# Finlex®



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# 29/06/2016/549

## Tobacco law

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Pursuant to the Parliament's decision, the following provisions are made:

### 1 chapter
### General provisions
**§ 1**
**The objective of the law**

The goal of this law is to end the use of tobacco products and other nicotine-containing products that contain substances that are toxic to humans and cause addiction.

In order to achieve the goal referred to in subsection 1 above, this law provides for measures to prevent the start of using tobacco products and the development of nicotine addiction, and to promote the cessation of the use of tobacco products and similar products and to protect the population from exposure to their smoke.

**§ 2**
**Definitions**

This law refers to:

1) *tobacco product* is a product suitable for consumption, consisting entirely or partially of tobacco (nicotiana);

2) *smokeless tobacco product means* chewing tobacco, snuff and tobacco intended for use in the mouth, as well as other tobacco products that are not smoked;

3) with *a tobacco product intended for smoking*, other tobacco products than smokeless tobacco products;

4) *a cigarette* is a cigarette roll as referred to in section 4, subsection 1 of the Act on Tobacco Tax (1470/1994) ;

5) *a cigar* , a tobacco roll referred to in section 3, subsection 1 of the Act on Tobacco Tax;

6) with a *small* cigar, a cigar that weighs no more than three grams;

7) *with rolled* tobacco, tobacco that can be used by consumers or retail stores to make cigarettes;

8) *tobacco* intended for smoking with pipe tobacco, which is intended to be used exclusively in a pipe;

9) *hookah* tobacco, a tobacco product that can be used for smoking exclusively with the help of a hookah;

10) *chewing tobacco* means a smokeless tobacco product intended exclusively for chewing;

11) a smokeless tobacco product intended for use through the nose with a *snuff ;*

12) *tobacco intended for use in the mouth means a tobacco product intended for use in the* mouth, wholly or partially made of tobacco, offered as a powder or in small pieces or in any combination of these forms, with the exception of products intended for inhalation or chewing;

13) *new tobacco product* means a tobacco product other than the product referred to in paragraphs 4-12, which has been made available to consumers located in the European Union ( *EU* ) later than May 19, 2014;

14) *in exchange* for tobacco, a product similar in purpose to a tobacco product, which does not contain tobacco;

15) a tobacco substitute made from plants with *a herbal product intended* for smoking, which is intended for smoking;

16) *smoking* device means a device or accessory intended mainly for use in smoking or in its preparation;

17) *tobacco imitation* means a product closely resembling a tobacco product or smoking device in shape, which does not contain tobacco or its equivalent;

18) *electronic cigarette* , a product that can be used to inhale nicotine-containing vapor through the mouthpiece, as well as parts of that product;

19) *nicotine* liquid means a liquid containing nicotine, which is intended to be vaporized with the help of an electronic cigarette, with a nicotine content of no more than 20 milligrams per milliliter and which does not have a purpose according to section 3, subsection 1 of the Medicines Act (395/1987) ;

20) a liquid other than nicotine liquid intended to be *vaporized with a nicotine-free liquid with* the help of an electronic cigarette or in another similar way;

21) with a *filling* container, a container containing nicotine liquid that can be used to fill an electronic cigarette;

22) a replaceable part of an electronic cigarette containing nicotine liquid with a nicotine cartridge *;*

23) *ingredient* means tobacco, additive and other substances and components that are present in the final tobacco product or a similar product;

24) *additive* means a substance other than tobacco added to the tobacco product or its retail packaging or sales cover; with regard to nicotine liquid, an additive means a substance other than nicotine added to nicotine liquid or to its retail packaging or sales cover;

25) with a *characteristic smell or taste* other than the smell or taste of tobacco, which is the result of an additive or a combination of additives and which is clearly detectable in the tobacco product, nicotine liquid or nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization before or during the use of the product;

26) by *emitting* substances that are released when a tobacco product or a similar product is used as intended;

27) raw, water-free and nicotine-free condensation of tobacco smoke *with tar ;*

28) *with nicotine* , nicotine alkaloids;

29) *toxicity* is the characteristic of a substance causing harmful effects in the human body, including effects occurring over time, usually as a result of repeated or continuous use or exposure;

30) *CMR properties* means the properties of the ingredients of a tobacco product or other product referred to in this law, which cause cancer, damage the genome or are dangerous in terms of reproduction;

31) *retail packaging* means the smallest individual package of a tobacco product or other product referred to in this law that has been placed on the market;

32) by means of *sales* , packaging in which tobacco products or other products referred to in this Act are placed on the market and which contains a retail package or several retail packages; however, the sales cover does not mean the transparent wrapping of the retail package;

33) a customer service point at the *point* of sale where tobacco products or nicotine liquids are handed out or sold;

34) *cross-border distance sales* means distance sales to consumers where the consumer, when ordering a product from a retail store, is in a different EU member state than the member state or third country where the retail store is established; a retail outlet is considered to be established in a Member State if the natural person's place of business is in that Member State or otherwise, if the retail outlet has its registered office, principal administrative office, place of business, branch office, any other place of business or representative in that Member State;

35) *marketing* means advertising, indirect advertising and other sales promotion and tobacco sponsorship;

36) by means *of indirect advertising* , promoting the sale of a product in connection with the advertising of another commodity, in such a way that the symbol of the other commodity is used as such or recognizably modified, an established symbol for the product, or that an image of a certain product is otherwise conveyed;

37) *tobacco sponsorship* means any public or private support given to an event, activity or person whose aim or direct or indirect effect is to promote the sale of a tobacco product, tobacco substitute, smoking device, tobacco imitation, electronic cigarette or nicotine liquid;

38) using a *tobacco* product intended to be burned or otherwise heated by smoking;

39) *in an indoor* space, a closed space intended as a living, sitting, waiting or working space with a ceiling, floor and walls, as well as a space intended for such use, from which a closed space can be formed by adding one flat surface;

40) in a *smoking* area, a separate room located indoors, which has been approved by the building control authority for smoking;

41) *public event* means a general meeting and public event as referred to in the Assembly Act ( 530/1999) ;

42) *housing association* means a limited company to which the Housing Corporation Act (1599/2009) applies , an association and a foundation to which the Right of Occupancy Act (650/1990) applies , a housing cooperative, a rental house referred to in § 2 of the Act on Joint Management in Rental Buildings (649/1990) and other rental housing stock owned by communities; (22.2.2019/248)

43) *authenticity* factor means the part of a security feature, which is regulated in more detail in the Commission's implementing decision (EU) 2018/576 on technical standards for security features added to tobacco products, hereinafter referred to as *the Commission's security feature* decision . (22.2.2019/248)

**Section 3 (15 July 2021/724)**
**Scope limitations**

This Act does not apply to medicinal products that have been granted a marketing authorization referred to in Section 21 of the Medicines Act or to which Section 2, subsection 4 of the Medicines Act applies, nor to products that are subject to the Narcotics Act (373/2008) . This law also does not apply to the provisions of the Act on Medical Devices (629/2010) stipulated in some EU directives, on medical devices, amending Directive 2001/83/EC, Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 and repealing Council Directives 90/385/EEC and 93/42/EEC to medical devices falling within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2017/745 of the Parliament and of the Council or of medical devices intended for in vitro diagnostics and of Regulation (EU) 2017/746 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the repeal of Directive 98/79/EC and Commission Decision 2010/227/EU and not for medical devices intended for in vitro diagnostics.

## Chapter 2
## Authorities

**Section 4**
**Tasks of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health**

The general management and direction of compliance with this law and the regulations issued pursuant to it belong to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

**Section 5**
**Tasks of the Department of Health and Welfare**

The Department of Health and Welfare monitors and investigates the effect of the measures stipulated in this law and the changes in the retail prices of tobacco products on the prevalence of smoking, and conducts and supports research, monitoring and development work related to the reduction of health hazards and harms caused by smoking. The Department of Health and Welfare takes care of national activities to stop smoking and monitors the development of the market for electronic cigarettes and refillable containers.

**§ 6**
**Valvira's duties**

The Social and Health Licensing and Control Agency ( *Valvira* ) directs regional administrative agencies and municipalities in performing the tasks assigned to them based on this law. Valvira supervises:

1) compliance with regulations regarding the ingredients, emissions, fire safety, quality and technical characteristics of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, refill containers, nicotine liquids, nicotine-free liquids intended for vaporization and herbal products intended for burning;

2) compliance with the regulations regarding the retail packaging of the products referred to in paragraph 1;

3) marketing of the products referred to in this law throughout the country;

4) Compliance with the regulations regarding verification laboratories referred to in § 85.

**Section 7**
**Tasks of the Regional Administrative Agency**

The Regional Administration Office guides the municipalities in the implementation of this law and the provisions and regulations issued pursuant to it in their area of jurisdiction. The Regional Administration Office also takes care of regional activities to stop smoking.

**Section 8**
**Tasks of the municipality**

The municipality takes care of local activities to stop smoking in its area in cooperation with the welfare area. The municipality supervises in its area: (8 July 2022/547)

The introductory paragraph amended by L 547/2022 enters into force on January 1, 2023. The previous wording reads: The municipality takes care of local activities to stop smoking in its area. The municipality supervises in its area:

1) compliance with regulations regarding the sale and other handing over of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking devices, electronic cigarettes and nicotine liquids, as well as self-monitoring;

2) compliance with the provisions on marketing and display bans laid down in this law;

3) compliance with regulations regarding smoking bans and restrictions.

The municipality does not have the right to transfer the authority regarding the approval of the control plan referred to in Section 84 to an office holder under it.

Subsection 3 has been repealed by L of 8 July 2022/547 , which will enter into force on 1 January 2023. The previous wording reads: (8.7.2022/547)

The Act on social and health care planning and state aid (733/1992) applies to the activities organized by the municipality on the basis of this law , unless otherwise provided by law.

**Section 9**
**Duties of other authorities**

Customs supervises compliance with the import bans and restrictions stipulated in this law.

The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency *'s accreditation unit ( FINAS accreditation service* ) assists Valvira in supervising the qualification of verification laboratories and verification methods referred to in § 85.

The Pharmaceutical Safety and Development Center assists Valvira in the supervision related to nicotine liquids.

The police supervises compliance with the smoking bans and restrictions stipulated in this law at public events.

The supervision of compliance with smoking bans and restrictions in the workplace is regulated in the Act on Occupational Safety Supervision and Workplace Occupational Safety Cooperation (44/2006) .

## Chapter 3
## Requirements and notices regarding tobacco products

**Section 10**
**General obligations of the tobacco product manufacturer and importer**

The manufacturer and importer of the tobacco product are responsible for ensuring that the tobacco product intended for sale or other distribution in the business activity complies with the relevant regulations and provisions.

The obligation to provide Valvira and the European Commission ( *Commission* ) as well as the competent authorities of other EU member states with the information required in this chapter lies primarily with the manufacturer, if the manufacturer is established in the European Union. The obligation to provide the information lies primarily with the importer if the manufacturer is located outside the EU and the importer is located in the European Union. The obligation to provide the information lies jointly with the manufacturer and the importer, if both the manufacturer and the importer are located outside the EU.

**Section 11**
**Prohibited additives and properties**

The following may not be sold or otherwise given to the consumer:

1) cigarette or rolled tobacco with a characteristic smell or taste;

2) a tobacco product whose additives are capable of creating the impression that the product has health effects or that the health risk caused by it is less than that of other tobacco products;

3) a tobacco product containing stimulants or other additives capable of creating the impression of energy and vitality;

4) a tobacco product whose additives have properties that color emissions;

5) a tobacco product whose additives have CMR properties in a non-smoked form;

6) a tobacco product intended for smoking, the additives of which promote the absorption of nicotine or the inhalation of smoke into the lungs;

7) a cigarette or rolled tobacco, some part of which contains flavorings so that the smell, taste or smoke intensity of the product can be changed;

8) a cigarette whose filter, paper or cartridge contains tobacco or nicotine;

9) a tobacco product with additives in such amounts that they increase the toxic or addictive effects or CMR properties of the tobacco product in a significant or measurable way during the use phase.

