquisition support, joint effects targeting as well as protection. With regard to these, the Finnish Government shall ensure that Finland will continue to have the necessary technological training and expertise, the management, production, research and development of the systems' life span, planning, integration, service, maintenance and crisis-time repair capabilities. The Defence Forces shall maintain a related list of critical technologies.

The State shall, with the measures necessary, maintain and support the critical defence industries related to central national security interests, as well as their expertise and service production. Research, development and innovation essential to security of supply and the critical technologies as well as national competence are important. Investments shall be made in the personnel of the public and private sectors so that they would be skilled also taking into account the needs of national defence.

Together with the National Emergency Supply Agency, the Defence Administration maintains the production capacity of the most important consumable wartime material, such as artillery propellants and munitions, and necessary emergency stockpiles that support national defence. The Defence Administration shall develop critical defence material and systems' life-span management, using partnership arrangements.

In the acquisitions by the Defence Forces, security of supply shall be ensured during the systems' entire life span. The maintenance and security of supply requirements of material acquired with the help of the systems' life-span management shall be determined sufficiently early so that any competence requirements directed at domestic industry can be recognised. The availability of material vital for national defence and the integration, maintenance and service capabilities of systems critical for the Defence Forces' performance have to be ensured also in emergencies on an adequate scale and at the speed required. The independent use of the most critical systems shall be ensured in all circumstances.

The Finnish Government shall influence the common foreign and security policy of the European Union so that, together with national measures, its measures safeguard a sufficient military security of supply. In the gradually advancing cooperation of the sector, emphasis shall be placed on political commitments, which the Defence Administration aims at developing in a more concrete direction. The Defence Administration shall promote bilateral and multilateral security of supply cooperation to enable joint development, distribution and use of military capabilities. In addition to important bilateral relations, cooperation with the EU, NORDEF and NATO shall be a key factor. Nordic cooperation highlights especially ammunition logistics and production as well as the maintenance and storage of armaments.

The military security of supply shall also substantially be generated through cooperation between domestic and foreign industry, which promotes their mutual interdependence. The key actors of the defence and security sectors shall develop their networks, continuity management as well as preparedness planning supported by the Defence Administration and the National Emergency Supply Organisation.

9 Funding and development of the security of supply operations

Section 12 of the Emergency Powers Act (1552/2011) provides for the duty of the authorities to prepare for emergencies. In addition, obligations to prepare to act in exceptional circumstances have been imposed on public actors in special legislation. The authorities shall observe the costs of these preparedness measures in the allocation of their operational expenditure. The financing of the actions of the authorities during exceptional circumstances shall be provided for separately.

The costs referred to in the Act on the Measures Necessary to Secure Security of Supply (1390/1992) shall be covered from the National Emergency Supply Fund managed by the National Emergency Supply Agency. The funding basis of the security of supply functions shall be actively used to develop the National Emergency Supply Organisation and security of supply functions as well as to implement targeted measures supporting the objectives of security of supply.

The costs arising from preparedness of private business operators and other private actors referred to in this Decision may be compensated from State funds when the State requires the actor to take measures stronger than the measures observed in good continuity management of economic activity. The use of the funds of the National Emergency Supply Fund for these purposes shall be governed by special legislation.

The National Emergency Supply Agency shall prepare to be able to finance, during emergencies and serious incidents comparable thereto, without delay, the measures taken by the State necessary due to the incidents.

The implementation of the Decision on objectives shall be actively monitored. Both an interim and a final report shall be prepared of the implementation. The overall implementation shall be evaluated before issuing the next decision on objectives.

10 Entry into Force

This Decision shall enter into force on 5 December 2018.

Helsinki, 5 December 2018

Minister of Employment Jari Lindström

Ministerial Adviser Henri Backman