



Elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskus
Närings-, trafik- och miljöcentralen
Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment

Environmental Impact Assesment (EIA) and environmental permits

Aalto University Water & Governance course

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Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Uusimaa Region

31.1.2019

Regional environmental administration

15 ELY-centres – 13 with Environment and natural resources -areas of responsibility*

Lapin ELY-keskus
Pohjois-Pohjanmaan ELY-keskus
Kainuun ELY-keskus
Etelä-Pohjanmaan ELY-keskus, hoitaa myös Pohjanmaan ja Keski-Pohjanmaan ympäristöasiat
Etelä-Savon ELY-keskus
Keski-Suomen ELY-keskus
Pohjois-Savon ELY-keskus
Pohjois-Karjalan ELY-keskus
Pirkanmaan ELY-keskus
Hämeen ELY-keskus, hoitaa Kanta-Hämeen ja Päijät-Hämeen ympäristöasiat
Kaakkois-Suomen ELY-keskus, hoitaa Kymenlaakson ja Etelä-Karjalan ympäristöasiat
Varsinais-Suomen ELY-keskus, hoitaa myös Satakunnan ympäristöasiat
Uudenmaan ELY-keskus = ELY-Centre for Uusimaa Region

6 Regional State Administrative Agencies (aluehallintovirasto = AVI) - 4 Environmental permits -areas of responsibility

AVI Northern Finland (Pohjois-Pohjanmaan, Kainuun ja Lapin maakunnat)

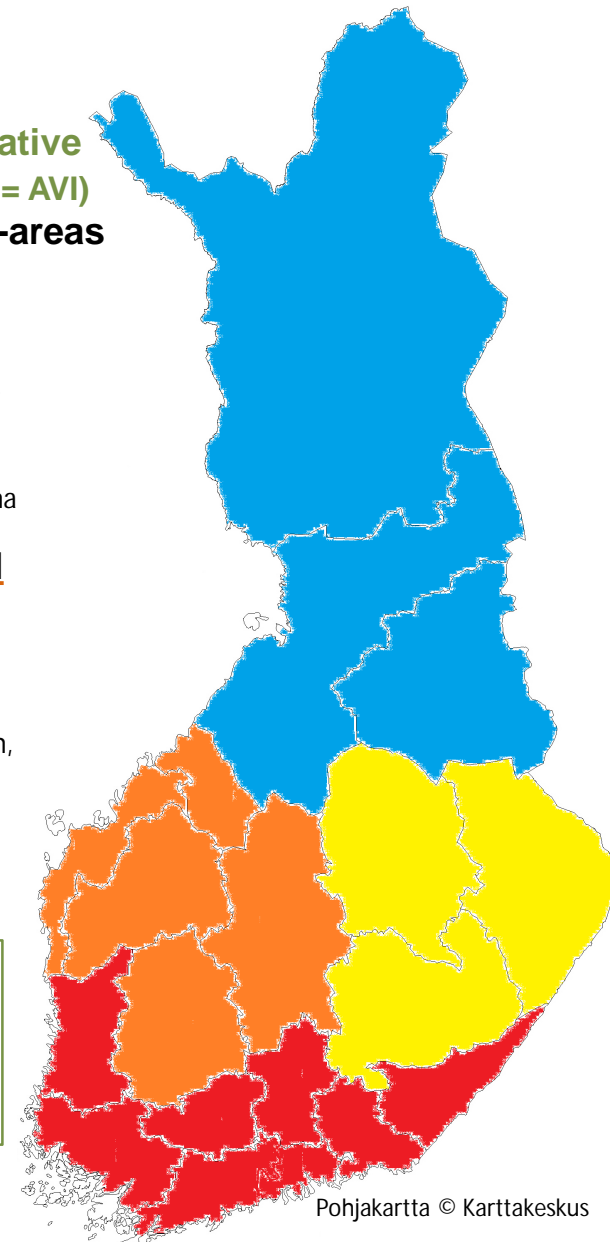
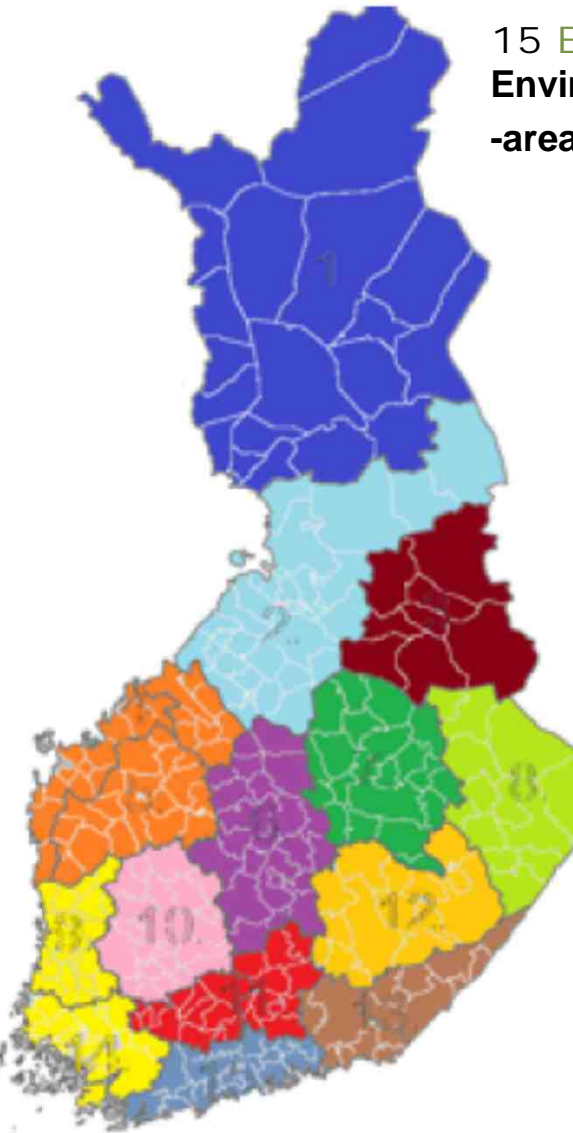
AVI Eastern Finland (Etelä-Savon, Pohjois-Savon ja Pohjois-Karjalan maakunnat)

AVI Western and Inland Finland (Pirkanmaan, Keski-Suomen, Etelä-Pohjanmaan ja Keski-Pohjanmaan maakunnat)

AVI Southern Finland (Uudenmaan, Kanta-Hämeen, Päijät-Hämeen, Kymenlaakson, Etelä-Karjalan, Varsinais-Suomen ja Satakunnan maakunnat)

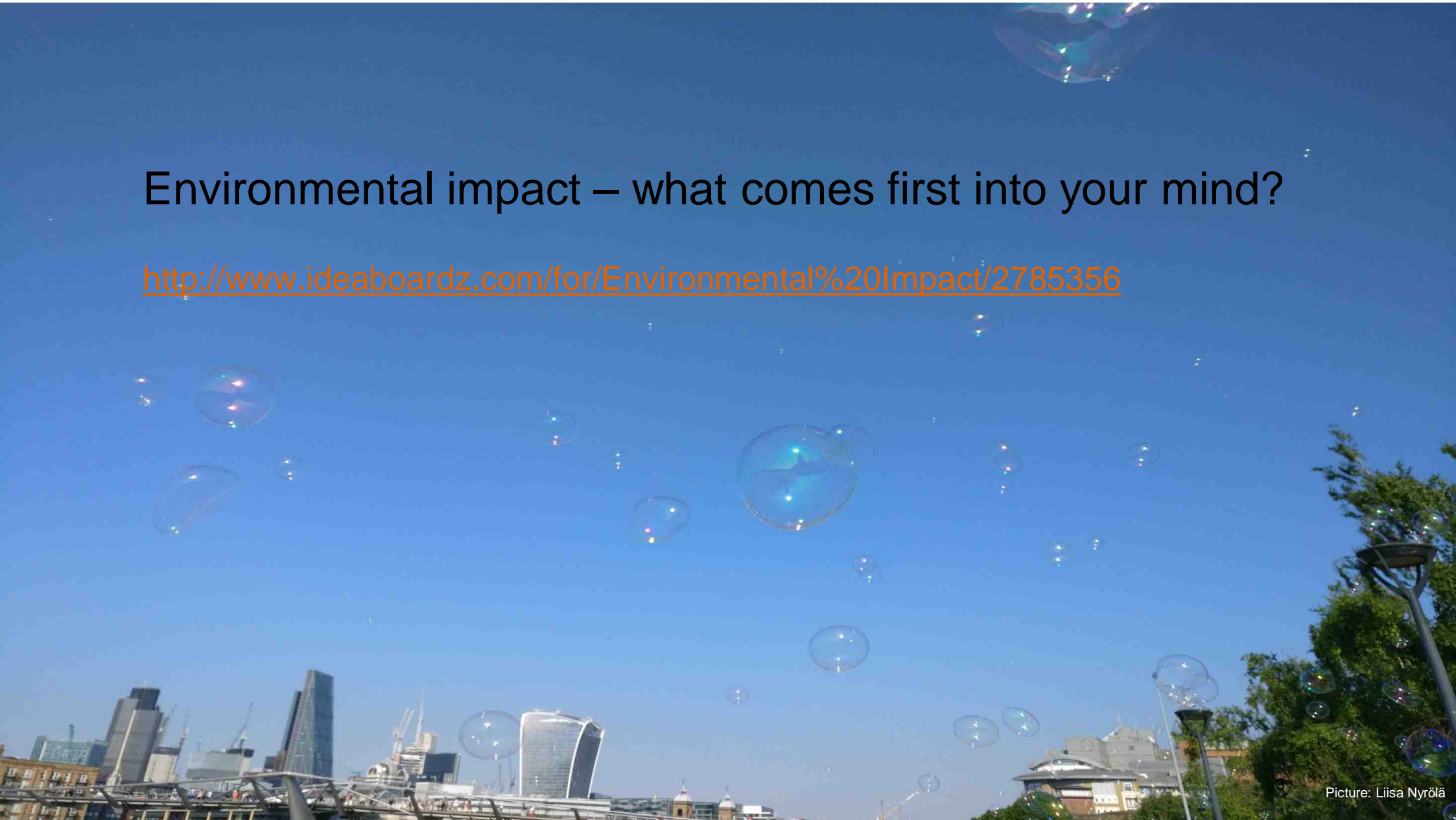
* **Other areas of responsibility:**

- Business and industry, the labour force, competence and cultural activities
- Transport and infrastructure



Environmental impact – what comes first into your mind?

<http://www.ideaboardz.com/for/Environmental%20Impact/2785356>





Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - what, why and how ?

- § Legislation / background
- § Authorities
- § EIA in practice

Environmental permitting

- § Permit procedure and its duration
- § Connection with EIA procedure
- § Examples of permit procedures

Developing EIA and environmental permit procedures

- § Harmonising environmental procedures
- § Cooperation of different authorities
- § One-stop-shop model (yhden luukun periaate)

Environmental administration in change

- § New regional state authority Luova (*Valtion Lupa- ja valvontavirasto*)



EIA, what, why and how ?

- Legislation
- Authorities
- EIA in practice

Cooperation!

Public participation

Are there alternatives?

Avoiding?
Mitigating?
Compensating?



What impacts are assessed in the EIA procedure?