In order to implement EU legislation, the decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can provide for maximum amounts for tobacco product additives or their combinations that:

1) produce a characteristic smell or taste in a cigarette or rolled tobacco;

2) increase the toxic or addictive effects of the tobacco product as referred to in subsection 1, point 9.

**Section 12**
**Maximum emissions and measurement**

Cigarettes sold or otherwise given away in business or manufactured in business may produce:

1) no more than 10 milligrams of tar;

2) no more than 1 milligram of nicotine;

3) no more than 10 milligrams of carbon monoxide.

The amounts of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide produced when smoking a cigarette must be measured and the accuracy of the measurement markings determined before the product is released for retail sale. The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can provide more detailed regulations on the methods used in measurements and verification.

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can provide for the implementation of EU legislation:

1) the maximum amounts of emissions other than tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide produced when smoking a cigarette;

2) the maximum amounts of emissions generated when smoking tobacco products other than cigarettes.

**Section 13**
**Fire safety requirements for cigarettes**

The combustion properties of the cigarette must meet sufficient fire safety requirements for self-extinguishing. They must be tested and demonstrated before the product is released for retail sale. The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can issue more detailed regulations on the methods used in testing and demonstrating combustion properties.

**Section 14**
**Ingredient, emission and fire safety notices**

Before the tobacco product is sold or otherwise handed over to the consumer, the manufacturer or importer must deliver to Valvira:

1) a list indicating the amounts of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide produced when smoking cigarettes for sale, as well as information about the laboratory that performed the measurement and verification;

2) lists indicating the amounts of emissions from smoking cigarettes, other than those referred to in section 1, and their measurement methods, as well as the amounts of emissions from smoking tobacco products other than cigarettes;

3) information on emission amounts other than those referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, if available;

4) a brand- and type-specific list of ingredients for each tobacco product of all the ingredients used in its manufacture and their quantities;

5) in the case of cigarettes and rolled tobacco, a technical document giving a general description of the additives used in the product and their properties;

6) in the case of cigarettes, compliance with the fire safety requirements for each brand is evidenced by the research reports and statements of the approved verification laboratory or research institute, as well as

information from the verification laboratory or research institute.

The information referred to in paragraph 2 of subsection 1 above only needs to be submitted if maximum amounts have been set for the emissions referred to in the regulation pursuant to section 12 subsection 3.

A decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health may issue more detailed regulations on the structure of the lists and other documents referred to in subsection 1, points 1–5, as well as reports on ingredients, toxicological information and other information to be attached to the lists.

**Section 15**
**Change notices**

The manufacturer or importer of the tobacco product must notify Valvira if the composition of the product is changed in such a way that the change affects the information provided pursuant to § 14. The manufacturer or importer must provide Valvira with the changed information before the product is sold or otherwise handed over to consumers.

**Section 16**
**Market research and sales volumes**

The manufacturer or importer of the tobacco product must submit to Valvira regarding the ingredients and emissions of the tobacco product:

1) available market studies and studies on the preferences of different consumer groups;

2) summaries of all market research that the manufacturer or importer conducts when introducing new tobacco products to the market.

The manufacturer or importer must also inform Valvira once a year of their product and type-specific sales volumes of tobacco products. The sales quantities of cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos must be reported in units and the sales quantities of other tobacco products in kilograms.

**Section 17**
**Studies on the most important additives**

If the cigarette or rolled tobacco contains an additive that is included in Directive 2014/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the member states regarding the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco products and similar products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC ( *tobacco product* directive ) 6 to the list of the most important additives referred to in Article 1, the manufacturer or importer of the product must examine for each additive:

1) whether the additive contributes to the toxicity of the product in question or the dependence on it, and whether this increases the toxicity of the product in question or the dependence on it in a significant or measurable way;

2) whether the additive creates a characteristic smell or taste;

3) does the additive promote the inhalation of smoke into the lungs or the absorption of nicotine;

4) to what extent the additive leads to the formation of CMR properties and whether the additive increases CMR properties in the product in question in a significant or measurable way.

In the studies referred to in subsection 1 above, the intended use of the product must be taken into account and the emissions resulting from the combustion process of the additives in question must be examined in particular. In addition, the interaction of the additive in question with the other ingredients contained in the product must be considered.

Manufacturers or importers using the same additive in their tobacco products can carry out a joint investigation if they use the additive in their products in a comparable way.

**Section 18**
**Tightened notification obligation**

The manufacturer or importer of cigarettes or rolled tobacco must prepare a report on the results of the examinations referred to in section 17. The report must include an executive summary and a comprehensive overview listing the scientific literature for each additive studied and summarizing internal data on the effects of the additive.

The manufacturer or importer must submit the report referred to in subsection 1 to the Commission and a copy of the report to Valvira and the competent authorities of other EU member states where the tobacco product containing the tested additive has been placed on the market, no later than 18 months after the additive has been added to the product referred to in section 17 subsection 1 to the list.

The Commission and Valvira can ask the manufacturer or importer for more information about the tested additive. Additional information is part of the report. The Commission and Valvira can also ask an independent scientific body to conduct a peer review of the report.

**Section 19**
**Exception for small and medium-sized enterprises**

What is stipulated in Sections 17 and 18 regarding the obligations of the manufacturer and importer does not apply to the small and medium-sized companies referred to in Article 6, paragraph 5 of the Tobacco Product Directive, if another tobacco product manufacturer or importer prepares a report on the additive.

**Section 20**
**Announcement of a new tobacco product**

The manufacturer or importer of a tobacco product must notify Valvira of a new tobacco product that it intends to start selling or otherwise hand over to consumers. The notification must be made no later than six months before the product is put on the market. The notification must be accompanied by a detailed description of the product, its instructions for use and information about its ingredients and emissions in accordance with § 14.

At the same time, the manufacturer or importer must also deliver to Valvira:

1) available scientific studies on the product's toxicity, addictive properties and attractiveness, especially with regard to the product's ingredients and emissions;

2) available studies and their summaries about the product, as well as product-related market studies about the preferences of different consumer groups;

3) a risk-benefit analysis of the product, the expected effects of the product on stopping and starting tobacco use, anticipated consumer perceptions of the product and other available and relevant information about the product.

The manufacturer or importer must provide Valvira with new or updated studies and other information referred to in subsection 2. Valvira can require the manufacturer or importer to perform additional tests and provide additional information about the product.

**Section 21**
**Method, model and time of delivery of information about tobacco products**

Notifications and other information referred to in this chapter must be submitted to Valvira in electronic form. The same applies to the information submitted to the Commission and the competent authorities of other EU member states in accordance with § 18.

When submitting the information referred to in this chapter, the manufacturer and the importer must state which information it considers to be business secrets. (10.8.2018/701)

A decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can issue more detailed regulations on the method and model of submitting the information referred to in Sections 14–16 and 18 and the time of submission of the

information referred to in Sections 16 and 18.

## Chapter 4
## Requirements and notices for certain other products

**Section 22**
**General obligations of the manufacturer and importer of certain other products**

The manufacturer and importer are responsible for ensuring that the e-cigarette, refill container, nicotine liquid, nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization or herbal product intended for burning in business activities complies with the relevant regulations and provisions.

The obligation to provide Valvira and the Commission as well as the competent authorities of other EU member states with the information required in this chapter lies primarily with the manufacturer, if the manufacturer is established in the European Union. The obligation to provide the information lies primarily with the importer if the manufacturer is located outside the EU and the importer is located in the European Union. The obligation to provide the information lies jointly with the manufacturer and the importer, if both the manufacturer and the importer are located outside the EU.

**Section 23**
**Requirements for electronic cigarettes and refill containers**

An electronic cigarette may be sold or otherwise handed over to consumers only if nicotine is released from the device evenly under normal conditions of use. E-cigarettes and refill containers must be protected from children and abuse, as well as from breakage and leaks, and must have a mechanism to ensure leak-free refilling.

A decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can provide more detailed regulations on the technical standards of the filling mechanism referred to in subsection 1 and the standards according to which the fulfillment of the other requirements referred to in subsection 1 is assessed.

**Section 24 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**Requirements for nicotine liquid**

Nicotine liquid intended for use in electronic cigarettes may only be sold or otherwise given to consumers:

1) in a refill container or in a disposable electronic cigarette or nicotine cartridge;

2) if the liquid does not have such properties and the liquid does not contain such additives, which, according to Section 11, subsection 1, items 1–6, may not be in the tobacco product;

3) if only pure ingredients are used in the preparation of the liquid;

4) if the liquid uses, with the exception of nicotine, only ingredients that do not pose a risk to human health in heated or unheated form.

The nicotine liquid must not contain ingredients for which the prior notification referred to in § 26 has not been made. However, this does not apply to residues that cannot be technically avoided during manufacturing.

The volume of the refill container may not exceed 10 milliliters, and the volume of the electronic cigarette container and disposable nicotine cartridge may not exceed 2 milliliters.

A decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can provide more detailed regulations on how the fulfillment of the requirements referred to in subsections 1 and 2 is assessed.

**Section 25**
**Requirements for nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization**

What is stipulated in Section 24, subsection 1, paragraphs 2–4, also applies to nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization.

**Section 26**
**Advance notice on electronic cigarettes, refill containers and nicotine-free liquids intended for vaporization (13 April 2022/283)**

The manufacturer or importer of an electronic cigarette, refill container or nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization must notify Valvira of the product that it intends to start selling or otherwise hand over to consumers. The notification must be made no later than six months before the product is put on the market. Correspondingly, significant changes to the product must also be notified before the product is sold or otherwise handed over to consumers. (13.4.2022/283)

The notification must include:

1) the name and contact information of the manufacturer, the legal entity or natural person responsible for the product in the EU and the importer of the product into the EU;

2) a list of all the ingredients contained in the product and the emissions resulting from its use by brand and type, as well as the amounts of ingredients and emissions;

3) toxicological data on the product's ingredients and emissions, including heated ingredients, taking into account in particular the effects they have on the health of consumers when they are inhaled and the addictive effect;

4) information on nicotine dosage and absorption when the product is used under usual or reasonably foreseeable conditions;

5) description of the parts of the product;

6) a description of the production process and a statement that compliance with the requirements of this law is ensured in the production process;

7) a statement that the manufacturer or importer bears full responsibility for the quality and safety of the product when it is placed on the market and when it is used under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions.

**Section 27 (13.4.2022/283)**
**Market research and sales volumes for electronic cigarettes, nicotine liquids and nicotine-free liquids intended for vaporization**

The manufacturer or importer of an electronic cigarette or nicotine liquid must submit annually to Valvira:

1) comprehensive information on sales volumes by brand and type;

2) information about the preferences of different consumer groups;

3) information on the sales methods of the products;

4) summaries of the market studies concerning the matters referred to in paragraphs 1–3, as well as an English translation of the summaries.

What is stipulated in subsection 1, point 1, also applies to nicotine-free liquids intended for vaporization.

**Section 28**
**Adverse effects monitoring and corrective measures**

The manufacturer, importer and distributor of electronic cigarettes or refill containers must establish a system for collecting information on the suspected adverse effects of electronic cigarettes and refill containers on human health and maintain such a system. The manufacturer, importer and distributor must submit the system information to Valvira.

If an operator referred to in subsection 1 considers or has reason to believe that the electronic cigarettes or refill containers in its possession and intended to be placed on the market or placed on the market are not safe

and of high quality or otherwise comply with this law and the regulations issued pursuant to it, the operator must immediately take the necessary corrective actions to bring the product in question into compliance with the regulations, to remove it from the market or to organize a return procedure for it. In this case, the operator must also immediately notify Valvira and the market surveillance authorities in other EU member states where the product has been made available or is intended to be made available.

**Section 29**
**Ingredient declarations for herbal products intended for burning**

The manufacturer or importer of a herbal product intended for burning must provide Valvira with a product name and type-specific list of the ingredients used in the product's manufacture and their quantities before the product is sold or otherwise handed over to consumers.

The manufacturer or importer must notify Valvira if the composition of the product is changed in such a way that the change affects the information provided in accordance with subsection 1. The manufacturer or importer must provide Valvira with the changed information before the product is sold or otherwise handed over to consumers.

**Section 30**
**Method, model and timing of delivery of information about certain other products**

Notifications and other information referred to in this chapter must be submitted to Valvira in electronic form.

When submitting the information referred to in this chapter, the manufacturer and the importer must state which information it considers to be business secrets. (10.8.2018/701)

A decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can issue more detailed regulations on the method and model of submitting the information referred to in Sections 26 and 27 and the time of submission of the information referred to in Section 27 and Section 28, subsection 1.

## Chapter 5
## Retail packaging

**Section 31**
**General provision on retail packaging**

Tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, refill containers and plant-based products intended for smoking as well as nicotine liquids and nicotine-free liquids intended for vaporization may be sold and otherwise handed over to consumers only in retail packaging in accordance with this law and the regulations issued pursuant to it and the relevant EU legislation. However, cigars may be handed over loose if they are equipped with markings in accordance with section 32, subsection 1, item 1.

**Section 32 (22.2.2019/248)**
**Mandatory and permitted markings on the retail packaging of tobacco products (13 April 2022/283)**

The title amended by L 283/2022 enters into force on May 1, 2023. The previous wording reads: Mandatory markings on retail packaging of tobacco products

The retail packaging of tobacco products must contain:

1) warning texts in Finnish and Swedish about health hazards caused by tobacco products; the retail packaging of tobacco products intended for smoking must also contain pictorial warnings about the health hazards caused by tobacco products, as well as an information message in Finnish and Swedish about the harmfulness of tobacco smoke and information about quitting smoking;

2) a unique identifier intended for tracking the retail packaging, which is stipulated in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/574 on technical standards for the establishment and operation of the traceability system for tobacco products, hereinafter referred to as *the Commission's Traceability* Regulation , and which must be issued by a body designated by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, as well as a security feature that protects against misuse, which consists of visible, partially hidden and hidden authenticity factors.

At least one of the authenticity factors referred to in paragraph 1, point 2, must be provided by a third party that is independent of the tobacco industry as referred to in Article 8, point 1 of the Commission's security features decision.

In addition to what is stipulated in subsection 1, the retail packaging of a tobacco product may display the brand name and tobacco product group, the business name and contact information of the manufacturer or importer, as well as the product's package size and barcode, so that the labeling of the retail packaging does not differ from other retail packaging of the same tobacco product group, and the labeling does not promote the sale of the product. (13.4.2022/283)

Subsection 3, amended by L 283/2022 , enters into force on May 1, 2023. The previous wording reads:

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can issue more detailed regulations:

1) About the text, images, font and size, color, framing, surface area, placement, rotation, fixing, unbreakability and other specifications of the markings referred to in subsection 1, point 1;

2) about the placement and labeling of the unique identifier referred to in subsection 1, point 2, on the package, the information to be determined with the help of the identifier, and which information belongs to the identifier and which information must be accessed electronically through it;

3) on the placement and labeling of the safety feature referred to in subsection 1, point 2 on the package, as well as the technical standards of the safety feature and their possible alternation;

4) on the obligations concerning the independence of the provider of the authenticity factor referred to in subsection 2.

Unless otherwise stipulated elsewhere in the law, the retail packaging of a tobacco product must not contain markings other than those referred to in subsections 1 and 3. (13.4.2022/283)

Subsection 4 added by L 283/2022 enters into force on May 1, 2023.

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can issue more detailed regulations:

1) About the text, images, font type and size, color, framing, surface area, placement, rotation, attachment, unbreakability and other specifications of the markings referred to in subsection 1, point 1;

2) about the placement and labeling of the unique identifier referred to in subsection 1, point 2, on the package, the information to be determined with the help of the identifier, and which information belongs to the identifier and which information must be accessed electronically through it;

3) on the placement and labeling of the safety feature referred to in subsection 1, point 2 on the package, as well as the technical standards of the safety feature and their possible alternation;

4) on the obligations regarding the independence of the provider of the authenticity factor referred to in subsection 2;

5) on the font type and size, color, surface, placement and other specification of the markings referred to in subsection 3; the decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can also provide for exceptions to the requirement of uniformity stipulated in subsection 3 regarding the definition of labels, if the exception is minor and does not promote the sale of the product.

(13.4.2022/283)

Subsection 5 added by L 283/2022 enters into force on May 1, 2023.

**Section 33**
**Prohibited labeling of tobacco products and their retail packaging**

Labeling of tobacco products or their retail packaging may not:

1) promote the sale of the product or encourage the consumption of the product by giving a false impression of the product's properties, health effects, risks or emissions;

2) contains any information about nicotine, tar or carbon monoxide contained in the product;

3) implies that the product is less harmful than other products or that efforts have been made in the product to reduce the effect of some harmful parts of the smoke;

4) implies that the product has vitality and energy-increasing, healing, rejuvenating, natural or organic properties, or that its use has other benefits related to health or lifestyle;

5) refer to the taste, smell, flavors or aromas or other additives or the lack thereof;

6) resembles food or a cosmetic product;

7) implies that the product has environmental benefits;

8) implies that the product is fire-safe or otherwise creates the impression that the product is harmless or that it is more fire-safe than other similar products.

**Section 34**
**Minimum package size for tobacco products**

The minimum size of the retail package of a tobacco product is 20 cigarettes, 30 grams of rolled or pipe tobacco, or 10 small cigars.

Tobacco products, with the exception of cigars, may not be sold or otherwise handed over to consumers in retail packaging that contains smaller packages or that can be divided into smaller packages.

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can regulate the minimum dimensions of the retail packaging of tobacco products in order to implement EU legislation.

**Section 35 (13.4.2022/283)**
**Other appearance of the retail packaging of the tobacco product**

The retail packaging of a tobacco product may not differ in shape, color, material, wrapping or other appearance from other retail packaging of the same tobacco product group, and the retail packaging may not be used to promote the sale of the product.

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health provides more detailed regulations on the permitted shape, color, material, wrapper and other appearance of the tobacco product's retail packaging, as well as the opening mechanism and other features. The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can also provide for exceptions to the uniformity requirement stipulated in subsection 1 with regard to the appearance and other features of the retail packaging, if the exception is minor and does not promote the sale of the product.

Section 35, amended by Law 283/2022 , enters into force on May 1, 2023. The previous wording reads:

**Section 35**
**The shape, material and opening mechanism of the retail packaging of certain tobacco products**

Cigarette retail packaging must have a rectangular box shape. The retail packaging of rolled tobacco must be rectangular or cylindrical or bag-shaped.

Cigarette retail packaging must be cardboard or soft material. It must not have an opening mechanism that can be closed or sealed after the first opening, with the exception of flap lids and hinged hard box lids. If the retail package has a flap lid or a hinged lid, the lid may only be hinged on the back side of the retail package.

**Section 35a (13.4.2022/283)**
**The appearance of the cigarette**

The shape, color, surface, color of the filter or other appearance of the cigarette may not differ from other cigarettes, and the appearance of the cigarette may not be used to promote the sale of the product.

The brand name of the product may be marked on the cigarette in such a way that the marking does not differ from the corresponding markings on other cigarettes and does not promote the sale of the product. There must be no other markings on the cigarette.

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health provides more detailed regulations on the permitted shape, color, surface and color of the filter and other appearance of the cigarette, as well as the font and size, color, surface, placement and other specifications of the marking referred to in subsection 2. The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can also provide for exceptions to the uniformity requirement stipulated in subsection 1 regarding the appearance of the cigarette and the definition of the label referred to in subsection 2, if the exception is minor and does not promote the sale of the product.

Section 35a, added by L 283/2022 , enters into force on May 1, 2023.

**Section 36**
**Mandatory and permitted markings on the retail packaging of electronic cigarettes and refill containers (13 April 2022/283)**

The title amended by L 283/2022 enters into force on May 1, 2023. The previous wording read: Labels on retail packaging for electronic cigarettes and refill containers

The retail packaging of electronic cigarettes and refill containers must contain:

1) a list of the ingredients contained in the product in descending order of weight;

2) mention of the product's nicotine content and dosage;

3) manufacturer's lot number;

4) recommendation to keep the product out of reach of children;

5) health warnings in Finnish and Swedish;

6) a leaflet containing information about the product and its use as well as the necessary contact information.

Paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 of subsection 1 above do not apply to an electronic cigarette that has not been filled with nicotine liquid.

The electronic cigarette or the refill container or their retail packaging must not contain the prohibited markings referred to in § 33. However, this does not apply to information about the product's nicotine content, dosage and flavors.

The product's brand name, the manufacturer's or importer's business name and contact information, as well as the product's packaging size, flavor, manufacturing date and barcode may be displayed on the retail packaging of the electronic cigarette and refill container, so that the retail packaging does not differ from other retail packaging of electronic cigarettes or refill containers, and the labeling does not promote the sale of the product. (13.4.2022/283)

Subsection 4, amended by Law 283/2022 , enters into force on May 1, 2023. The previous wording reads:

A decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health may issue more detailed regulations on the text, font type and size, color, surface area, positioning and other definitions of the health warning referred to in subsection 1, point 5, and on the information provided in the leaflet referred to in subsection 1, point 6.

Unless otherwise stipulated elsewhere in the law, the retail packaging of electronic cigarettes and refill containers may not contain markings other than those referred to in subsections 1 and 4. (13.4.2022/283)

Subsection 5 added by L 283/2022 enters into force on May 1, 2023.

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can issue more detailed regulations:

1) About the text, font type and size, color, surface area, placement and other specifications of the health warning referred to in subsection 1, point 5;

2) on the information provided in the leaflet referred to in subsection 1, point 6;

3) on the font type and size, color, surface, placement and other definition of the markings referred to in subsection 5; the decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can also provide for exceptions to the requirement of uniformity in subsection 4 regarding the definition of labels, if the exception is minor and does not promote the sale of the product.

(13.4.2022/283)

Subsection 6 added by L 283/2022 enters into force on May 1, 2023.

**Section 36a (13.4.2022/283)**
**Other appearance of the retail package of the e-cigarette and refill container**

The retail packaging of an electronic cigarette and refill container may not differ in shape, color, material or other appearance from other retail packaging of electronic cigarettes or refill containers, and the retail package's appearance may not be used to promote the sale of the product.

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health provides more detailed regulations on the permitted shape, color, material and other appearance of the retail packaging of electronic cigarettes and refill containers. The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can also provide for exceptions to the requirement of uniformity in subsection 1 regarding the appearance of the retail package, if the exception is minor and does not promote the sale of the product.

Section 36a, added by Law 283/2022 , enters into force on May 1, 2023.

**Section 36 b (13 April 2022/283)**
**Appearance of the refill container and nicotine liquid**

The filling container must not differ from other filling containers in its shape, color, surface, label color or other appearance, and the appearance of the filling container must not be used to promote the sale of the product.

The refill container may be marked with the brand name of the nicotine liquid, the company name and contact information of the manufacturer or importer, as well as the product's packaging size, flavor and date of manufacture, in such a way that the markings do not differ from the corresponding markings on other refill containers and they do not promote the sale of the product. The filling tank must not have any other markings except the markings referred to in section 37.

The color of the nicotine liquid must not differ from other nicotine liquids, and the color of the liquid must not be used to promote the sale of the product.

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health provides more detailed regulations on the permitted shape, color, surface, color of the label and other appearance of the filling container, the font and size, color, surface, placement and other definition of the markings referred to in subsection 2, and the permitted color of the nicotine liquid. The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can also provide for exceptions to the uniformity requirement stipulated in subsections 1–3 with regard to the markings and other appearance of the refill container and the color of the nicotine liquid, if the exception is minor and does not promote the sale of the product.

Section 36 b, added by L 283/2022 , enters into force on May 1, 2023.

**Section 37**
**Labeling of electronic cigarettes and refill containers**

The labeling of the e-cigarette pre-filled with nicotine liquid and the refill container is regulated in the regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures and on the amendment and repeal of Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and on the amendment of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (EC) No. 1272/2008.

**Section 38**
**Labeling of the retail package of a nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization**

Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Section 36 subsection 1 above also apply to nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization and its retail packaging.