- § Environmental impact refers to direct and indirect effects on human health, soil, water, air, climate, organisms and biodiversity, landscape etc.
- § Both positive and negative impacts.
- § Also cumulative impacts of different projects matter.
- § Different “impact areas” = areas likely to be affected by the project.



Picture: Kimmo Jalava



What is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?

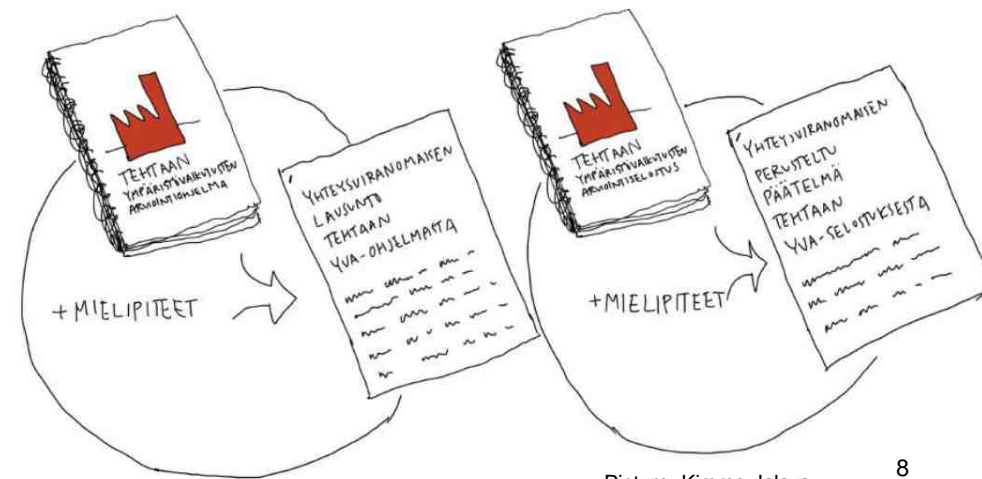
- § EIA procedure apply to projects & project changes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts.
 - § Planning tool – *information in both planning and decision-making*
 - § Transparent procedure and public participation
 - § Competent authority guides and supervises the procedure
 - § Annually 30-50 projects undergo EIA procedure in Finland.
 - § Duration: 14 months on average.
- ! ● EIA is not a decision making procedure



WHY? - The aim of EIA

- § To ensure that environmental factors are considered in the decision-making process.
- § To identify and compare different alternatives.
- § To identify ways and methods of avoiding, mitigating and sometimes even compensating the negative environmental impacts.
- § To inform the public about the planned activities and to improve their opportunities to participate.

à EIA vs. Social license to operate
(SLO, <https://goo.gl/P7BdN3>)



Picture: Kimmo Jalava



Legislation and background



European Union: **EIA directive (85/377/EEC)**



United Nation: Economic Commission for Europe

- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a transboundary Context (1991) “**Espoo Convention**”
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (1998) “**Aarhus Convention**”



Bilateral Agreement between Estonia and Finland on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context



Following the latest revision of the EIA Directive in 2014, new EIA legislation was adopted in Finland in May 2017.

Ø **Act on EIA Procedure (252/2017, in Finnish)**

Ø Annex 1 (recently updated, comes into effect 1.2.2019): **list of projects that always require an environmental impact assessment**

Ø Annex 2: factors that are taken into account when considering the need of EIA

Ø **Decree on EIA Procedure (277/2017, in Finnish)**

- Old Act on EIA Procedure (468/1994), Changes in 1999, in 2006 and in 2011
- Old Decree on EIA Procedure (792/1994), Changes in 1995, 1999 and in 2006



The EIA legislation 2017 - main changes / new elements

- § The concept of **pre-negotiation** (or “prior consultation”, *Ennakkoneuvottelu*) was added as well as
- § **the reasoned conclusion** (*perusteltu päätelmä*) of the competent authority
 - replaced the statement of the competent authority on the assessment report (old EIA Act [468/1994](#))
- § Focus on the likely **significant** environmental **impacts**
- § Possibility of **integrated procedures**
 - Land use planning
 - Natura 2000 assessment
- § Requirements for **competency** / expertise
 - preparation of the EIA report (developer, consultant)
 - examination of the EIA report (competent authority)
- § EIA must be taken into account in the permits that follow the EIA procedure (e.g. environmental permit)

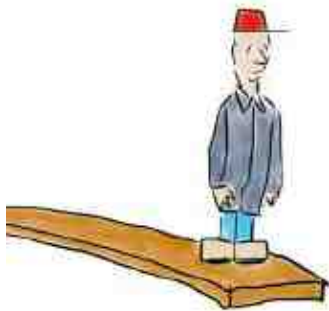


The competent authority (*yhteysviranomaisen*)

- § Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment
 - the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment in nuclear power plant projects
- § Supervises the EIA conducted by the developer.
- § Arranges public participation, for instance public events.
- § Controls the quality of EIA
- § Gives its **reasoned conclusion** on the significant environmental impacts of the project based on the EIA report and the statements and opinions given on the report.



The role of the developer (*hankkeesta vastaava*) in EIA



YVA-MENETTELYSSÄ SE, JOKA SUUNNITTELEE
JOTAIN HANKETTA, VASTAA SITÄ, ETTÄ SELVITTÄÄ
TOIMIENSA SEURAUKSET. AVIIN YVA-MENETTELY
TOTEUTTAA JOKAISEN OIKEUTIA TIEJÄÄ ELINYMPÄRISTÖÄÄN
KOSKEVISTA SUUNNITELMISTA. MITÄ LUVLET,
KASTUTKO, JOS HYPÄÄN POMMILLA?

- § Project developer is responsible for finding out the environmental impacts of the project, for the assessment and for the investigations / studies needed.



EIA procedure

Responsibility

ELY-centre

Developer

ELY-centre /
Developer

ELY-centre

Developer

ELY-centre / Developer

ELY-centre

Screening

Scoping

1. CONSIDERATION ON THE NEED OF EIA

2. EIA PROGRAMME (EIA-procedure formally starts)

3. PUBLIC HEARING / PARTICIPATION

4. STATEMENT OF THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

5. PREPARING OF EIA REPORT

6. PUBLIC HEARING / PARTICIPATION

7. REASONED CONCLUSION

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT PROCEDURE &
SUPERVISION (when needed)

Either based on the list of the EIA Act or the screening decision in individual cases (*yksittäistapauspäätös*)

STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS

30 days

STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS

30-60 days



The two main stages of EIA

§ EIA programme (scoping)

- plan about how EIA procedure is organized and what investigations / studies are needed

§ Including for example the plan of public participation

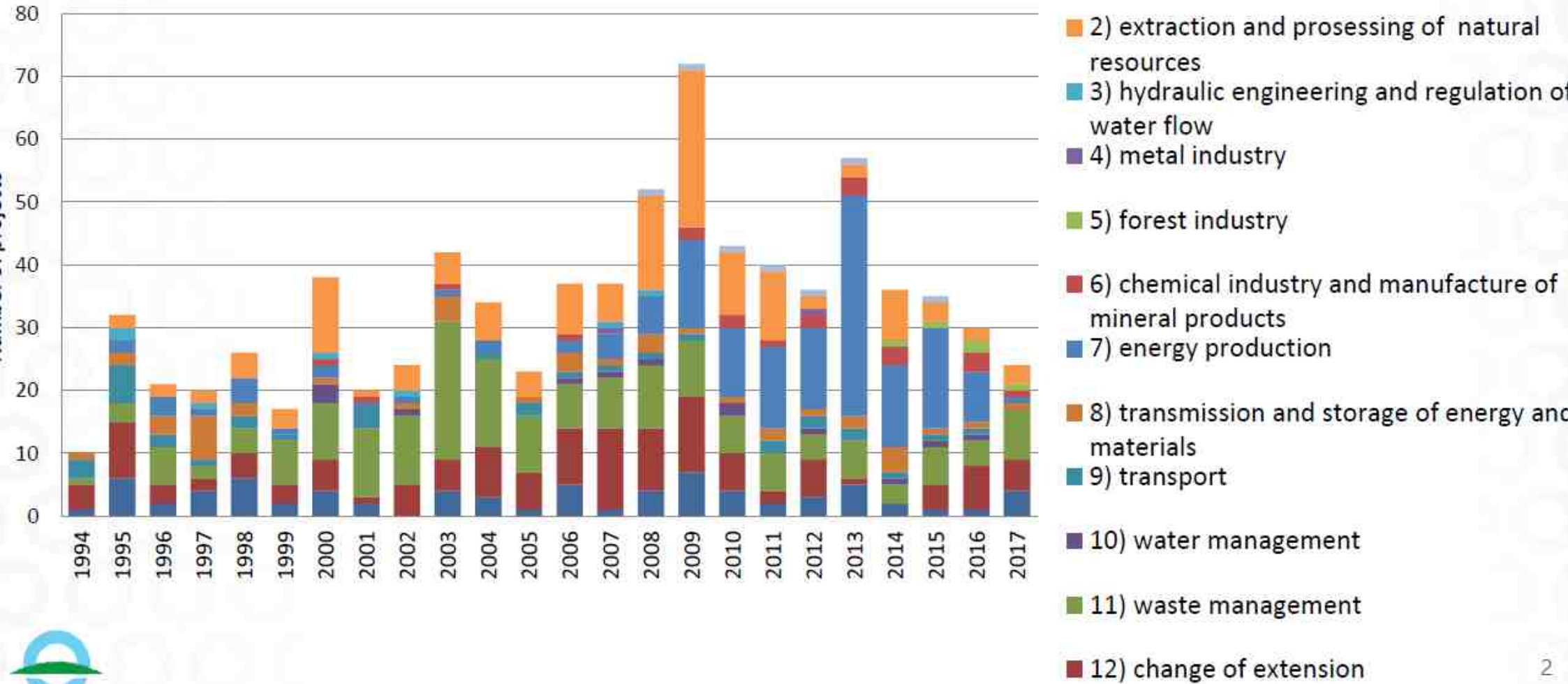


§ EIA report

- Information about the project and its technical solutions
- Evaluation of significant environmental impacts
- Comparison of project alternatives
- Planned actions to prevent and mitigate (sometimes even compensate) negative environmental impacts.