**Section 39**
**Labeling of the retail packaging of a herbal product intended for combustion**

The retail packaging of a herbal product intended for burning must contain warnings in Finnish and Swedish about the health hazards caused by the product. The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can provide more detailed regulations on the text, font type and size, color, surface area, placement and other definitions of warning signs.

A herbal product intended for burning or its retail packaging must not contain the prohibited markings referred to in sections 1–4 or 6 of Section 33, and the product or its retail packaging must not state that the product does not contain additives or flavoring or aroma substances.

**Section 40 (25.2.2022/136)**
**Exception regarding warning signs in foreign traffic**

What is stipulated in section 32 subsection 1 point 1, section 36 subsection 1 point 5 and section 39 subsection 1 regarding the use of Finnish and Swedish in warning labels does not apply to the sale of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, refill containers and herbal products intended for smoking:

1) on a watercraft or aircraft engaged in professional international traffic;

2) in a duty-free store located at the airport, if the products are sold to passengers traveling abroad to take with them.

## Chapter 6
## Traceability of tobacco products

**Section 41**
**Logging**

Businesses involved in the trade of tobacco products, with the exception of the retailer, must keep records of when they have taken possession of the retail packaging, the subsequent movements of the retail packaging and when the retail packaging is finally removed from their possession. Recorded data may not be changed or deleted.

Traders involved in the supply chain of tobacco products must keep complete and accurate records of all relevant business transactions.

Manufacturers of tobacco products must provide the traders referred to in subsection 1 with the equipment needed to record purchased, sold, stored, transported or otherwise handled tobacco products. The devices must be able to read and transfer the recorded data electronically to the data storage system referred to in § 42.

**Section 42**
**Data storage system**

Manufacturers and importers of tobacco products must enter into a data storage agreement with an independent third party, in which the third party undertakes to take care of the data storage system for data relevant to traceability. The data storage system must be physically located in the EU. The suitability of the third party as well as the data storage agreement are approved by the Commission.

The activities of the third party referred to in subsection 1 above are monitored by an external auditor, who is proposed and paid for by the manufacturer of tobacco products and approved by the Commission. The external auditor submits an annual report to the Commission and Customs, in which it assesses in particular the possible abuses related to unauthorized access to data.

The external auditor and the Commission referred to in subsection 2 above, as well as Customs and the competent authorities of other EU member states, must have full access to data storage systems. In duly justified cases, the Commission or Customs may give manufacturers or importers access to stored data.

The protection of business secrets and personal data is regulated separately. (10.8.2018/701)

**Section 42a (13.4.2022/283)**
**Deactivating the ID of the economic operator**

The provider of identifiers referred to in Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Commission's Traceability Regulation may, at the request of Customs or Valvira, disable the identification code of the economic operator referred to in Article 15 of the said regulation, if the economic operator referred to in Article 2, paragraph 2 of the said regulation:

1) neglects his obligation according to Article 14, Paragraph 5 of the aforementioned regulation to immediately notify the issuer of the identifiers of possible changes to the information provided in the original application form and of the possible termination of the operation in the prescribed manner;

2) sells or otherwise gives away tobacco products whose retail packaging lacks the unique identifier or security feature referred to in section 32, subsection 1, point 2; or

3) sells or otherwise gives away smokeless tobacco products in violation of § 51.

**Section 43**
**More detailed provisions on traceability**

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can issue more detailed regulations:

1) on technical standards for the establishment and operation of tracking systems, including the unique identifiers referred to in section 32, subsection 1, point 2, and accounting, as well as the transmission, processing, storage and availability of stored data;

2) technical standards to ensure that the systems used in the unique identifier referred to in section 32 subsection 1 point 2 and related functions are fully compatible with each other throughout the EU;

3) About the duration, renewability, regular monitoring, evaluation, the required expertise and the definition of confidentiality of the data storage agreement referred to in § 42, as well as the other key content of the agreement.

## Chapter 7
## Sale and other disposal

**Section 44**
**Requirement for a retail license**

Tobacco products and nicotine liquids may be sold or otherwise given away in small quantities only on the basis of a retail permit for the point of sale and license holder issued by the municipality where the point of sale is located. However, the permit for retail sales in a moving means of transport is granted by the municipality of residence of the permit applicant.

A retail license can be granted for a limited period if the activity is temporary. A temporary permit can be granted for a maximum of one year at a time.

**Section 45**
**Prerequisites and obstacles for granting a retail license**

The municipality grants the retail sales permit referred to in § 44 upon application. The condition for granting a permit is that the applicant is of legal age and submits an acceptable self-monitoring plan referred to in § 54, and there is no obstacle to the granting of the permit due to subsections 2 or 3. However, a permit may not be granted if the activity referred to in the application would obviously be in violation of this law or if the Sales Place is not subject to the municipality's control.

A retail sales license may not be granted to an applicant whose retail sales license granted pursuant to this Act or the Tobacco Act (693/1976) , hereinafter referred to as the *old Tobacco* Act , has been permanently revoked within the last two years .

A retail sales permit may not be granted to a place located:

1) in the interior of a daycare center or family daycare or in the outside area of a daycare center;

2) pursuant to the Child Protection Act (417/2007) or the Mental Health Act (1116/1990) in the indoor space intended for children under 18 years of age or in the outdoor area intended for them;

3) in the interior of an educational institution providing basic education, vocational training or upper secondary education, or in a student dormitory, or in an outdoor area used by such an educational institution.

**Section 46**
**Form and content of the retail license application**

The application for a retail license must be made in writing. The application must include:

1) the applicant's name or company name and contact information in Finland, personal identification number or company and association identification number, and the address of the place of sale of the products;

2) an explanation of the sale of which products the license application applies to;

3) self-monitoring plan;

4) statement of the number and location of sales points located at the point of sale;

5) a report on the placement of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking equipment, electronic cigarettes and nicotine liquids at the point of sale.

More detailed regulations on the content of the permit application can be issued by decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

**Section 47**
**Display of retail sales permit**

The retail license must be kept visible to customers at the point of sale. More detailed regulations on the size and other appearance of the permit, as well as on keeping the permit visible, can be issued by decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

**Section 48**
**Notice on the retail sale of nicotine liquids**

Anyone who has a retail license for tobacco products granted under the old Tobacco Act may also sell nicotine liquids at the same point of sale after making a written notification of the matter to the municipality that granted the license and after providing the municipality with an update of the information referred to in section 46, subsection 1.

Upon receiving the notification referred to in subsection 1, the municipality must immediately deliver a notification of receipt to the person making the notification.

**Section 49**
**Notifications regarding the retail sales license**

The retail license holder must notify the municipality of changes to the information in the application referred to in Section 46 and the notification referred to in Section 48, as well as the cessation of sales. The municipality must notify Valvira of the granting and revocation of a permit, changes to the permit, sales violations, and termination of sales.

**Section 50**
**Notification of wholesale sales**

The wholesale sale of tobacco products and nicotine liquids may be carried out by those who have made a written notification of the matter to the municipality where the place of sale is located. The information referred to in subsection 1 of section 46 must be provided in the notification. A similar notification must be made before the operation is substantially changed and when the operation is terminated.

Upon receiving the notification referred to in subsection 1, the municipality must immediately deliver a notification of receipt to the person making the notification.

The municipality must notify Valvira of the notifications referred to in subsection 1.

**Section 51 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**Ban on the sale of certain smokeless tobacco products**

Chewing tobacco, snuff and tobacco intended for use in the mouth may not be sold or otherwise given away or passed on.

**Section 52**
**Ban on the sale of certain liquids containing nicotine**

Nicotine-containing liquid intended to be vaporized with the help of an e-cigarette, with a nicotine content of more than 20 milligrams per milliliter or which has a purpose according to section 3, subsection 1 of the Medicines Act, may not be sold or otherwise given away.

**Section 52a (13.4.2022/283)**
**Ban on the sale of products intended for flavoring tobacco products**

The product may not be sold or otherwise given to the consumer, the purpose of which is to create the characteristic smell or taste of the tobacco product.

**Section 53**
**Prohibition to sell to a minor**

Tobacco products and nicotine liquids may not be sold or otherwise given away or given to anyone under the age of 18.

Tobacco substitutes, smoking equipment and e-cigarettes may not be sold or otherwise given to persons under the age of 18 in business activities.

At the point of sale of the products referred to in subsections 1 and 2 above, there must be a notice about the age limits for sales, which can be clearly seen by customers. More detailed regulations on the content of the notice can be issued by decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

**Section 54 (13.4.2022/283)**
**Self-monitoring plan**

A trader who sells tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking equipment, electronic cigarettes or nicotine liquids must draw up and implement a self-monitoring plan at his own expense to comply with the prohibitions laid down in subsections 1 and 2 of section 53 and to ensure that the products have been notified in accordance with this law and that the retail packaging of the products complies with the requirements laid down in this law . The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can provide more detailed regulations on the preparation, content and implementation of the self-monitoring plan.

**Section 55**
**Continuous monitoring of the purchase situation**

The seller must be present at the point of sale so that he can constantly monitor the purchase situation of the tobacco product, tobacco substitute, smoking device, electronic cigarette and nicotine liquid.

**Section 56**
**Minimum age of seller**

A person who sells tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking equipment, e-cigarettes or nicotine liquids in business activities must be at least 18 years old. However, a person younger than this may sell the mentioned products if the sale takes place under the supervision of a person who has reached the age of 18.

**Section 57**
**Ban on automatic vending machines**

Tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking equipment, electronic cigarettes or nicotine liquids may not be sold or otherwise given away from an automatic vending machine.

**Section 58 (13.4.2022/283)**
**Prohibition of distance selling**

Cross-border distance sales of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, nicotine liquids and herbal products intended for smoking are prohibited. Also, a trader established in Finland may not sell or otherwise hand over the said products to the consumer using remote communication as referred to in chapter 6, section 7, subsection 2 of the Consumer Protection Act (38/1978) .

**Section 59**
**Prohibition of sale at customs auction**

Tobacco products, herbal products intended for smoking, electronic cigarettes and nicotine liquids may not be sold at a customs auction.

**Section 60**
**Wholesale Restrictions**

Tobacco products may be sold in bulk for resale only to a wholesaler who has made the notification referred to in § 50 and has the identification codes referred to in Articles 15 and 17 of the Commission's Traceability Regulation, and for retail sale only to those who have the relevant identification codes and:

1) a retail sales license referred to in section 44 and who has declared that they sell tobacco products pursuant to section 46 subsection 1 point 2 or section 49;

2) a retail license granted under the old Tobacco Act.

(22.2.2019/248)

Nicotine liquids may be sold in bulk only to a wholesaler who has made the notification referred to in § 50 for resale, and to a person who has:

1) a retail sales license referred to in section 44 and who has declared that they sell nicotine liquids pursuant to section 46 subsection 1 point 2 or section 49;

2) a retail license granted under the old Tobacco Act and who has made the notification referred to in § 48.

Tobacco products or nicotine liquids may not be sold in bulk in the places referred to in subsection 3 of section 45.

In addition, tobacco products and nicotine liquids may be sold in bulk to a retailer who does not need a retail sales license in accordance with this law, as well as to a wholesale seller who is not subject to the notification obligation in accordance with this law. (29.12.2016/1374)

The wholesaler has the right to receive from Valvira the necessary information about the holders of the retail sales license and the traders who have submitted a wholesale notification in order to ensure their obligations set out in subsections 1 and 2, and to process this information. (13.4.2022/283)

## Chapter 8
## Importation

**Section 61 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**Import limit**

What is stipulated in sections 63 and 65 regarding importation also applies to the import referred to in section 18, paragraph 2 of the Act on Exceptions to Value Added Tax and Excise Tax Legislation (1266/1996) concerning the province of Åland .

**Section 62**
**Import ban on minors**

A person under the age of 18 may not import tobacco products or nicotine liquid.

**Section 63 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**Ban on the import of certain smokeless tobacco products**

Chewing tobacco, snuff and tobacco intended for use in the mouth may not be imported. The import ban also applies to acquiring and receiving such tobacco products by mail or in another similar way from outside Finland.

Notwithstanding what is stipulated in subsection 1, an individual may bring into the country for his own personal use a total of no more than 1,000 grams of tobacco products referred to in subsection 1 per calendar day.

The import ban referred to in subsection 1 above does not apply to a product in a closed sales space or warehouse of a watercraft or aircraft used in international traffic.

**Section 64**
**Ban on the import of certain liquids containing nicotine**

A private person may not import a nicotine-containing liquid intended to be vaporized with the help of an e-cigarette, with a nicotine content of more than 20 milligrams per milliliter or with a purpose according to section 3, subsection 1 of the Medicines Act. The import ban also applies to acquiring and receiving such liquid by post or in another similar way from outside Finland.

Notwithstanding what is stipulated in subsection 1, a private person may bring a maximum of 10 milliliters of such liquid into the country for his own personal use.

**Section 65 (13.4.2022/283)**
**Prohibition on importing products purchased via remote communication**

A private person may not acquire or receive tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, nicotine liquids or herbal products intended for smoking from a trader by mail, as a transport of goods or in another similar way from outside Finland.

**Section 66**
**Time limits for importing passengers**

A person living in Finland who arrives in the country from outside the European Economic Area, other than by air, and whose journey has lasted no more than 24 hours, may not import tobacco products or nicotine liquids.

A person living outside the European Economic Area, who arrives in the country from outside the European Economic Area other than by air, and whose stay in Finland other than transit lasts no more than three days, may not import tobacco products or nicotine liquids.

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1, a person may import tobacco products and nicotine liquids if it is obvious that they were acquired before leaving the country. Notwithstanding what is stipulated in subsection 2, a person may import the mentioned products if it is obvious that they are intended for his personal use during his stay in the country.

**Section 67**
**Quantitative limits of passenger imports**

An individual may not import:

1) tobacco products whose labeling on the retail packaging differs from that stipulated in section 32, subsection 1, point 1, more than 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars, 100 cigarillos and 250 grams of rolled, pipe or hookah tobacco and other tobacco products in more than 200 dosage units or 250 grams in loose form; (13.4.2022/283)

2) nicotine liquid in an electronic cigarette or in a refill container, the markings on the retail package differ from those stipulated in section 36, subsection 1, point 5, more than 10 milliliters;

3) plant-based products intended for burning, the markings on the retail packages of which differ from those stipulated in section 39, subsection 1, more than 200 units pre-wrapped and 250 grams loose.

An individual may not bring the products referred to in subsection 1 for anything other than his own use.

## Chapter 9
## Marketing and display bans

**Section 68**
**Marketing ban**

Tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking accessories, tobacco imitations, electronic cigarettes or nicotine liquid may not be marketed.

**Section 69**
**Exceptions to the marketing ban**

What is stipulated in section 68 does not apply:

1) for marketing in a publication that is printed and published outside the EU, which is not primarily aimed at the EU market and whose main purpose is not the marketing of a tobacco product, tobacco replacement, smoking device, tobacco imitation, electronic cigarette or nicotine liquid;

2) for the marketing of individual, non-new smoking devices that are considered collectibles, if the brands of the products do not appear in the marketing;

3) product information that the manufacturer or importer of the product gives to those participating in the sale of the product.

The product information referred to in point 3 of subsection 1 above is information about the product's price, composition, properties, manufacturing, health hazards and harms, country of origin and retail packaging. A picture of the product or its retail packaging can be provided as product information only when attached to other product information. No other image may be attached to the product information. The content of the product information must be such that the person participating in the sale of the product receives comprehensive and correct information about the product and its features.

**Section 70 (13 April 2022/283)**
**Prohibition of price refunds**

In retail sales, the trader may not offer or pay a refund for the price of a tobacco product, tobacco substitute, smoking device, tobacco imitation, electronic cigarette or nicotine liquid, which is determined according to the purchases of said products or other consumer goods and services.

**Section 71**
**Prohibition on display**

Tobacco products, tobacco equivalents, electronic cigarettes, nicotine liquids or smoking devices intended for heating tobacco products, or the trademarks of said products may not be displayed in the retail sale of tobacco

products, tobacco equivalents, smoking devices, tobacco imitations, electronic cigarettes or nicotine liquids. (13.4.2022/283)

However, the display ban stipulated in subsection 1 above does not apply to a point of sale with a separate entrance where the products referred to in this Act are sold almost exclusively, if the products and their trademarks cannot be seen from outside the point of sale.

What is stipulated in subsection 1 does not apply to sales on a ship used in international maritime traffic.

**Section 72 (13 April 2022/283)**
**Image and list**

Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 68 and 71, the retailer may, upon request, present the buyer with a printed catalog of the products for sale at the point of sale or their retail packaging. In addition, the product's trademark may be shown in the catalog. The retailer may also provide the buyer with this printed list of the mentioned products and their prices upon request. More detailed regulations on the form, content and appearance of the inventory and list can be issued by a decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

## Chapter 10
## Smoking bans and restrictions

**Section 73**
**Application of smoking bans**

What is stipulated in this chapter about smoking and tobacco smoke also applies to the burning of herbal products intended for smoking and the use of electronic cigarettes, as well as to the smoke, vapors and particles generated from them.

**Section 74**
**General smoking bans**

You may not smoke:

1) in the interior of a building, vehicle or other similar place that is available to the public or employees, or available to customers for the provision of public services produced in business activities;

2) in canopies or grandstands of public events organized outdoors or in other spaces immediately intended for watching the event, where the participants stay in their seats;

3) in the outdoor premises of kindergartens or educational institutions providing pre-primary or basic education, vocational training or upper secondary education; (13.4.2022/283)

4) on playgrounds for which a safety document in accordance with Section 7 of the Consumer Safety Act (920/2011) must be drawn up ; (13.4.2022/283)

5) on the basis of the Child Protection Act or the Mental Health Act, in the outer areas of institutions providing care, which are intended for people under 18 years of age; (13.4.2022/283)

6) at the public beach from the beginning of May to the end of September; public swimming beach means a beach where the municipality's health protection authority expects a significant number of people to swim and for which a notification must be made in accordance with section 13 subsection 1 point 2 of the Health Protection Act (763/1994) . (13.4.2022/283)

You are also not allowed to smoke inside a privately used vehicle when there is a person under the age of 15 staying there. The ban does not apply to the living space in the vehicle.

Smokeless tobacco products may not be used indoors or outdoors in kindergartens or educational institutions providing pre-primary or basic education, vocational training or upper secondary education, or on playgrounds. (13.4.2022/283)

**Section 75**
**Exceptions to general smoking bans**

However, smoking is permitted, regardless of what is stipulated in section 74, subsection 1, point 1:

1) in the customer's, employee's, or business or other professional's home or in a vehicle that is in their own use, as well as in another indoor space that is exclusively used by members of the same family and others living in the same household; however, what is stipulated above does not apply to the indoor facilities of family day care during family day care;

2) in no more than one of ten guest rooms of a hotel or other accommodation establishment or, regardless of the number of rooms, in no more than three rooms;

3) in the interior space of the catering shop of a ship used in international maritime traffic, where less than 50 square meters is reserved for enjoying the food and drink on offer, or in a larger space, no more than 50 percent of the space.

The owner of an indoor space who allows smoking in the indoor space referred to in subsection 1, point 2 or 3 or in an outdoor space under his control must ensure that the employees of the indoor space are not exposed to tobacco smoke, and that the smoke does not drift into the area where smoking is prohibited.

**Section 76**
**Smoking area**

In the indoor spaces referred to in section 74, subsection 1, point 1 above, smoking may be allowed in a separate smoking area that has been approved for smoking pursuant to the Land Use and Construction Act (132/1999) . In this case, however, care must be taken to ensure that cigarette smoke does not drift into an area where smoking is prohibited. The smoking area must not be connected to an indoor area that is mainly used by people under the age of 18.

You may not work in the smoking area, with the exception of work necessary for order, fire and rescue operations, and safety. The smoking area may only be cleaned after it has been thoroughly ventilated.

The Government decree can provide more detailed regulations on the structural and functional construction requirements of the smoking area.

**Section 77**
**The smoking area of the catering establishment**

If a smoking area referred to in section 76 is established in a catering establishment, it must be sized to a reasonable size in relation to the size of the business premises and the number of customer seats. You may not serve or enjoy food or drink in the smoking area.

The business operator must draw up a self-monitoring plan, which shows how to ensure the functionality of the smoking area and how the conditions and order of the smoking area can be monitored from outside.

The Government Decree can provide more detailed regulations on the minimum and maximum surface area of the smoking area and the ratio of the surface area of the area to the size of the commercial apartment's serving area or the number of customer seats.

**Section 78**
**Smoking bans in the apartment community**

Smoking is not allowed in the common and public indoor areas of the apartment community.

The apartment community may prohibit smoking in common outdoor spaces controlled by the apartment community. (13.4.2022/283)

**Section 79 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**Imposing a smoking ban in the housing association**

The housing association can apply to the municipality to impose a smoking ban on the balconies belonging to the apartments in the housing association's building, the outdoor spaces used by the apartments, and the

indoor spaces of the apartments. The owners of the premises referred to in the application must be consulted before the application is made.

The municipality must impose a smoking ban on the premises referred to in the application, if, due to their structures or other conditions, cigarette smoke from the premises can, other than exceptionally, drift to another balcony, the sitting area of an outdoor space belonging to another apartment, or the interior of another apartment. A smoking ban may be imposed in the living space of a residential apartment only if it is not possible to reasonably prevent the spread of smoke by repairing or changing the structures and the owner of the living space is given the opportunity to prevent the spread of smoke with his own measures before imposing the ban. The smoking ban in the living space of an apartment does not apply to the use of e-cigarettes.

The municipality must cancel the smoking ban it has imposed on the housing association's application, if there are no longer grounds for the ban due to changed circumstances. The ban can also be revoked at the request of the owner of the space, if the housing association does not apply for the cancellation of the ban despite the substantially changed circumstances. More detailed regulations on making an application for a smoking ban and its cancellation and recording the hearing provided by the housing association in the application can be issued by a government decree.

The consultation referred to in subsection 1 above is considered completed if the housing association provides the owners of the premises referred to in the application with information on the basis of the proposed application and instructions for submitting comments to the owners of the premises referred to in the application at the latest two weeks before the decision is made:

1) on the basis of ownership, to the postal address known to the housing association that controls the premises, or to the e-mail address or other similar telephone address that the holder has notified to the housing association; mixed

2) on the basis of a lease right or other similar right to the generally used notice board of the building controlling the premises or to the apartment controlled by him.

**Section 80**
**Signs regarding the smoking ban**

The holder of an indoor space or an outdoor area and the organizer of a public event must display the signs indicating the smoking ban referred to in Section 74 subsection 1 and the smoking area referred to in Sections 76 and 77. The signposts must be unambiguous in their content, and their size and placement must be such that they can be easily noticed by those entering and staying in the premises.

**Section 81**
**Enforcement of smoking bans**

If someone violates the smoking ban referred to in Section 74 and does not stop smoking despite the request, the owner of the place or his representative may remove him from the place, unless the removal can be considered unreasonable.

**Section 82 (28.12.2017/1116)**
**Announcements from the authorities**

The occupational health and safety authorities, the municipality and, if necessary, the police must notify the licensing authority according to the Alcohol Act (1102/2017) of violations of the regulations regarding smoking areas and the building control authority of violations of the regulations and provisions regarding the construction, maintenance or repair and alteration work of smoking areas.

According to the Alcohol Act, the licensing authority must notify the occupational health and safety authority and the municipality of any violations of the regulations regarding smoking areas and outdoor smoking. The occupational health and safety authority and the municipal supervisory authority must notify each other of violations of the regulations and orders referred to above.

## Chapter 11

## Control and supervision

**Section 83 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**Monitoring program**

In order to guide and coordinate the implementation of the supervision of this law, Valvira prepares a national tobacco law supervision program ( *supervision program* ).

The control program must be revised if necessary. The control program must take into account the common goals of environmental health care set in the national control program for environmental health care.

**Section 84**
**Control plan**

The municipality prepares and approves the Tobacco Act control plan for regular monitoring of compliance with this law ( *control* plan ). Supervision must be of high quality, risk-based and prevent health hazards.

The control plan takes into account the control program according to local needs. The control plan must be revised if necessary.