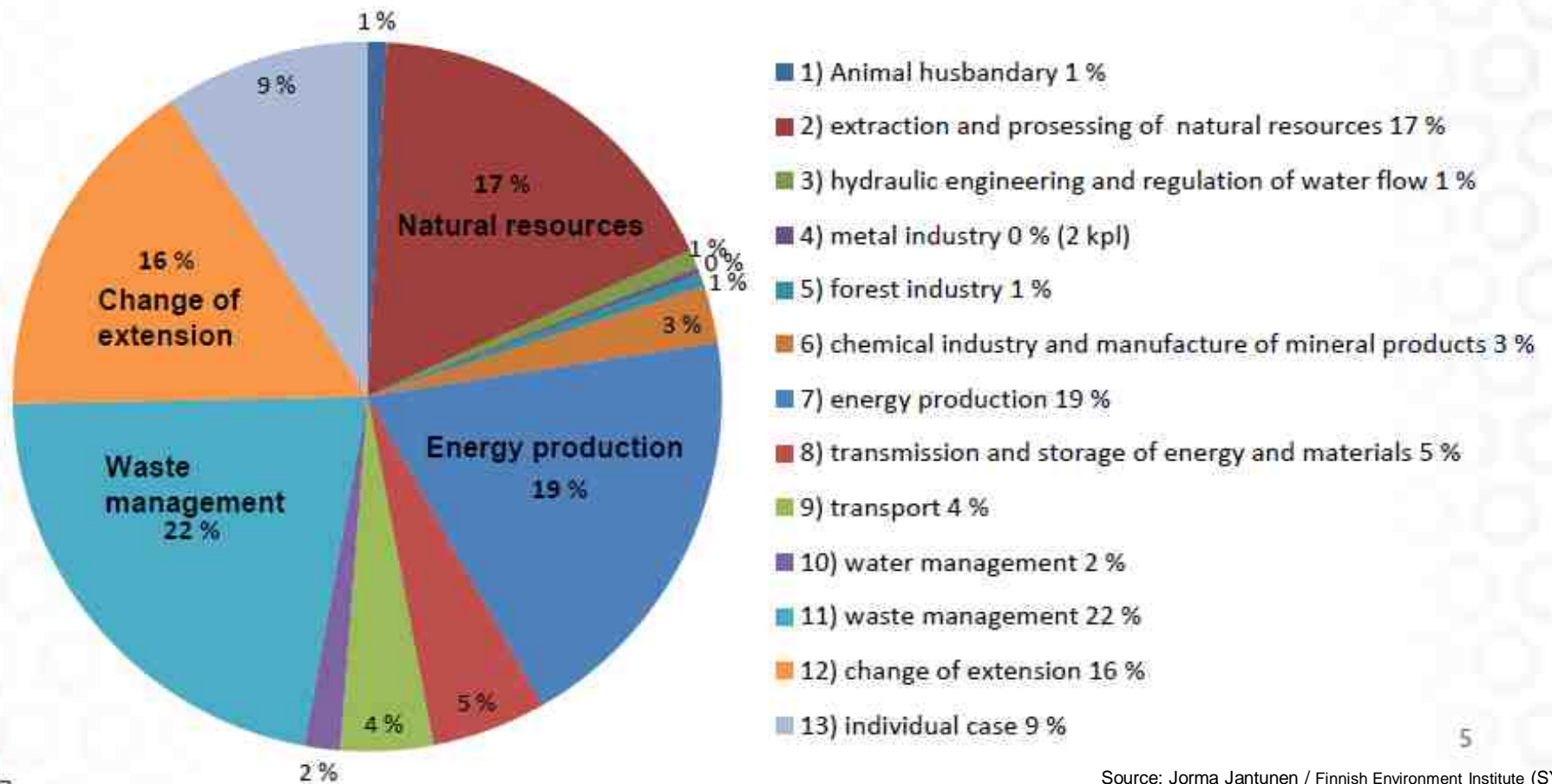


EIA Projects Initiated Annually in 1994-2017 According to Project Type (806 in total)





EIA project types initiated in 1994-2017 (806 in total)





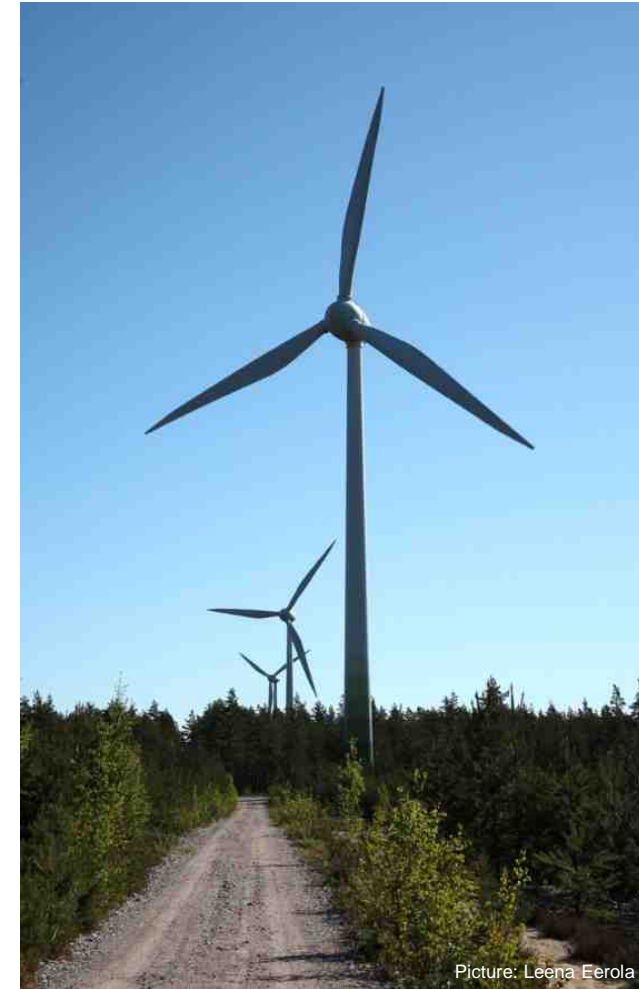
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Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment

Screening decision, an example

Does a new windpower project with 9 wind turbines and total capacity of 43 megawatts need EIA procedure?

(The EIA limit in *the list of the EIA Act* * is 10 turbines and 45 megawatts)

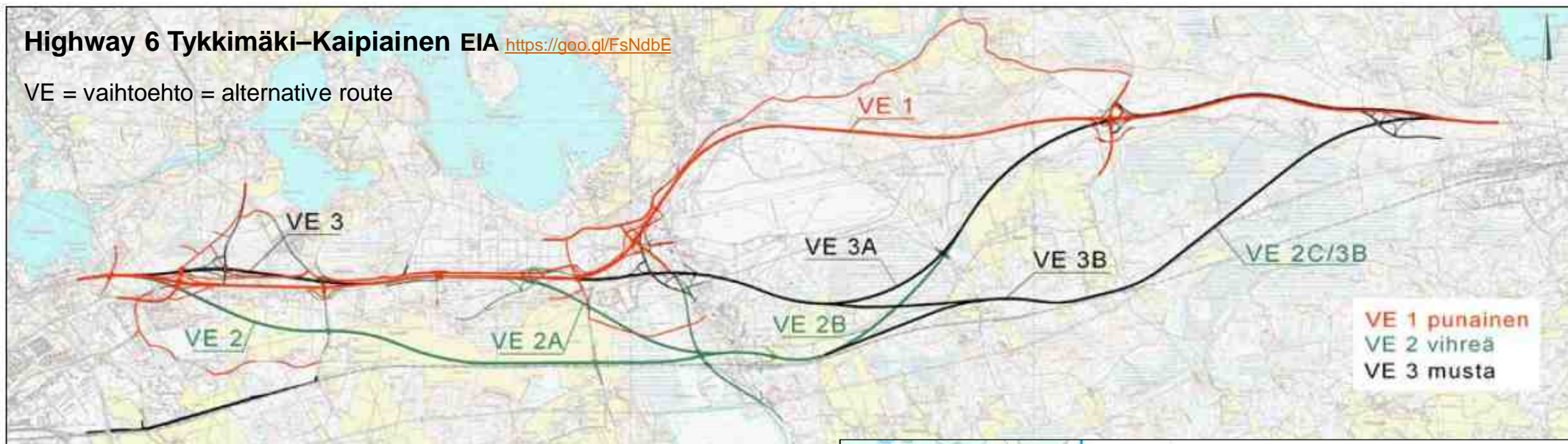
*Comes into effect 1.2.2019



EIA in practise: Comparing alternatives

Highway 6 Tykkimäki–Kaipiainen EIA <https://goo.gl/FsNdbE>

VE = vaihtoehto = alternative route



Waste incinerator in Helsinki area



Stone quarry



vaihtoehto 1

kalliota louhitaan n. 40 ha, louhinnan kokonaismäärä noin 2,3 milj. m³ktr (noin 6,2 milj. tonnia), louhinta kestää alle 6 vuotta (3-6 vuotta) ja vaikutusten arvioinnissa louhinnan ja murskauksen on oletettu kestävän 3 vuotta

vaihtoehto 1A

kalliota louhitaan n. 40 ha, louhinnan kokonaismäärä noin 2,3 milj. m³ktr (noin 6,2 milj. tonnia), louhinta kestää yli 6 vuotta (6-10 vuotta) ja vaikutusten arvioinnissa louhinnan ja murskauksen on oletettu kestävän 10 vuotta