The regional administrative agency evaluates the control plans of its region and their implementation.

**Section 85**
**Confirmation laboratory approval**

The emission measurements referred to in Section 12 above must be ensured and the combustion characteristics of cigarettes referred to in Section 13 must be demonstrated in a laboratory approved and supervised by Valvira. The laboratory must not be owned or controlled by the manufacturer or importer of the tobacco product. Valvira maintains and updates the list of approved laboratories and submits it to the Commission.

The laboratory must submit its application for approval to Valvira. Valvira accepts the laboratory if the laboratory submits a certificate as an attachment to its application that the FINAS accreditation service has determined that the laboratory meets the international requirements for the qualification of verification laboratories and that the methods referred to in Sections 12 and 13 fall within the laboratory's area of competence. The laboratory must notify Valvira of any changes to the conditions for approval.

Without a different decision, the laboratory is considered approved if the laboratory provides Valvira with a certificate that the authority of another EU member state has approved the laboratory, and states the grounds on which the laboratory and the verification methods used have been approved.

The decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can provide more detailed regulations on the laboratories referred to in this section and their approval, the accreditation procedure that is a prerequisite for approval, the implementation of supervision and the notifications to be made to Valvira and the Commission.

**Section 86**
**Inspection and sampling right**

Valvira and the municipality have the right to monitor compliance with this law and the regulations issued pursuant to it:

1) to be able to inspect the facilities and operations of the manufacturing, packaging, storage and sales place and confirmation laboratories of the products referred to in this law, as well as the documents necessary for supervision;

2) to take and receive from the manufacturer, importer and seller of the product in question samples of the products referred to in this law for the purpose of research.

The inspection referred to in subsection 1 above may not be extended to premises intended for permanent residence, unless it is necessary to clarify the matters subject to the inspection and there is a justified reason to suspect the offense of selling tobacco as referred to in Section 109 or the offense of marketing tobacco as referred to in Section 111.

Section 46 of the Health Protection Act (763/1994) applies to the apartment inspection, which is related to the smoking bans and restrictions stipulated in Chapter 10 of this law .

In other respects, the inspection according to this Act is regulated in Section 39 of the Administrative Act (434/2003) .

If the samples referred to in subsection 1, point 2 are not provided within the deadline, Valvira or the municipality can enforce the obligation with a fine. The administrative court judges the threatened fine at the request of the person who imposed the threatened fine. However, a threatened fine may not be imposed if there is reason to suspect the party involved of a crime and the requested material is related to a matter subject to criminal suspicion.

What is stipulated above in this section does not apply to market surveillance inspections, which are regulated in Section 9 of the Act on Market Surveillance of Certain Products (1137/2016) , hereinafter referred to as the *Market* Surveillance Act, nor to market surveillance sampling, which is regulated in Section 10 of the said Act. (1.4.2022/262)

**Section 87 (22.2.2019/248)**
**Right of access to information**

Valvira and the municipality have the right to receive free of charge and without prejudice to confidentiality regulations from the manufacturers, importers and sellers of the products referred to in this law, as well as from other authorities, information that is necessary to investigate activities that violate this law and the regulations and orders issued pursuant to it. In addition, Valvira has the right to receive the information referred to in Article 8, Section 3 of the Commission's security features decision from the provider of the authenticity factor referred to in section 32 subsection 2 and its possible subcontractors, free of charge and without being hindered by confidentiality regulations.

If the information referred to in subsection 1 is not provided within the deadline, Valvira or the municipality can enforce the obligation with a fine. The administrative court judges the threatened fine on the application of the person who imposed the threatened fine. However, a threatened fine may not be imposed if there is reason to suspect the person concerned of a crime and the requested material is related to a matter that is the subject of criminal suspicion.

Upon request, the municipality and the regional administrative agency are obliged to provide Valvira with inspections and other control measures, control personnel, payments and other control information for the purpose of guiding, monitoring, reporting and statistics of control in accordance with this law, free of charge. The information must be submitted in the manner prescribed by Valvira.

What is stipulated above in this section does not apply to access to information in market surveillance, which is regulated in Sections 8 and 11 of the Market Surveillance Act. (1.4.2022/262)

**Section 88 (10.8.2018/701)**
**Disclosure of information**

Notwithstanding the confidentiality regulations, Valvira and the municipality may hand over to another supervisory authority information on trade secrets obtained when monitoring compliance with this law and performing tasks related to supervision, if the information is necessary for the performance of the supervisory task prescribed for the said authority. Information may also be disclosed to foreign institutions and inspectors required by EU legislation or other international obligations binding Finland, if required by the relevant legislation or agreement.

What is stipulated in subsection 1 does not apply to the right to disclose confidential information in market surveillance, which is stipulated in Section 13 of the Market Surveillance Act. (1.4.2022/262)

**Section 89**
**Office assistance**

Valvira and the municipality have the right to receive official assistance from other authorities to monitor compliance with this law and the regulations issued pursuant to it and to implement decisions.

**Section 90**
**Fees for processing applications and notifications**

The municipality collects a fee according to the tax it has approved:

1) on the processing of the application for a retail sales license referred to in § 44;

2) regarding the processing of the notification regarding the retail sale of nicotine liquid referred to in Section 48;

3) on the processing of the wholesale notification referred to in § 50;

4) Regarding the processing of the smoking ban application referred to in § 79.

The municipality must determine the fees it collects from its deliverables referred to in subsection 1 in such a way that they correspond in amount to the total costs of producing the deliverable at most.

Valvira can collect a fee from the manufacturer or importer:

1) examining whether the tobacco product contains properties or additives prohibited in § 11;

2) ensuring measurements of the amount of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide produced when smoking a cigarette;

3) on receiving, storing, processing, analyzing and publishing information submitted to the agency pursuant to sections 14–16, 18, 20 and 26–29, as well as related measures;

4) on the peer evaluations referred to in section 18, subsection 3.

The amount of the payment referred to in subsection 3 above is regulated in the State's Basic Payment Act (150/1992) .

The product may not be introduced to the market until the fee referred to in subsection 3, point 3 has been paid. (13.4.2022/283)

**Section 91**
**Tobacco Act control fees**

The municipality collects a sales point-specific monitoring fee in accordance with the tax it approves annually from those who have a retail sales permit referred to in Section 44 or granted under the old Tobacco Act, as well as from those who have submitted a wholesale notification referred to in Section 50 of this Act.

The supervision fee is a maximum of 500 euros per point of sale. However, if the operator has notified the retail or wholesale sale of both tobacco products and nicotine liquids in accordance with Section 46, subsection 1, item 2 or Section 50, subsection 1, or has made the notification referred to in Section 48 regarding the retail sale of nicotine liquids, the supervision fee is charged at most twice.

The municipality charges a supervision fee for the year in question for retail sales licenses valid on January 1 and for activities carried out on the basis of a wholesale sales notification. If a retail license is granted or a wholesale notification is made in the middle of the year, or if the activity is carried out for less than a year, the municipality can charge a monitoring fee proportional to the duration of the activity.

To cover the costs of monitoring this law, Valvira collects an annual monitoring fee from manufacturers and importers of tobacco products, nicotine liquids and nicotine-free liquids intended for vaporization. The monitoring fee is formed as follows, based on the sales volumes that the manufacturer or importer has notified Valvira during the previous calendar year pursuant to §§ 16 and 27:

1) cigarettes: EUR 0.001 per piece;

2) cigars: EUR 0.02 per piece;

3) small cigars: EUR 0.001 per piece;

4) tobacco products other than those referred to in paragraphs 1–3: EUR 1.7 per kilo;

5) nicotine liquids and nicotine-free liquids intended for vaporization: EUR 0.01 per milliliter.

(13.4.2022/283)

However, the amount of the supervision fee referred to in subsection 4 above is at least 300 euros and at most 70,000 euros per manufacturer or importer. (13.4.2022/283)

**Section 92**
**Collection of fees and interest**

The payments stipulated in this law are directly enforceable. Their collection is regulated in the Act on the Implementation of Taxes and Payments (706/2007) .

If the payment is delayed, interest must be paid for it in accordance with Section 4, subsection 1 of the Interest Act (633/1982) . The due date can be no earlier than two weeks after receiving the service that is the basis for determining the payment. Instead of late payment interest, the authority can charge a late fee of five euros if the amount of late payment interest is less than this.

**Section 92a (13.4.2022/283)**
**Adjustment of the monitoring fee in favor of the payer**

If, due to a mistake, the payer has been ordered to pay too much supervision fee, the payment decision must be corrected, unless the matter has been resolved by the decision given to the appeal. An adjustment in favor of the person liable for payment can be made within three years from the beginning of the calendar year following the payment order.

**Section 92b (13.4.2022/283)**
**Adjustment of the supervision fee in favor of the payee**

If due to a calculation error or an error comparable to it, or due to the fact that the matter has not been investigated in some respect, the control fee has not been imposed or part of it has not been imposed by the payer, the payment decision must be corrected, unless the matter has been resolved by a decision on appeal. An adjustment in favor of the payee can be made within one year from the beginning of the following calendar year, when the payment was ordered or should have been ordered.

**Section 93**
**Reimbursement of costs to the municipality**

The state reimburses the costs incurred by the municipality for tobacco control inspections, sampling, investigations and reports carried out by the municipality as official assistance, which are stipulated in this law as tasks of Valvira.

**Section 94**
**Recording and publication of product control information**

Valvira stores the information obtained pursuant to §§ 14–16 and 18 electronically so that the Commission and the competent authorities of other EU member states have access to them. Valvira submits the information received pursuant to § 20 to the Commission. In addition, upon request, Valvira must provide the Commission and the competent authority of another EU member state with the information received pursuant to §§ 26–28.

Valvira places the information received pursuant to Section 14, subsection 1, points 1-4 and Sections 15, 18, 26 and 29, with the exception of trade secrets, on a website accessible to the public, from which information can only be searched for in individual searches using the name of the product or the name of the registered person or company as the search criteria - and community ID. (10.8.2018/701)

Deviating from what is stipulated in section 16, subsection 3 of the Act on the Publicity of Official Activities (621/1999) , the name of the natural person referred to in section 26, subsection 2, point 1 of this Act must be made public as such when information is made available in accordance with subsection 2 of this section . (13.4.2022/283)

A decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health can provide more detailed regulations on the model of making available the information referred to in subsection 2.

**Section 95 (13 April 2022/283)**
**Register of retail permits and wholesale notices**

Valvira and the municipalities keep a national register of business operators for the processing of permit and notification issues, supervision, guidance and development of supervision, and statistics:

1) who have been granted a permit referred to in section 44 or who have applied for such a permit;

2) who have made the notification referred to in Sections 48–50.

The information to be registered is:

1) the name, business name and contact information in Finland of the applicant or the person making the notification, personal identification number or company and association identification number, and the address of the place of sale of the products;

2) permit or notification number, information on activities and self-monitoring based on the permit or notification, information on violations of this law and the provisions, regulations and prohibitions issued pursuant to it, as well as the penalty for such violations, as well as information on inspections performed by supervisory authorities and their results;

3) other than the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 necessary for the processing, monitoring and statistics of permit and notification issues.

Valvira and the municipalities are subject to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons in the processing of personal data in the register referred to in subsection 1 and on the free movement of this data and the repeal of Directive 95/46/EC (general data protection regulation), hereinafter the *data protection regulation*, joint registrars referred to in Article 26. The municipality is responsible for recording the information referred to in subsection 2 in the register and for their correctness. Valvira is responsible for the functionality, maintenance and development of the register's information system, the usability, integrity, storage and destruction of data, as well as other obligations of the data controller according to the data protection regulation. Valvira acts as the data subject's contact point referred to in Article 26, Paragraph 1 of the Data Protection Regulation, if the data subject's request concerns sales points located in the territory of more than one municipality. The municipality acts as the contact point for data subjects referred to in Article 26, paragraph 1 of the Data Protection Regulation, if the data subject's request concerns a point of sale located in the territory of the municipality.