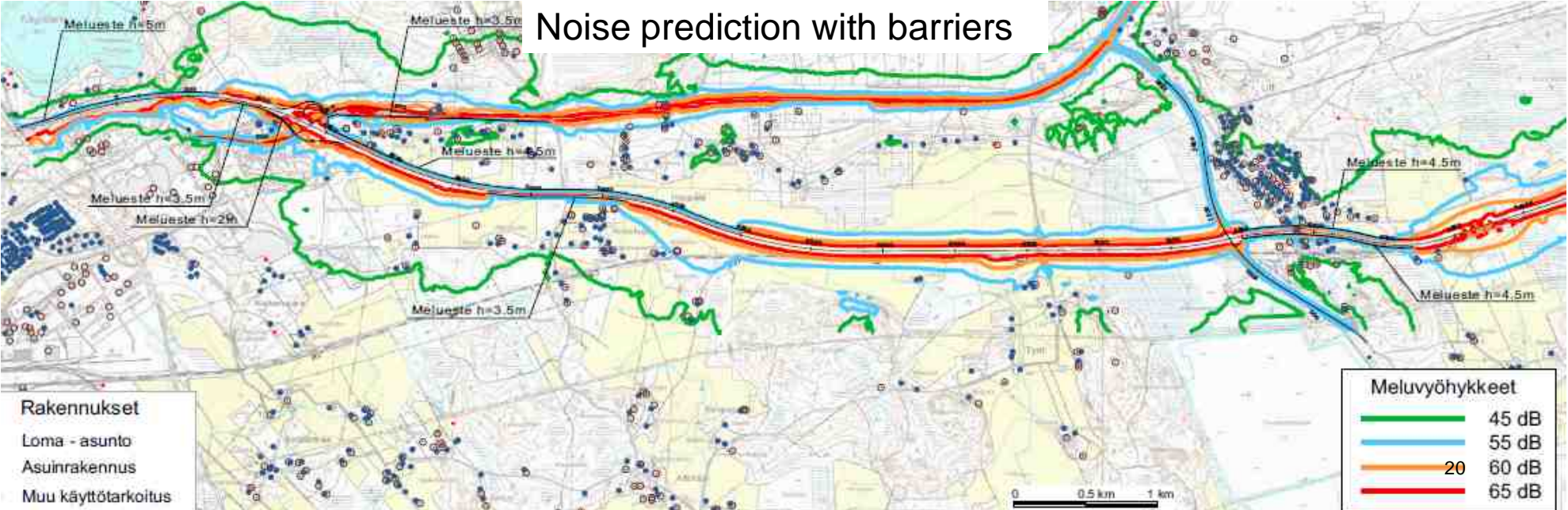
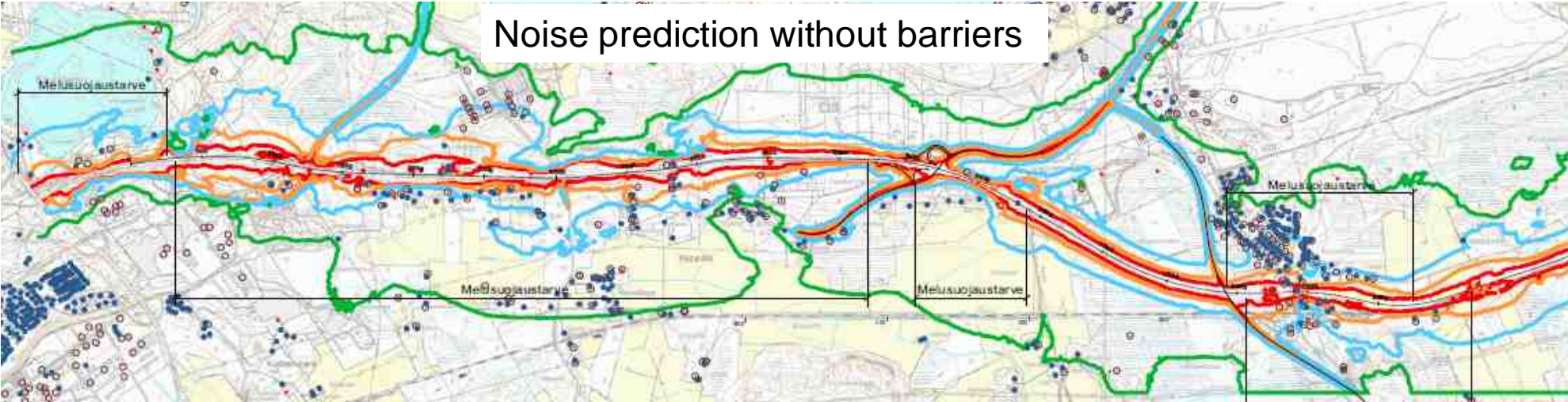
	ALUERAKENNE JA MAANKÄYTTÖ	LIIKENNE	MELU	LUONTO	POHJA- JA PINTAVEDET	SOSIAALISET VAIKUTUKSET	MAISEMA JA KULTTUURIYMPÄRISTÖ	RAKENTAMISEN AIKAISET VAIKUTUKSET
VE 0+	Ei merkittäviä muutoksia.	Huono sujuvuus ja turvallisuus	Melu säilyy nykyisen tien käytävässä. Asutus suojataan (> 55 dBA).	Ei oleellisia vaikutuksia.	Suojuuksia täydennetään, pilaantumisriski vähenee.	Haitat tien lähellä ja estevaikutus lisääntyvät, turvallisuus heikkenee.	Ei oleellisia muutoksia.	Jonkin verran haittoja.
	Rajoittaa varuskunnan toimintaa.							
VE 1	Parantaa yhteyksiä.	Hyvä sujuvuus ja turvallisuus	Melu säilyy nykyisen tien käytävässä. Asutus suojataan (> 55 dBA).	Ei oleellisia vaikutuksia.	Suojuukset rakennetaan, pilaantumisriski vähenee.	Haitat tien lähellä lisääntyvät, yhteydet muuttuvat.	Lähimaisema muuttuu.	Merkittäviä haittoja.
	Rajoittaa hieman maankäyttöä.							Mahdollistaa vaiheittain rakentamisen.
VE 2 / 2C	Ei liitymää Utissa. Rajoittaa maankäyttöä, pirstoo peltoja.	Hyvä sujuvuus ja turvallisuus	Melu uusille alueille. Asutus suojataan (> 55 dBA).	Uusi maastokäytävä pirstoo metsiä. Estevaikutus.	Siirtyy pääosin pois pohjavesialueilta, tarvittavat suojuukset rakennetaan. Pilaantumisriski vähenee.	Valtatien haitat uusille alueille. Pirstoo Utin kylää. Utissa estevaikutusta.	Pirstoo paikallisesti arvokasta Hyppälän peltoaukeaa. Tie muuttaa maisemaa uudessa maastokäytävässä.	Vain vähän haittoja.
	Varuskunnan kannalta paras.							Vaiheittain rakentaminen ei mahdollista.
VE 3 / 3A	Yhteydet paranevat.	Hyvä sujuvuus ja turvallisuus	Melu säilyy osin nykyisen tien käytävässä, osin uusille alueille. Asutus suojataan (> 55 dBA).	Uusi maastokäytävä pirstoo metsiä. Estevaikutus. Leikkaa arvokasta harjua.	Siirtyy osittain pois pohjavesialueilta, tarvittavat suojuukset rakennetaan. Pilaantumisriski vähenee.	Valtatien haitat uusille alueille. Pirstoo Utin kylää. Merkittävä estevaikutus.	Pirstoo Utin kylämaisemaa korkeilla penkereillä.	Jonkin verran haittoja.
	Pirstoo Utin kylää ja rajoittaa varuskunnan toimintoja							Vaiheittain rakentaminen mahdollista.
Alavaihtoehtojen vaikutukset	VE 2A:ssa liittymä Utin länsipuolella parantaa yhteyksiä.	VE:issa 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A ja 3B on hyvä sujuvuus ja turvallisuus.	VE 2A:ssa melu säilyy osin nykyisen tien käytävässä, osin uusille alueille. Asutus suojataan (> 55 dBA).	VE 2A:ssa pääosin uusi maastokäytävä pirstoo metsiä. Estevaikutus. Leikkaa arvokasta harjua.	VE 2A siirtyy osittain pois pohjavesialueilta, tarvittavat suojuukset rakennetaan. Pilaantumisriski vähenee.	VE 2A:ssa valtatien haitat uusille alueille. Pirstoo Utin kylää. Estevaikutusta.	VE 2A leikkaa Saipauselkää näkyvästi.	VE 2A aiheuttaa enemmän haittoja kuin VE 2.
	VE:t 3A ja 2B ovat parempia kuin 3B ja 2C.		VE:t 2B ja 3A ovat parempia kuin VE:t 2C ja 3B.	Ei oleellisia eroja alavaihtoehtoissa 2B/3A ja 2C/3B.	Ei oleellisia eroja alavaihtoehtoissa 2B/3A ja 2C/3B.	VE:t 2C ja 3B huonompia kuin 2B ja 3A.	VE:t 2C ja 3B huonompia kuin 2B ja 3A.	VE 2A:ssa vaiheittain rakentaminen mahdollista.

Comparison of different impacts (horizontal) and alternative routes (vertical)

Source: Highway 6 Tykkimäki-Kaipainen, EIA report <https://goo.gl/xRqvzR>

Impacts, example: noise

Source: Highway 6 Tykkimäki–Kaipiainen, EIA report <https://goo.gl/8yehdE>

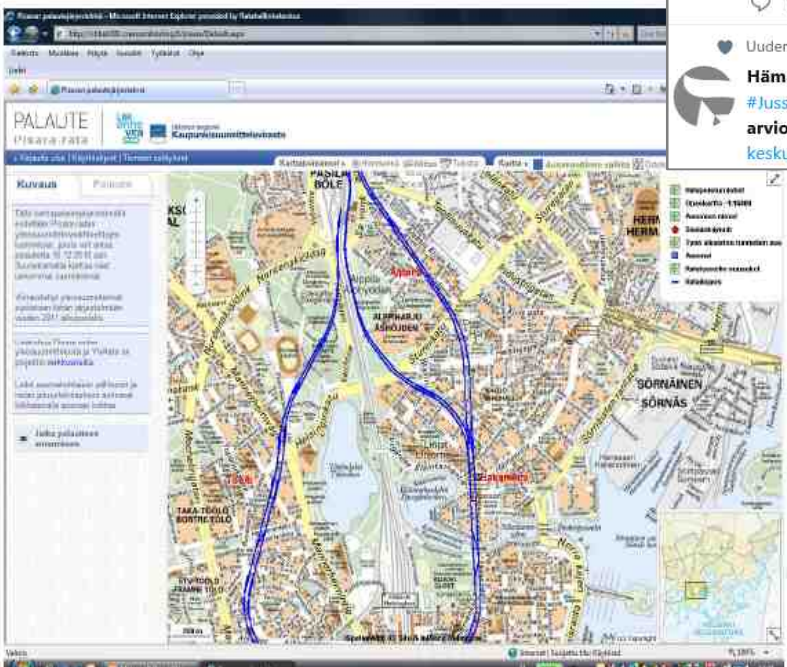
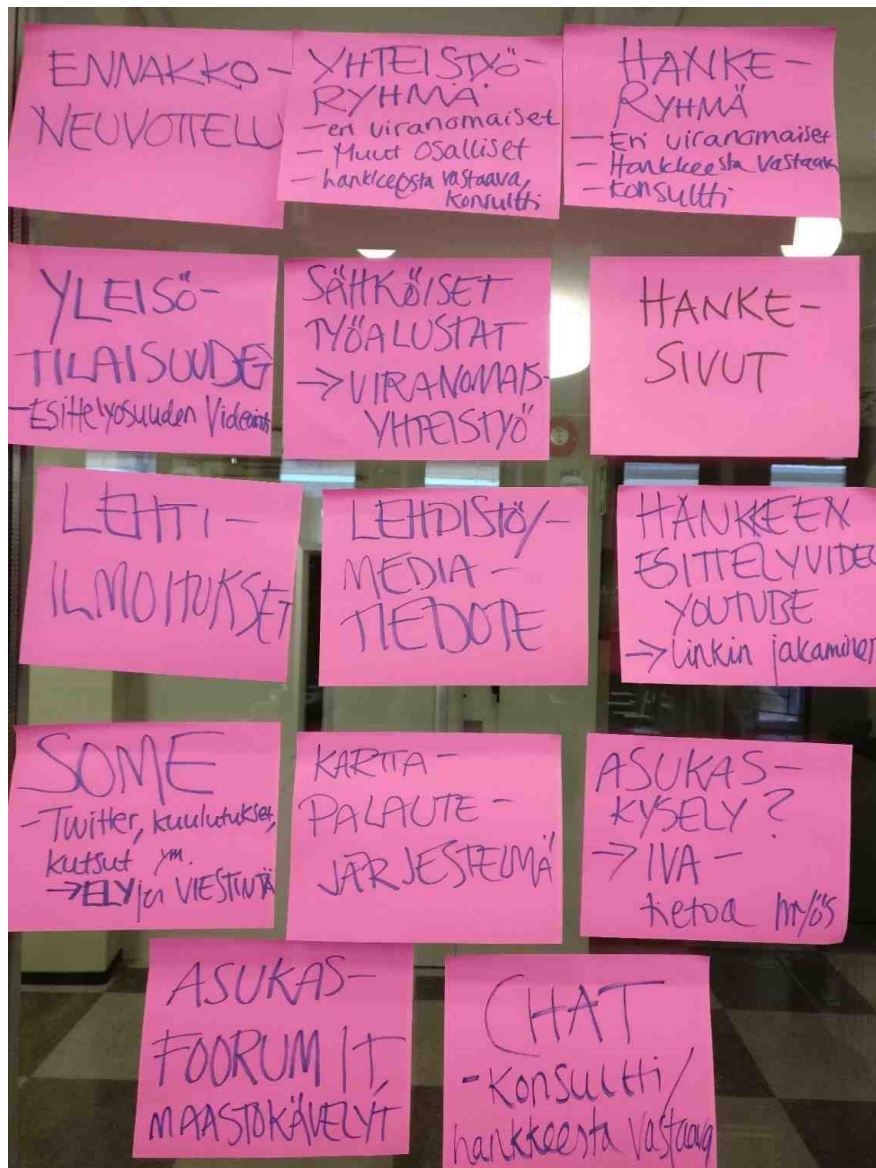


Think and discuss (**choose one question**):

- 1) Which different forms of public participation can be used in the EIA procedure?
- 2) What kind of direct or indirect impacts of Climate Change can be assessed in the EIA procedure and how?

- Write your answers here:

<http://www.ideaboardz.com/for/EIA%20procedure%20-%20Questions/2784172> with your mobile phone or computer



Kuulutukset · 11.1.2018 - 13:22 Source: <https://www.vaasa.fi/kunqorelser/yva-kuulutus>

YVA-kuulutus

Kuulutusaika 10.1. - 8.2.2018

YVA-menettely koskee Vaasan kaupungin ja Mustasaaren kunnan akkutehdashanketta.

Hankkeen ympäristövaikutukset arvioidaan ympäristövaikutusten arvioinnista annetun lain mukaisessa menettelyssä. Hankevastaava on toimittanut Etelä-Pohjanmaan elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskukselle (ELY-keskus) ympäristövaikutusten arviointiohjelman eli suunnitelman tarvittavista selvityksistä ja arviointimenettelyn iäristämisestä. Hankkeessa tutkitaan mahdollisuutta sijoittaa Vaasan seudulle

Pohjois-Savon ELY @POSELYkeskus · 16 Oct 2018
Yaran kipsin läjitysalueen laajennusta koskeva ympäristövaikutusten arviointiselostus nähtävänä lausuntojen ja mielipiteiden esittämistä varten. #Yleisötilaisuus Siilinjärvellä 1.11.2018 klo 17.30. Lue lisää tiedotteesta: ely-keskus.fi/web/ely/-/yara... @YaraSuomi #YVA #Siilinjärvi #Yara

Uudenmaan ELY-keskus liked

Hämeen ELY-keskus @HELYkeskus · 31 Jul 2018
#Jussilansuo'n maa-ainesten käsittelykeskusta koskeva ympäristövaikutusten arviointiselostus on nyt vireillä. Selostus on nähtävillä 28.9.2018 asti. ely-keskus.fi/web/ely/tiedot...



Liisa Nyrölä / Uudenmaan ELY-keskus

Tightly linked with
supervision

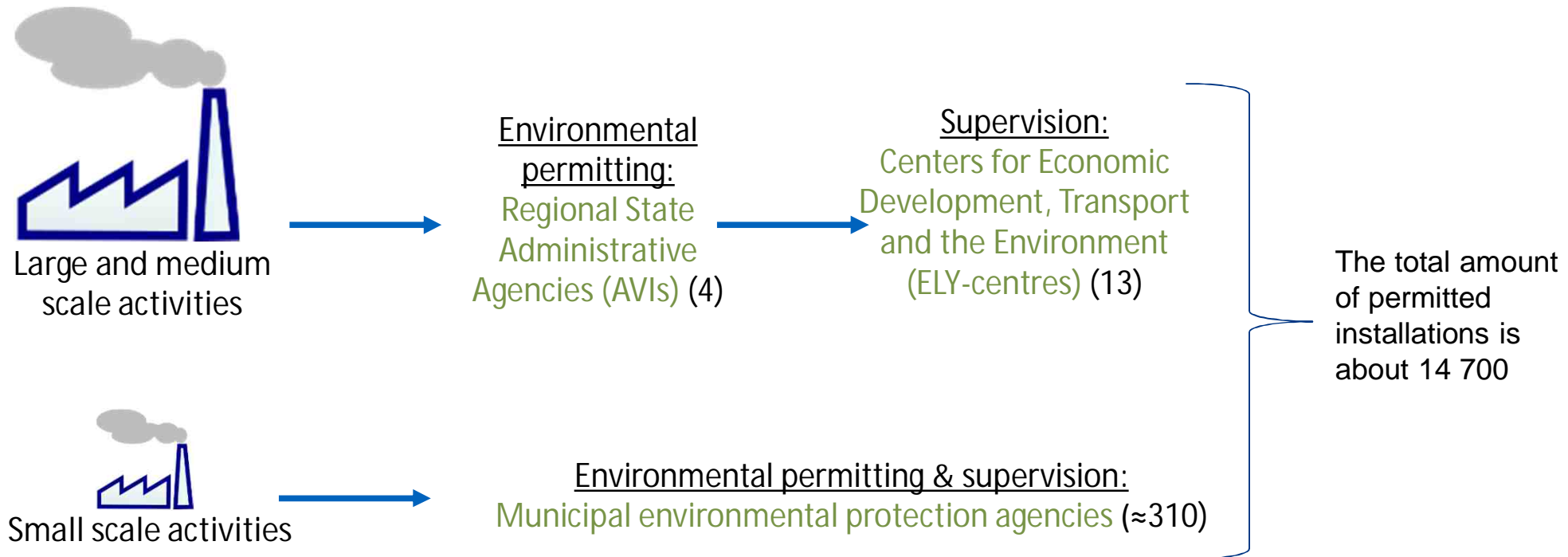
EIA must be taken
into account

Environmental permit procedure

- Permit procedure and its duration
- Connection with EIA
- Some examples

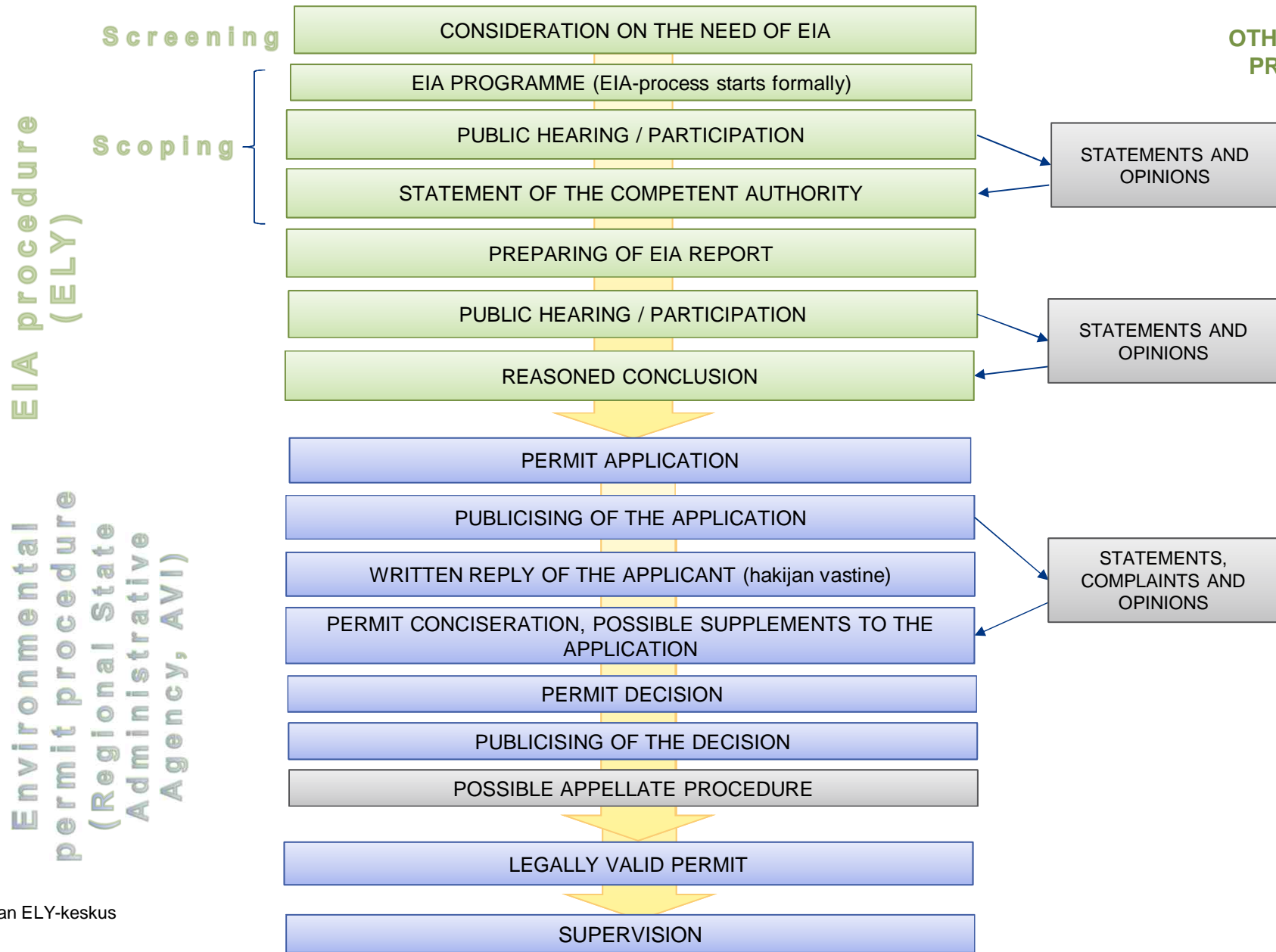


Environmental permitting and supervision



ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

(in projects that need both EIA and environmental permit)