Deviating from what is stipulated in section 16, subsection 3 of the Act on the Publicity of Official Activities, the name of the license holder and the author of the notification, the license and notification number, and the address and contact information intended for general use can be made public as such in the register, so that the information can only be searched for in individual searches using as search criteria, the name of the license holder or the author of the notification, company and entity ID or license or notification number or the name of the point of sale. Information about the trader is kept in the register for five years after the end of sales or the revocation of the retail license.

## Chapter 12
## Prohibitions and revocation of the retail license

**Section 96**
**Municipal prohibitions**

If a municipality, in its supervisory role, discovers in its territory an activity contrary to this law or the provisions issued pursuant to it or an order it has issued, the municipality may prohibit such activity or order

the activity to be corrected in accordance with this law. (13.4.2022/283)

What is stipulated in subsection 1 does not apply to the prohibition imposed in market surveillance, which is stipulated in Section 18 of the Market Surveillance Act. The municipality may not, however, order the economic operator to remove the product from the market or order other measures necessary to limit the placing of the product on the market, pursuant to section 18, subsection 2 of the said law. (1.4.2022/262)

**Section 97 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**Revocation of a retail license**

The municipality may cancel the retail sales license referred to in section 44 or granted under the old Tobacco Act for a period of at least one week and no more than six months, if the holder of the retail sales license, despite a written warning from the municipality or another supervisory authority or a criminal sanction:

1) sells or otherwise gives away tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, refill containers, nicotine liquids, nicotine-free liquids intended for vaporization or herbal products intended for smoking, the retail packaging of which is contrary to the provisions of chapter 5;

2) fails to report the sale of nicotine liquids or essential information referred to in section 49 in violation of section 48;

3) sells or otherwise gives away chewing tobacco, snuff or tobacco intended for use in the mouth in violation of Section 51;

4) In violation of Section 53, sells or otherwise gives away tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking equipment, electronic cigarettes or nicotine liquids to a person under the age of 18 or, in violation of Section 56, allows a person under the age of 18 to sell or otherwise hand over said products;

5) sells or otherwise gives away tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking equipment, electronic cigarettes or nicotine liquids from an automatic vending machine in violation of Section 57;

6) In violation of Section 58, sells or otherwise gives away tobacco products, electronic cigarettes or nicotine liquids to the consumer using remote communication;

7) in violation of Section 68, markets tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking equipment, tobacco imitations, electronic cigarettes or nicotine liquids;

8) In violation of Section 71, tobacco products, tobacco equivalents, electronic cigarettes, nicotine liquids or smoking devices intended for heating tobacco products, or the trademarks of said products are displayed at the point of sale. (13.4.2022/283)

The municipality can revoke the retail sales license permanently if the holder of the retail sales license, despite the temporary revocation of the license, continues or renews the illegal activity referred to in subsection 1 and the act must not be considered minor.

**Section 98**
**Reporting sales violations to the municipality**

The police must inform the municipality that issued the sales license of any procedures that come to their attention that violate this law, if they can be grounds for revoking the retail sales license. The municipality must also be informed of the police's actions in the matter.

**Section 99**
**Marketing ban**

If a tobacco product, tobacco substitute, smoking device, tobacco imitation, electronic cigarette or nicotine liquid is marketed in violation of Section 68 and the procedure is not limited to the territory of one municipality, Valvira can prohibit the person ordering the marketing activity, its executor, and their employees from continuing and renewing the procedure that violates the regulations.

**Section 100**

**Prohibition of sale**

Valvira can prohibit the sale and other handing over of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, nicotine liquid, nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization and herbal products intended for smoking, if:

1) the manufacturer, importer or distributor of the electronic cigarette or refill container has not established or maintained the monitoring system for adverse effects referred to in section 28, subsection 1, or refuses to provide information from the monitoring system to Valvira;

2) the manufacturer, importer or distributor of the electronic cigarette or refill container has not taken the corrective measures referred to in the regulation in the situation referred to in section 28, subsection 2, or has failed to make the notification referred to in the regulation;

3) the manufacturer or importer has not provided Valvira with the information referred to in Sections 14–16, 18, 20, 26, 27 or 29 in the prescribed manner, within the prescribed time or using the prescribed template, or if the provided information is incorrect;

4) the manufacturer or importer has failed to pay Valvira the payment referred to in section 90, subsection 3.

(1.4.2022/262)

Valvira must notify the Commission of a ban imposed pursuant to Section 18 of the Market Surveillance Act, which is based on the fact that the tobacco product is in violation of Section 11, Subsection 1, Section 1 or Section 9 of this Act. (1.4.2022/262)

Valvira can prohibit the sale and other handing over of a tobacco product to consumers also when considering the conditions for approving the verification laboratory responsible for its verification in accordance with § 85 or revoking the approval in accordance with § 104, if the agency has a justified reason to doubt the correctness of the information about the laboratory or the appropriateness of the laboratory's operation. When imposing a sales ban, it must be taken into account whether the manufacturer or importer has the opportunity to use another approved laboratory during the processing of the case in order to fulfill the obligations referred to in this law.

Valvira must cancel the sales ban as soon as there is no longer a reason for it.

**Section 100a (22.2.2019/248)**
**A requirement to replace or modify a safety feature**

The municipality must notify Valvira immediately if it suspects that the integrity of the authenticity factor referred to in section 32, subsection 1, point 2 has been compromised. If Valvira has reason to believe that the integrity of the authenticity factor has been compromised, it must demand from the manufacturer or importer of the product that the security feature in question be replaced or changed.

**Section 100 b (22 February 2019/248)**
**Ensuring the independence of the authenticity factor provider**

If it appears from the information provided pursuant to section 87, subsection 1, or otherwise, that the provider of the authenticity factor referred to in section 32, subsection 2, or its possible subcontractors no longer meet the independence requirements, Valviran shall within a reasonable period of time and no later than the calendar year following the calendar year in which the information was received by the end, take all the necessary measures to comply with the independence requirements.

**Section 101**
**Withdrawal from the market**

In the matters referred to in Sections 99 and 100 above, Valvira can oblige the manufacturer or importer to withdraw the product from the market at the latter's expense within the time limit it sets. Valvira must cancel the obligation to withdraw from the market as soon as there is no longer a reason for doing so.

What is stipulated in subsection 1 does not apply to removal from the market in market surveillance, which is regulated in section 18 subsection 2 of the Market Surveillance Act. (1.4.2022/262)

**Section 102**
**Temporary ban**

If, due to the quality or importance of the procedure, it is necessary to urgently prevent the continuation or renewal of a procedure that violates the provisions referred to in § 99 or 100, Valvira can temporarily issue a prohibition to this effect before the matter is finally resolved. The temporary ban takes effect immediately, and it can be revoked before the case is finally resolved.

What is stipulated in subsection 1 does not apply to the temporary ban related to market surveillance, which is stipulated in Section 21 of the Market Surveillance Act. (1.4.2022/262)

**Section 103**
**Adjustment**

Valvira may, when deciding on a ban stipulated in Sections 99, 100 or 102 or a withdrawal from the market stipulated in Section 101, oblige the person who received the ban or order to carry out corrective action regarding incorrect or misleading information within the set deadline and in the manner prescribed by the agency, if it is necessary due to the obvious harm caused by the procedure that violates the regulations considered necessary.

**Section 104**
**Suspension of operation of the verification laboratory and cancellation of approval**

Valvira can temporarily suspend the operation of the confirmation laboratory referred to in section 85 or cancel the approval of the laboratory, if:

1) The FINAS accreditation service states that the laboratory does not meet the requirements set for its qualification or the qualification of verification methods; or

2) Valvira has received reasoned information from an authority of another member state or another party that the laboratory or verification methods do not meet the requirements for approval or qualification or that the measurement results reported by the laboratory cannot be considered reliable.

Valvira can suspend the operation of the laboratory for a fixed period also if the agency has justified reason to doubt the correctness of the information about the laboratory or the appropriateness of the operation of the laboratory in a matter relevant to the operation and the warnings given to the laboratory have not led to the correction of the deficiencies.

**Section 105**
**Threat of fine and threat of commission**

Valvira or the municipality may, as an effect of the prohibition or order issued on the basis of the provisions of this law, impose a fine or the threat that measures not taken after the set deadline will be carried out at the expense of the Defaulter. However, what is stipulated in this subsection above does not apply to the threat of fines imposed in market surveillance or the threat of commission, which are stipulated in Section 28 of the Market Surveillance Act. (1.4.2022/262)

The threat fine imposed by Valvira or the municipality in the case referred to in § 107 is judged and the execution of the threat of imposition is decided by the market court upon the application of the person who imposed the threat of fine or the threat of imposition. Section 107 provides for an appeal against such a fine and a threat to order.

In other respects, the threatened fines and the threat of commission are regulated in the Threatened Fines Act (1113/1990) .

## Chapter 13
## Appeal

**Section 106 (13 April 2022/283)**
**Appeal against the decisions of Valvira and the municipality**

An adjustment to the supervision fee referred to in § 91 may be requested from the authority that ordered the fee. The rectification request must be submitted within three years from the beginning of the calendar year following the imposition of the supervision fee, however no later than 60 days after the notification of the decision. The Administrative Act provides for the rectification claim.

An appeal to the administrative court is regulated in the Act on Trial in Administrative Matters (808/2019) . However, appeals for market law matters are provided for in Section 107 of this Act and appeals for decisions concerning the control plan referred to in Section 84 and the tax rates referred to in Sections 90 and 91 are provided for in the Municipal Act (410/2015) .

**Section 107**
**Appeal to market law matters**

You may not apply for a change by appealing:

1) A prohibition decision issued by Valvira or the municipality or another decision based on marketing in violation of Section 68 or on the fact that the retail packaging of a tobacco product, electronic cigarette, refill container, nicotine liquid, nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization, or herbal product intended for smoking or the product itself is in violation of the provisions of Chapter 5; (13.4.2022/283)

2) to a threatened fine or a threat to impose a fine regarding the decision referred to in paragraph 1.

The person to whom Valvira has given the decision referred to in subsection 1 or imposed a fine or the threat of an order referred to in subsection 1 may submit the matter to the market court within 30 days of being informed of the decision.

The person to whom the municipality has given the decision referred to in subsection 1 or imposed a fine or the threat of an order referred to in subsection 1, may bring the matter before Valvira with an application within 14 days of being notified of the decision. Valvira's decision can still be referred to the market court as stipulated in subsection 2.

**Section 108**
**Enforcement of the decision despite the appeal**

The administrative authority's decision referred to in this Act can be enforced despite an appeal. However, the appeals authority has the right to deny or suspend the execution of the decision until the appeal has been legally resolved.

What is stipulated in subsection 1 does not apply to the prohibition imposed under section 79.

## Chapter 14
## Penalty provisions
**Section 109 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**The crime of selling tobacco**

Any way

1) in violation of section 53, subsection 1, sells or otherwise gives away or conveys a tobacco product or nicotine liquid to a person under the age of 18 for consideration,

2) In violation of § 51, sells or otherwise gives away or conveys chewing tobacco, snuff or tobacco intended for use in the mouth for consideration,

3) sells or otherwise gives away tobacco products or nicotine liquid in business activities without a retail sales license in violation of Section 44 or without making a notification on the retail sale of nicotine liquids referred to in Section 48, or

4) in violation of section 60, sells or otherwise hands over tobacco products or nicotine liquid to an operator other than the one referred to in the said section,

must be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a maximum of six months for the crime *of selling tobacco* .

**Section 110**
**Tobacco marketing violation**

The customer and executor of the marketing activity, as well as those employed by them, who willfully

1) markets a tobacco product, tobacco substitute, smoking device, tobacco imitation, electronic cigarette or nicotine liquid in violation of Section 68, or

2) in violation of Section 71, displays tobacco products, tobacco equivalents, e-cigarettes, nicotine liquids or smoking devices intended for heating tobacco products, or the trademarks of said products in retail sales, (13.4.2022/283)

must be sentenced to a fine for a *tobacco marketing violation*.

**Section 111**
**Tobacco marketing crime**

The customer and executor of the marketing activity, as well as those employed by them, who intentionally, in violation of Section 68, markets a tobacco product, tobacco substitute, smoking device, tobacco imitation, e-cigarette or nicotine liquid in such a way that marketing must be considered taking into account the way it is carried out, the age or size of the target group, or the financial benefit obtained from the procedure as well considered gross as a whole, must be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a maximum of two years for the offense of *marketing tobacco* .

**Section 112**
**Valvira consultation**

Before bringing charges regarding the tobacco marketing offense referred to in Section 110 and the tobacco marketing offense referred to in Section 111, the prosecutor must reserve an opportunity for Valvira to give her statement. When dealing with such a matter, the court must reserve an opportunity for Valvira to be heard.

**Section 113**
**Smoking violation**

Anyone who deliberately continues to smoke in an indoor space or outdoor area where smoking is prohibited according to section 74 subsection 1, despite the notice of the public vehicle, indoor space or outdoor area owner or his representative or the organizer of a public event or acting as an order supervisor there or a supervisory authority, must be sentenced to a fine for a *smoking violation*.

What is stipulated in subsection 1 about smoking also applies to smoking a herbal product intended for smoking and using an electronic cigarette, as well as using a smokeless tobacco product in violation of section 74 subsection 3 in the indoor and outdoor spaces of a kindergarten or an educational institution providing pre-primary or basic education, vocational training or upper secondary education.

**Section 114**
**Failure to take protective measures against secondhand smoke**

The owner of a public vehicle, indoor space or outdoor area or his representative, or the organizer of a public event, who willfully or through gross negligence

1) in violation of section 74, subsection 1, allows smoking indoors or in an outdoor area where it is prohibited, or

2) permits working in a smoking area in violation of section 76, subsection 2, or serving or consuming food or drink in a smoking area, in violation of section 77, subsection 1,

must, unless the negligence can be considered minor and unless a more severe punishment is provided for the act elsewhere in the law, be sentenced to a fine *for neglecting measures to protect against tobacco smoke* .

What is stipulated in subsection 1 about smoking also applies to smoking a herbal product intended for smoking and using an electronic cigarette.

**Section 115**
**Reference to the Criminal Code**

Punishment for smuggling and light smuggling is provided for in Sections 4 and 5 of Chapter 46 of the Criminal Code (39/1889) .

**Section 116**
**Non-conviction in certain cases**

Whoever violates the prohibition referred to in this law enhanced by a fine, or another order, may not be sentenced to punishment for the same act.

## Chapter 15
## Different provisions
**Section 117 (13 April 2022/283)**
**Sales overlays**

What is stipulated in this law regarding the retail packaging of a tobacco product, a herbal product intended for smoking, an electronic cigarette, a refill container or a nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization also applies to the product's possible sales cover, with the exception of section 32 subsection 1 point 2, sections 34 and 35 and chapter 6.

**Section 117a (1.4.2022/262)**
**Market surveillance**

Unless otherwise stipulated in this law, market surveillance of the products referred to in this law and external border inspections shall comply with the provisions of the Market Surveillance Act.

The framework for market surveillance, cooperation with economic operators and the surveillance of products entering the Union market is regulated in the European Regulation on market surveillance and product conformity and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No. 765/2008 and (EU) No. 305/2011 in Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.

The regulations referred to in subsections 1 and 2 above are also applied to the retail packaging and sales covers of the products referred to in this law, unless otherwise stipulated in this law.

**Section 118**
**Prohibition of possession**

A person under the age of 18 may not possess a tobacco product or nicotine liquid.

**Section 119 (22.2.2019/248)**
**Disposal**

An official authorized to arrest may evidently dispose of or dispose of a tobacco product, herbal product intended for smoking, electronic cigarette or nicotine liquid with covers, which can be confiscated if there is reason to assume that it will be declared lost, and which has no apparent sale or use value.

## Chapter 16
## Passage
**Section 120**
**Passage**

This law will enter into force on August 15, 2016.

This law repeals the old Tobacco Act (693/1976) .

If the old tobacco law is referred to elsewhere in the legislation, this law will be applied instead.

Section 11, subsection 1, point 1 of the Act applies to the products referred to in Article 7, point 14 of the Tobacco Product Directive from May 20, 2020.

The ban on characteristic scents and flavors referred to in § 25 of the Act applies to nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization from January 1, 2017.

Section 32, subsection 1, point 2 and chapter 6 of the Act shall apply to the retail packaging of cigarettes and rolled tobacco from May 20, 2019, and to the retail packaging of other tobacco products from May 20, 2024. Before these dates, the regulations in force at the time of the entry into force of this law apply to the identification and traceability of retail packaging. However, the free circulation of cigarettes and rolled tobacco manufactured in the EU or imported into the EU before 20 May 2019, as well as other tobacco products manufactured in the EU or imported into the EU before 20 May 2024 is regulated by the Commission in Article 37 of the Traceability Regulation and Article 9 of the Commission's Security Features Decision applies to it. (22.2.2019/248)

What is stipulated in section 58 on the cross-border remote sale of e-cigarettes and nicotine liquids and in section 65 on the ban on their importation via a remote device shall apply from 1 July 2017. (30.9.2016/835)

Sections 70 and 79 of the Act apply from 1 January 2017.

Section 71 of the Act applies to products referred to in the provision other than tobacco products from January 1, 2017, if the product does not have a tobacco product trademark. However, what is stipulated in this subsection does not apply to nicotine liquids or electronic cigarettes that are already filled with nicotine liquid.

Subsection 3 of Section 106 of the Act is valid until May 20, 2026. In the case of an appeal, the administrative decision issued before the entry into force of this Act shall be subject to the provisions in force when this Act entered into force, unless otherwise determined by the entry into force provision of the Act Amending Sections 21 and 35 of the Tobacco Act (1043/2015) .

**Section 121 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**Transitional provision regarding notifications**

The notifications and other information referred to in §§ 14, 26 and 29 must be submitted for tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, refill containers and herbal products intended for smoking, which have been legally sold or otherwise handed over to consumers in Finland no later than May 20, 2016, no later than November 20, 2016.

The notifications and other information referred to in §§ 14, 26 and 29 must be submitted for tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, refill containers and herbal products intended for smoking, which have been sold or otherwise handed over to consumers in Finland after May 20, 2016 but before August 15, 2016, no later than March 1 2017.

**Section 122**
**Transitional provisions for retail packaging**

Tobacco products intended for smoking may be sold and otherwise handed over to consumers in retail packaging according to the regulations in force when this law came into force until May 20, 2017, if the products were manufactured or released for free circulation before May 20, 2016.

E-cigarettes that have not been pre-filled with nicotine liquid and whose retail packaging does not comply with Section 36 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto may, regardless of those regulations, be sold and otherwise handed over to consumers until May 20, 2017, if the products were manufactured or released for free circulation before November 20 2016.

Herbal products intended for burning, the retail packaging of which does not comply with section 39 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, may be sold and otherwise handed over to consumers until May 20, 2017, regardless of those regulations, if the products were manufactured or released for free movement before May 20, 2016.

Nicotine-free liquids intended for vaporization, whose retail packaging does not comply with § 38, may be sold and otherwise handed over to consumers until the end of 2016, regardless of the regulations in question.

**Section 123**
**Transitional provisions concerning retail and wholesale sales**

When this law enters into force, the retail sales permits for tobacco products granted under the old tobacco law will remain in force. However, on the basis of such a permit, after 2016, activities for which a permit cannot be granted may not be continued after 2016.

Wholesale sales as referred to in Section 50 of the Act may be continued until the end of 2016 without making the notification provided for in the said Section, if wholesale sales were started before this Act came into force.

**Section 124 (29.12.2016/1374)**
**Transitional provision for certain smokeless tobacco products**

Despite section 51, chewing tobacco and snuff may be sold and otherwise given away little by little until May 20, 2017.

**Section 125**
**Transitional regulation regarding smoking space**

Smoking may be allowed without the approval referred to in section 76, subsection 1, in the rooms reserved for smoking referred to in section 13, subsection 1 of the old Tobacco Act, or in a part of an apartment or premises until May 20, 2018.

**Section 126**
**Transitional provision regarding the monitoring fee**

The municipality can collect the monitoring fees referred to in Section 91 from January 1, 2017. Before that, subsections 2 and 3 of Section 25a of the old Tobacco Act apply to the monitoring fee.

HE 15/2016 , HE 58/2016 , StVM 7/2016, EV 83/2016, European Parliament and Council Directive 2014/40/EU (32014L0040); EUVL L 127, 29.4.2014, p. 1, Notified in accordance with Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended by Directive 98/48/EC.

**Entry into force and application of the amending regulations:**

**30/09/2016/835:**

This law will enter into force on October 6, 2016.

Electronic cigarettes and nicotine liquids that have been imported into the country in violation of Section 65 before the entry into force of this law and that have been confiscated or taken into the custody of Customs shall be returned ex officio to the person from whom they were confiscated or taken into custody.

HE 125/2016 , StVM 14/2016, EV 107/2016

**29.12.2016/1374:**

This law will enter into force on January 1, 2017. However, its section 24 will only enter into force on January 1, 2018.

HE 219/2016 , StVM 44/2016, EV 253/2016

**28.12.2017/1116:**

This law enters into force on March 1, 2018.

HE 100/2017 , StVM 24/2017, SuVM 1/2017, EV 186/2017

**10.8.2018/701:**

This law will enter into force on August 15, 2018.

HE 49/2018 , TaVM 11/2018, EV 70/2018, European Parliament and Council Directive 2016/943/EU (32016L0943); EUVL L 157, 15 June 2016, p. 1

**22/02/2019/248:**

This law will enter into force on May 20, 2019.

What is stipulated in section 60 subsection 1 regarding the identification codes referred to in the Commission's traceability regulation applies to cigarettes and rolled tobacco from July 20, 2019 and to other tobacco products from May 20, 2024.

HE 301/2018 , StVM 29/2018, EV 210/2018, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/574 (32018R0574); EUVL L 96, 16.4.2018, p. 7, Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/576 (32018D0576); EUVL L 96, 16 April 2018, p. 57

**15.7.2021/724:**

This law will enter into force on July 19, 2021.

HE 67/2021 , StVM 13/2021, EV 87/2021

**25/02/2022/136:**

This law will enter into force on February 25, 2022.

HE 5/2022 , VaVM 1/2022, EV 3/2022

**1.4.2022/262:**

This law will enter into force on April 11, 2022.

HE 139/2021 , TaVM 2/2022, EV 7/2022, Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council (32019R1020); EUVL L 169, 25 June 2019, p. 1

**13.4.2022/283:**

This law will enter into force on May 1, 2022. However, the title of Section 32 and subsections 3–5, Sections 35 and 35 a, the title of Section 36 and subsections 4–6, and Sections 36 a and 36 b will only enter into force on 1 May 2023.

What is stipulated in section 58 on the sale and other handing over of a plant-derived product intended for burning to the consumer using remote communication as referred to in chapter 6, section 7, subsection 2 of the Consumer Protection Act, and in section 65 of this law on the prohibition of importing such a product via remote communication, shall apply from November 1, 2022.

Regarding nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization, which has been legally sold or otherwise handed over to consumers in Finland before the entry into force of this law, the notification referred to in § 26 must be made no later than October 31, 2022.

The manufacturer or importer of nicotine-free liquid intended for vaporization must submit the information referred to in § 27 to Valvira for the first time in 2023.

A product, the purpose of which is to create a smell or taste characteristic of a tobacco product, may be sold and otherwise handed over to consumers until the end of April 2023, notwithstanding § 52a, if the products were manufactured or handed over for free movement before the entry into force of this law.

Businesses selling tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, smoking equipment, electronic cigarettes or nicotine liquids must update their self-monitoring plan to comply with § 54 by the end of April 2023.

The control fee referred to in subsections 4 and 5 of section 91 above will not be charged in 2022, if the manufacturer or importer announces that they will remove the product from the market no later than

September 20, 2022, in accordance with the regulations issued pursuant to section 21 subsection 3 or section 30 subsection 3.

HE 141/2021 , StVM 2/2022, EV 18/2022, Notified in accordance with European Parliament and Council Directive (EU) 2015/1535

**8.7.2022/547:**

This law enters into force on January 1, 2023.

HE 56/2021 , HE 18/2022 , StVM 9/2022, EV 66/2022

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