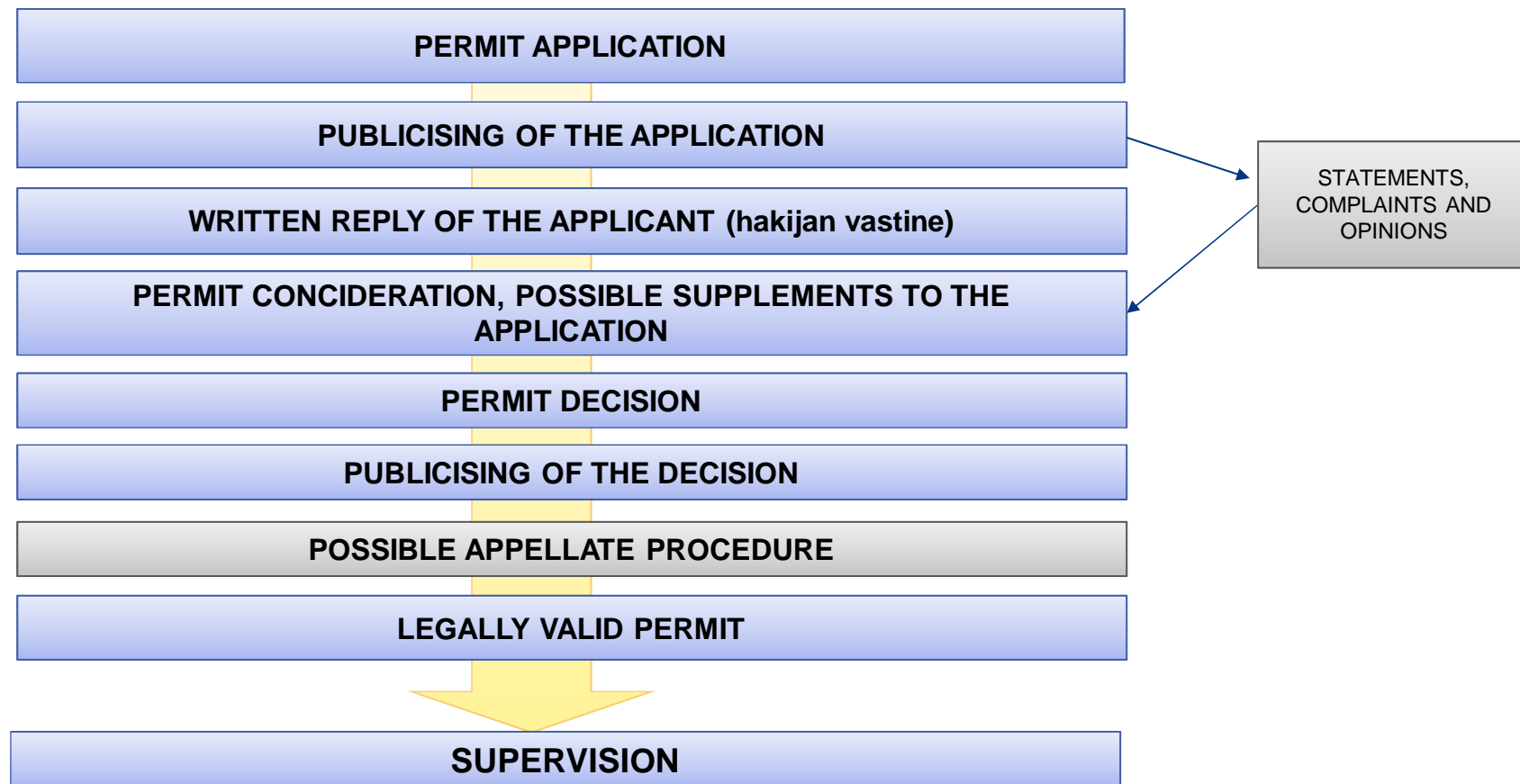
OTHER POSSIBLE PROCEDURES

Action permit
Land use planning
chemical safety permit
Natura 2000-evaluation
Nature Conservation Acts permit of exception



Environmental permitting process

1023 environmental
& water permits in
2018 (All AVIs)





Durations of permitting procedures in 2018 (AVI / state level)

Environmental permits ([Env. protection Act](#))

Target time 12 months and for new activities 10 months

Average durations:

AVI Southern Finland	9,9 months
AVI Eastern Finland	14,2 months
AVI Western and Inland Finland	15,8 months
AVI Northern Finland	20,1 months
All	13,9 months

Water permits ([Water Act](#))

Target time 6 months

Average durations:

AVI Southern Finland	7,5 months
AVI Eastern Finland	9,8 months
AVI Western and Inland Finland	12,3 months
AVI Northern Finland	11,2 months
All	9,8 months



How EIA affects on the permit process?

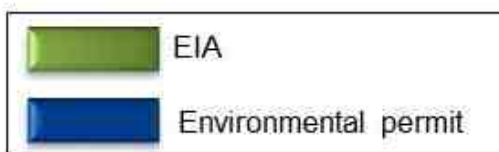
- § Authority may not grant a permit for implementation of a project before it has obtained EIA report and competent authority's reasoned conclusion.
- § The permit decision must indicate how EIA and the reasoned conclusion have been taken into account.



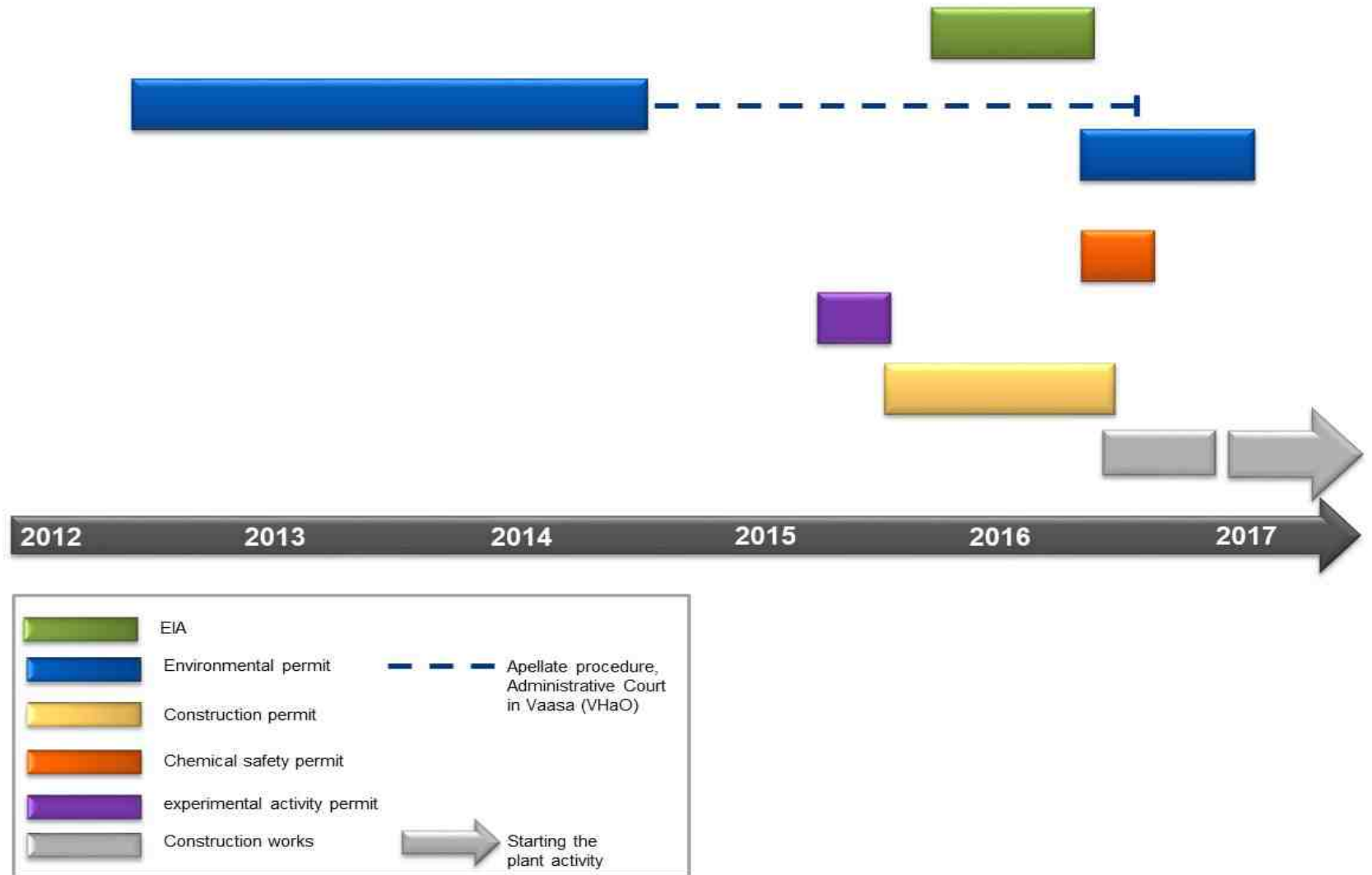


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Examples of permitting procedures, Case 1: Battery production plant, Pori



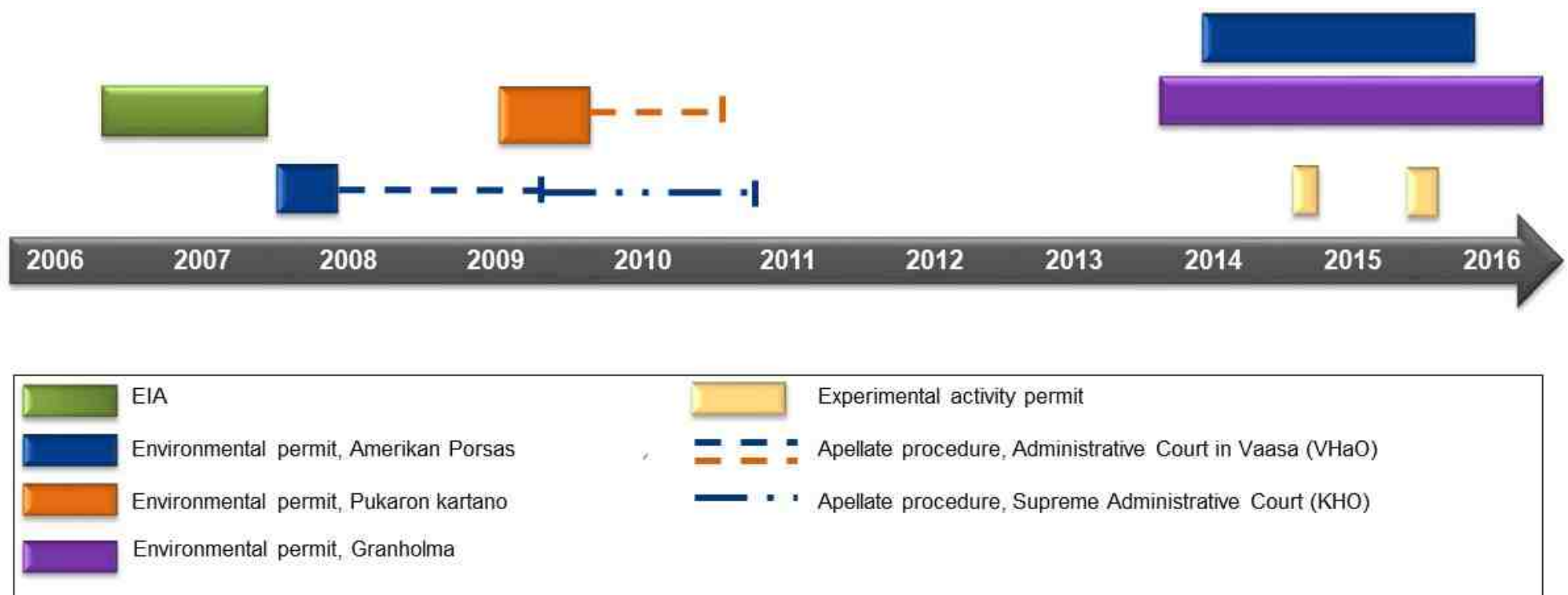
Case 2: Waste management plant, Järvenpää





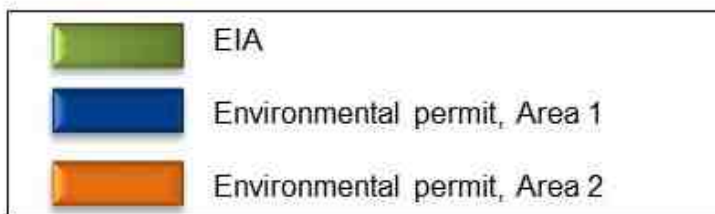
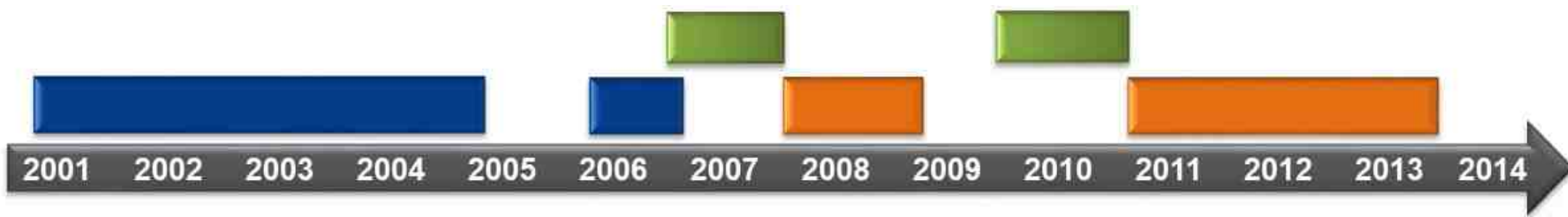
Case 3: Combined EIA procedure of three pigfarms

- separate permit procedures





Case 4: Stone quarry project (*kiviainesten otto*), Tuusula

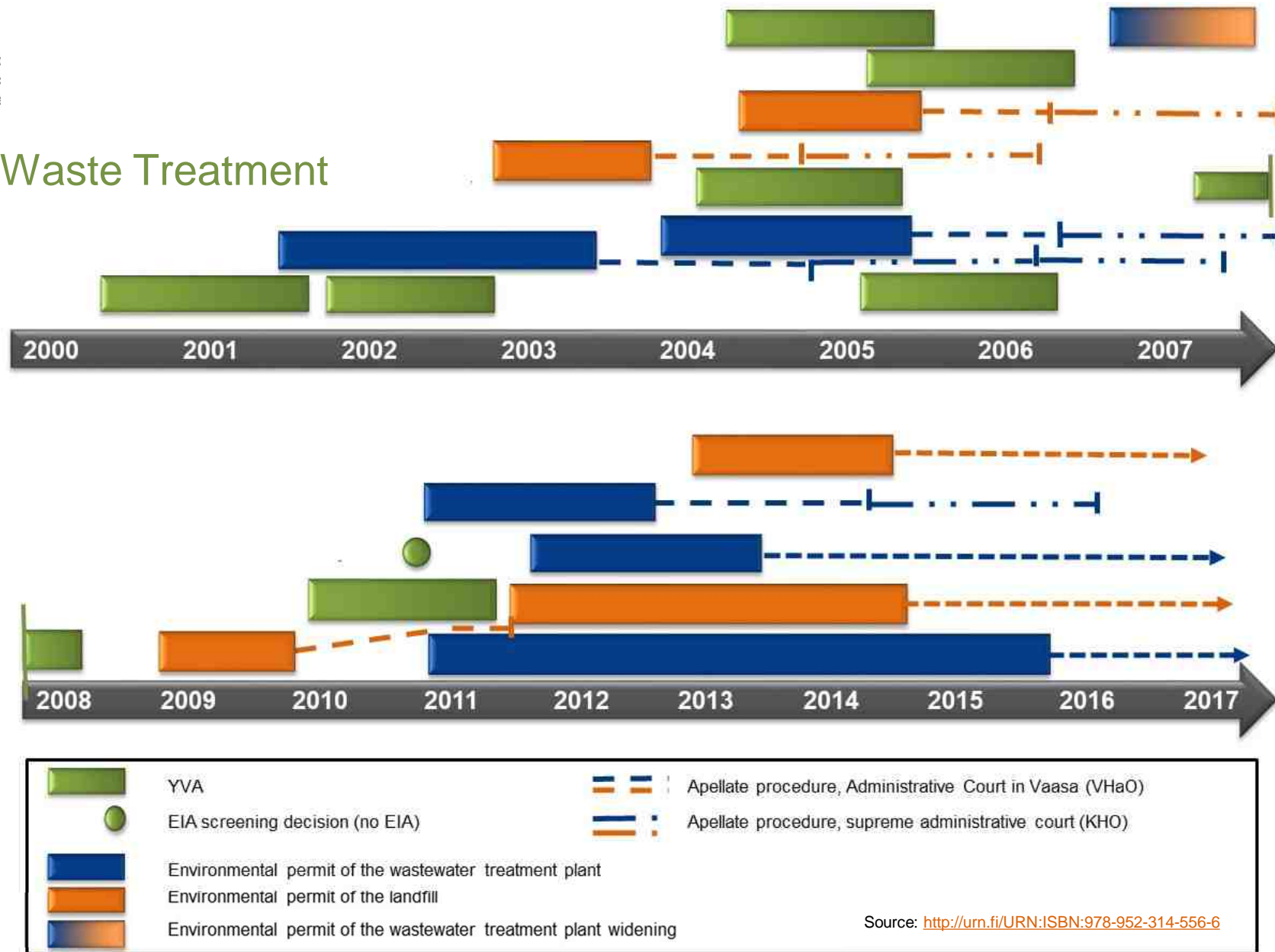




Case 5: Wastewater treatment plant, Espoo (*Blominmäen jätevedenpuhdistamo*)



Case 6: Ämmässuo Waste Treatment Centre, Espoo





EIA and environmental permitting - Summary

- § **What impact?** Direct & indirect as well as positive & negative impacts, cumulative impacts...
- § **What EIA?**
 - Impact assessment in projects that have significant environmental impacts
 - public participation, comparing alternatives
 - competent authority: ELY-centre
 - EIA-procedure takes place before permitting procedure(s) (if permits are needed)
- § **Environmental permitting & supervision:**
 - Large and medium scale activities → state level (AVI, ELY-centre)
 - Small activities / installations → Municipal environmental protection agencies
 - EIA must be taken into account in permits

Developing EIA and environmental permit procedures

- Factors that impact the duration of procedures, e.g. cooperation of authorities
- One-stop-shop model (yhden luukun periaate)



Cooperation!

Information!

How to better link EIA- and permit procedures

Yhteisneuvottelu ja viranomaisyhteistyö ympäristöasioissa

YVA- ja lupamenettelyjen yhteyden vahvistaminen

Intermediate report :

http://www.doria.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/124764/EA_2_2016_web.pdf?sequence=1

2

Sujuvammat ympäristömenettelyt yhteistyöllä

YVA- ja lupamenettelyjen yhteyden vahvistaminen

LIISA HYRÖLÄ
ILONA JOENSUU
ARJA JOHANSSON



Final report:

https://www.doria.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/133837/Elinvoimaa%20alueelle%201%202017_web.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y



Factors that shorten the duration of environmental permit & other environmental procedures*.

§ The activity of the operator (developer)

- The quality of the permit application, plans and studies as well as their delivery speed
- Operators can expedite the process by submitting sufficient information and documents to the authorities in time and by reporting any changes in the project without delay.

§ Cooperation between different authorities

§ Harmonising environmental processes (e.g. EIA and environmental permit process)

§ Having sufficient overall picture of the project and procedures needed as early as possible (already in EIA-procedure).



Ways to build better cooperation between the authorities*

- § coordinated / harmonised procedures
- § target-oriented joint negotiations
- § networking and person-to-person interaction
- § functional joint procedures (*yhtenäiset toimintatavat*)
- § cooperation forums and training events
- § joint interpretations (*yhteiset tulkinnat*)
- § effortless communications through joint electronic systems
- § sufficient resources
- § joint visits to factors / plants (*yhteiset laitospöytäkäynnit*)

Different authorities:

EIA competent authority,
permitting authorities,
land use planners,
compliance monitoring
authorities...

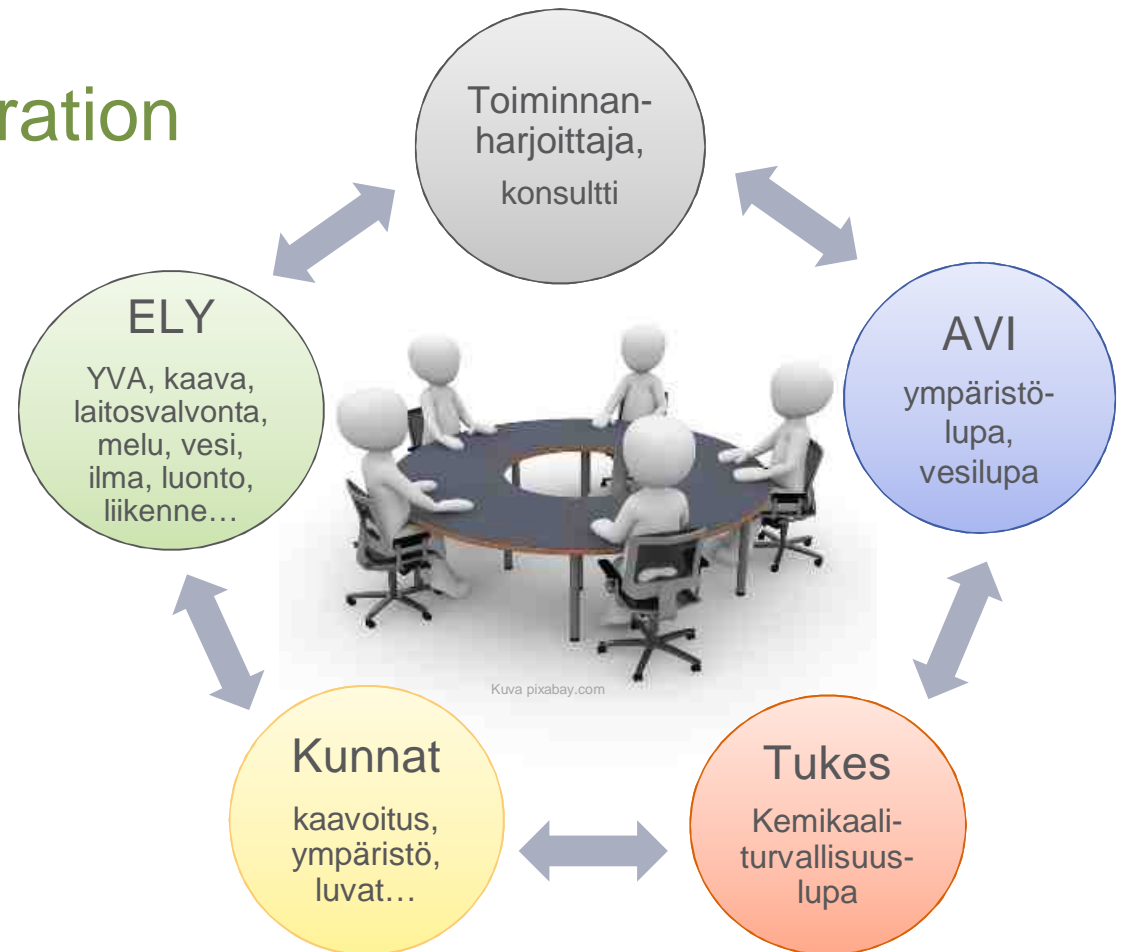


* Source: More flexible environmental processes through cooperation -[report](#)



Joint negotiations – an important form of cooperation

- § Who are taking part?
- § Who coordinates?
- § Why? When?
- § What topics?
- § Advantages? Problems?





Elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskus
Närings-, trafik- och miljöcentralen
Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment

An example of cooperation in practice: Building nature-like fishways & improving the drainage of Kirkkojoki-river, Siuntio

- § Two dams, two new fishways
- § Wide cooperation of different authorities and other actors.
- § Two different aims:
 - enable trouts to rise up in the river, improve biodiversity (ELY-centre)
 - Improving the drainage of Kirkkojoki (Drainage company)
- § Water permit application in cooperation of ELY-centre of Southwest Finland and of the Drainage company.
- § Financing: ELY-centre Uusimaa & WWF, Rudus Oy provided the stone material
- § Operator: WWF

Liisa Nyrölä / Uudenmaan ELY-keskus

Source: Harri Aulaskari / ELY-keskus

WWF:s media release: <https://goo.gl/KZ9zDV>

WWF's timelapse of building the fishway:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BAAn4iUzMKDk>

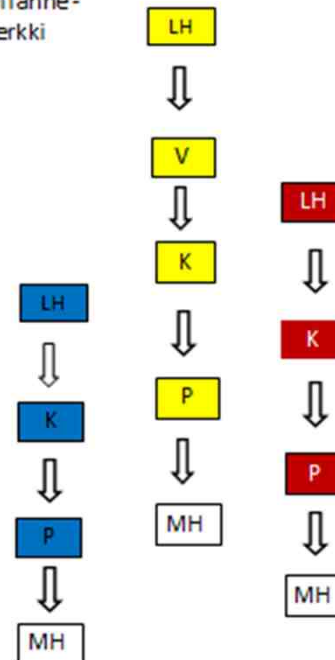




One-stop-shop model (*yhden luukun periaate*)

- § Aim: Integrating / harmonising environmental procedures
- § Built on 3 core procedures:
 - environmental permit procedure
 - permit procedure for the extraction of resources
 - water permit procedure
- § Requirement: improved electronic services / systems
- § Legal regulations: [governmental proposal 269/2018](#)

Nykytilanne-
esimerkki



Yhden luukun
malli



Cooperation!

Developing environmental
procedures

Environmental administration in change

- New regional state authority Luova

Regional vs.
national
authority

Regional environmental administration now

15 ELY-centres – 13 with Environment and natural resources -areas of responsibility*

Lapin ELY-keskus
Pohjois-Pohjanmaan ELY-keskus
Kainuun ELY-keskus
Etelä-Pohjanmaan ELY-keskus, hoitaa myös Pohjanmaan ja Keski-Pohjanmaan ympäristöasiat
Etelä-Savon ELY-keskus
Keski-Suomen ELY-keskus
Pohjois-Savon ELY-keskus
Pohjois-Karjalan ELY-keskus
Pirkanmaan ELY-keskus
Hämeen ELY-keskus, hoitaa Kanta-Hämeen ja Päijät-Hämeen ympäristöasiat
Kaakkois-Suomen ELY-keskus, hoitaa Kymenlaakson ja Etelä-Karjalan ympäristöasiat
Varsinais-Suomen ELY-keskus, hoitaa myös Satakunnan ympäristöasiat
Uudenmaan ELY-keskus =

Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Uusimaa Region

6 Regional State Administrative Agencies (aluehallintovirasto = AVI) - 4 Environmental permits -areas of responsibility

AVI Northern Finland (Pohjois-Pohjanmaan, Kainuun ja Lapin maakunnat)

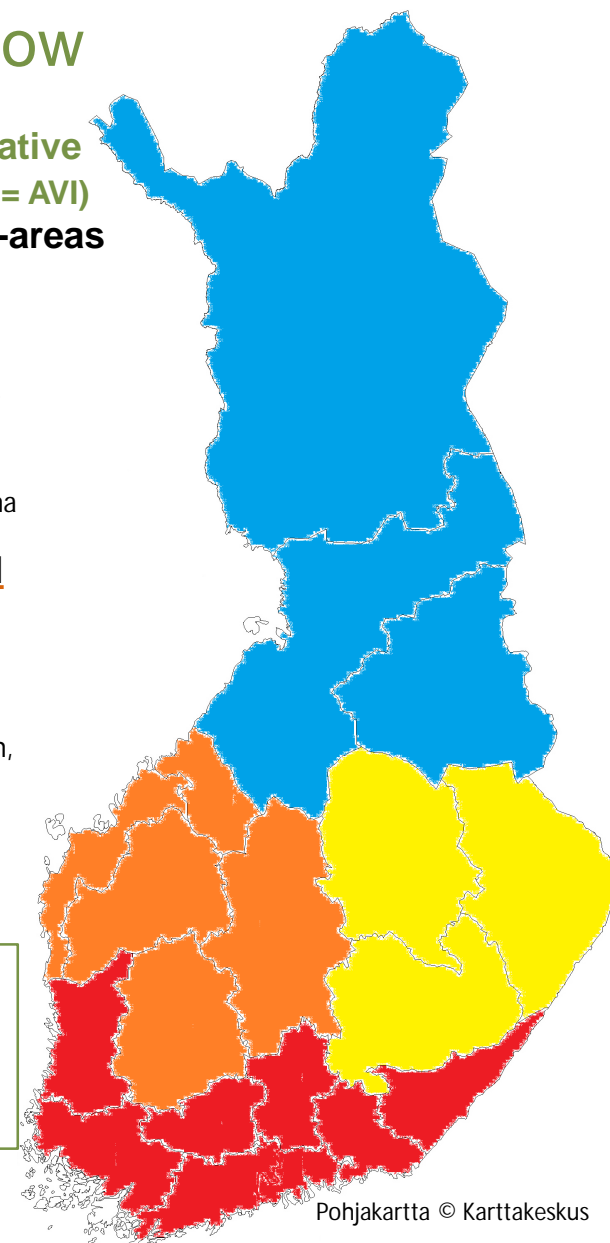
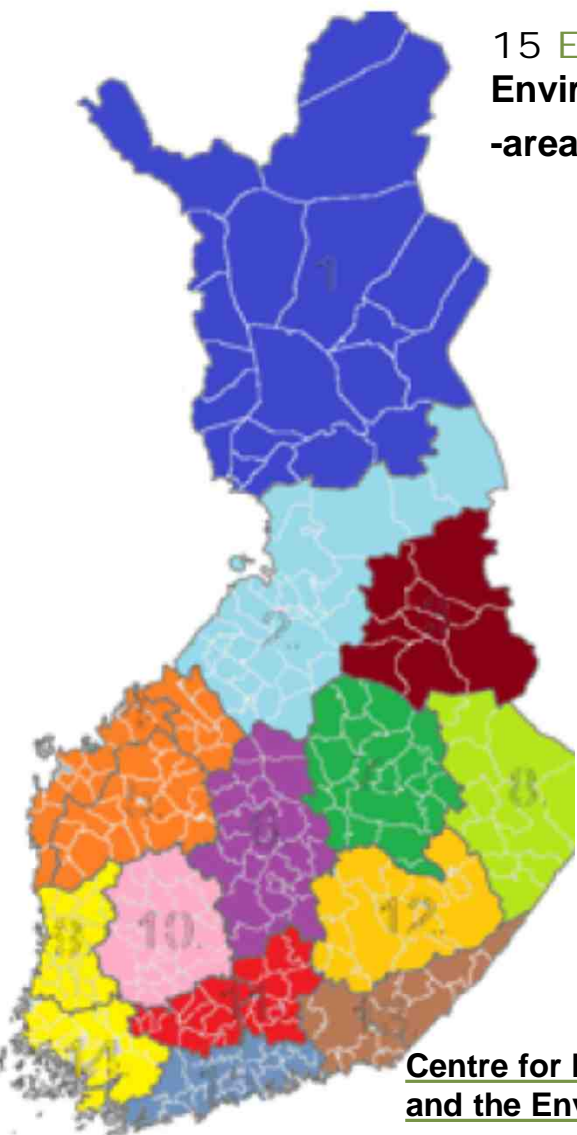
AVI Eastern Finland (Etelä-Savon, Pohjois-Savon ja Pohjois-Karjalan maakunnat)

AVI Western and Inland Finland (Pirkanmaan, Keski-Suomen, Etelä-Pohjanmaan ja Keski-Pohjanmaan maakunnat)

AVI Southern Finland (Uudenmaan, Kanta-Hämeen, Päijät-Hämeen, Kymenlaakson, Etelä-Karjalan, Varsinais-Suomen ja Satakunnan maakunnat)

* **Other areas of responsibility:**

- Business and industry, the labour force, competence and cultural activities
- Transport and infrastructure



What is the National Supervisory Authority (Luova)?

What changes are being made?

A new kind of cross-sectoral agency will be created on 1 January 2021 to deal with the government licensing, guidance and supervision functions being transferred from the present Regional State Administrative Agencies, the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres), the Development and Administration Centre for the ELY Centres and TE Offices (KEHA Centre), the National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health, and the Farmers' Social Insurance Institution Mela.

As a result of the transfer of these duties in the new agency, the Regional State Administrative Agencies and the National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health will be abolished.

The new agency will be a national authority, but it will also be close to its customers.

What will the new agency do?

The new agency, operating in all parts of the country, will safeguard fundamental rights and legal protection by discharging the implementation, guidance, licensing, registration and supervision duties laid down for it separately by law.

REGIONAL STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
Most duties

NATIONAL SUPERVISORY AGENCY FOR WELFARE AND HEALTH
Most duties

CENTRES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TRANSPORT AND THE ENVIRONMENT
Some duties

National Supervisory Authority Luova



- EDUCATION AND CULTURE
- HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
- ENVIRONMENT
- OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Licences and rights

Grants licences and rights
Registers operators

Guidance and direction

Guides, directs and develops activities
Funds projects and service provision

Supervision

Oversees the legality of activities

The new agency will also have other duties: oversight of the legality of municipal and county activities; supervision of certain fields of business; wage guarantees; and other legal protection duties.

What are the benefits of the new agency?

The new agency will have a uniform and customer-oriented approach – its services will be proactive, digitalised, flexible and easy to use.

People

Get the services they need in a consistent manner
Safe and healthy living and working environment

Companies and employers

Equal and well-functioning business environment
Services available across the country

Counties and municipalities

Get interactive guidance and support for managing their duties

Offices

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Helsinki | Lappeenranta |
| Hämeenlinna | Mikkeli |
| Joensuu | Oulu |
| Jyväskylä | Pori |
| Kajaani | Rovaniemi |
| Kokkola | Seinäjoki |
| Kouvola | Tampere |
| Kuopio | Turku |
| Lahti | Vaasa |

Division of duties: municipalities, counties, state

As a result of the regional government, health and social services reform, Finland's public administration will be organised at three different levels:

1. **municipalities** (local government),
2. **counties** (regional government) and
3. **state** (central government).

MUNICIPALITIES



Communities of local involvement, democracy and vitality that manage the duties related to municipal self-government as decided by the residents and local duties defined by law.

- Skills and education
- Health and wellbeing
- Sports and culture
- Youth work
- Local industrial and business policy
- Land use and construction

COUNTIES



- Healthcare and social welfare
- Rescue services
- Environmental healthcare
- Regional development
- Guidance and direction on land use and construction
- Employment and business services
- Transport system planning and regional planning of public transport
- Rural development and farm relief services

STATE



- Maintaining and developing the rule of law
- Safeguarding and assessing fundamental rights
- Safety and security
- National and international duties
- Public guardianship

Some further links / reading

Environment.fi

EIA projects in Finland: <https://goo.gl/h5fNGV>

EU Comissions guidance (screening, scoping etc.):

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-support.htm>

Environmental permits: <https://goo.gl/2RVR4p>

The implementation of the one-stop shop principle in environmental matters:

<https://tietokayttoon.fi/julkaisu?pubid=12704>

Ismo Pölönen & Juha Perho: YVA-oikeus - Uudistunut ympäristövaikutusten arviointimenettely (in Finnish)

Ismo Pölönen: The revised EIA Directive from the perspective of the Finnish EIA system https://www.uvp.de/images/reportpdf/30-2/report30_2_Poeloenen.pdf

Pictured EIA-guidance (in Finnish): <https://goo.gl/pwSFEF>