



31.8.2020

To Compliance Committee under the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, mr. Juan Luis Martin Ortega

Your letter on 12th June 2020

Response to the Compliance Committee of the Protocol on Pollution Release and Transfer Registers

Dear Sir,

As a response to your letter on 12th June 2020 please find attached responses your questions on the implementation of the Protocol on Pollution Release and Transfer Registers in Finland.

If you should need any other information we are happy to provide it.

Yours sincerely,

Ms. Leena Ylä-Mononen, Director General

Mr. Juha Lahtela, Ministerial Adviser



Response to the Compliance Committee of the Protocol on Pollution Release and Transfer Registers regarding questions on National Implementation Report 2017

Responses to questions

1. Please clarify whether “the Finnish national information system” and “release and transfer register” which you refer to in the 2017 NIR are the same systems. Please describe their main elements.

The Finnish national environmental information system is by definition a compilation of systems, registers and files used by the Ministry of the Environment, Finnish Environment Institute, Finnish Meteorological Institute, Centres for Economic Development, Traffic and the Environment ('ELY-centre'), Regional State Authorities ('AVI') as described in the Environmental Protection Act (527/2014) section 222. The systems are mainly used for the following purposes: document management, electronic system for environmental permitting ('eLUPA') in AVIs, and electronic system for compliance reporting ('YLVA') in ELY-centres.

Data and information in YLVA are regarded as a release and transfer register. Emission data and data of waste transfers provided regularly by facility operators are checked by competent authorities and then stored in the YLVA database.

2. Please provide the text of the Presidential Decree of the Republic (SopS 58/2009), referenced at pages 2-3 of Finland's 2017 National Implementation Report concerning the Protocol (NIR), together with an English translation thereof. The text of the annex to the Decree need not be provided.

Please find text of the Presidential Decree attached.

3. Please provide the text of sections 222 and 223 of the Environmental Protection Act (527/2014) (EPA) referenced at page 7 of Finland's NIR and at paragraphs 94-95 of Finland's National Implementation Report concerning the Convention, respectively, together with an English translation thereof.

NB: Unofficial translation, legally binding texts are those in Finnish and Swedish; Ministry of the Environment, Finland

Section 222

Environmental protection database

(1) An environmental protection database is available for information concerning the environment and activities that affect it. It is used for managing and processing information related to environmental protection, implementing supervision regarding environmental legislation, monitoring the state of the environment, and for research and planning related to the environment.



(2) The environmental protection database comprises information that is stored in information systems, registers and files maintained by the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, Regional State Administrative Agencies, the Finnish Meteorological Institute, the Finnish Environment Institute and the Ministry of the Environment. The information stored in the database is prescribed upon in section 223, the Waste Act, Water Act and Act on Environmental Protection in Maritime Transport, and thereunder. The information can be stored through computerised data transfer via a technical interface.

(3) The maintaining bodies specified in subsection 2 above are also considered as the controllers as referred to in the Personal Data Act.

(4) The maintaining bodies referred to in subsection 2 and the municipal environmental protection authority, the municipal building supervision authority and the municipal health protection authority are entitled to, confidentiality provisions notwithstanding and free of charge, receive from the environmental protection database the information necessary to handle the duties prescribed by law.

(5) In addition to what is provided in the Act on the Openness of Government Activities, the information in the database can be provided in computer language, via a technical interface or in some other suitable safe and reliable way

(6) The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for developing the content and functionality of the environmental protection database in cooperation with the other maintaining bodies referred to in subsection 2.

Section 223

Information recorded in the environmental protection database

(1) The state environmental permit authority shall record in the database any decisions issued under this Act as well as information on any related decisions by the Vaasa Administrative Court or the Supreme Administrative Court.

(2) The state supervisory authority shall record the following in the database:

- 1) any decisions issued under this Act as well as information on any related decisions by the Vaasa Administrative Court or the Supreme Administrative Court;
- 2) information on registered activities based on registration notifications to the state supervisory authority;
- 3) inspection reports related to supervision under this Act, and other information concerning supervisory activities;
- 4) information referred to in section 105(1) as prescribed by government decree;
- 5) noise maps and noise abatement action plans prepared based on section 151(1)(2)–(4);



6) supervision plans and programmes prepared by the state supervisory authority, as referred to in section 168;

7) monitoring and supervision data regarding activities that require a permit or registration and are encompassed by the state supervisory authority's responsibilities, and other information that the operator is obliged to deliver to the supervisory authority.

(3) The municipality or municipal environmental protection authority shall record the following in the database:

1) decisions issued by the municipal environmental protection authority in relation to permit and supervisory duties under this Act, and information on decisions made by the Vaasa Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court owing to related appeals;

2) information on registered activities based on registration notifications to the municipal environmental protection authority;

3) air quality protection plans, as referred to in section 145, and short-term action plans, as referred to in section 146;

4) noise maps and noise abatement action plans prepared based on section 151(1)(1);

5) monitoring and supervision data regarding activities that require a permit or registration and are encompassed by the municipal environmental protection authority's responsibilities, and other information that the operator is obliged to deliver to the supervisory authority.

(4) The authority that approves the monitoring and supervision plans referred to in section 65 shall also store them in the database.

(5) The authorities and expert and research facilities responsible for monitoring the state of the environment shall record the monitoring data referred to in section 143 in the database. Monitoring data can also be entered by other parties approved by the authorities and expert and research facilities in question.

(6) The municipality and the municipal environmental protection authority may deliver the information prescribed above to the state supervisory authority for entry into the database, if they are unable to do so themselves.

4. To the extent not already addressed in your replies to questions (2)-(3) above, please provide the text of any provisions of national law which regulate the Finnish "release and transfer register" referred to at page 3 of Finland's NIR, together with an English translation thereof.

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5. Should there have been any amendments of the provisions identified in reply to questions (2)-(3) above since Finland's 2017 NIR that are relevant to the implementation of the Protocol, please provide the text of the provision(s), as currently in force, together with an English translation thereof.



Regarding the permit scheme, the Environmental Protection Act has been changed accordingly. It would be possible to perform restricted searches on the Data Service (Permit Data Service), using the operator's name, type of project, municipality of location or a date range as the search criteria. Searching for data on the basis of the interested parties' names or the IDs or names of property owned by them would not be possible

Section 85a (2019/504) [Government Proposal HE 268/2018]

Data service on environmental permit matters

To ensure access to data on the environment, a governmental permit authority must publish on its website a notice on a filed environmental permit matter, a served environmental permit matter and the associated public notice documents as well as on a decision issued in an environmental permit matter (data service on environmental permit matters). The data service on environmental permit matters that publishes the data referred to in section 222 allows restricted searches in which the search criteria are the operator's name, type of project, municipality of location or a date range.

6. Please describe any regulatory measures or practice that supplement the provisions of national law regarding Finland's "national release and transfer register".

Data on the status of the environment and environmental load is public domain in Finland. Operations that require an environmental permit report their emissions as specified in the environmental permit. Most of the reporting takes place via electronic forms in the YLVA system, but direct transfers and paper forms are also used to some extent. All emissions data is collected into the YLVA system. Emissions are reported at least once per year under a scheme in which the operator reports its emissions from the previous calendar year to the supervisory authority by the end of February. There are over four times as many operations with a reporting obligation than operations subject to the PRTR Protocol, and the emissions are reported without a threshold value. Emissions data from PRTR operations that exceed the threshold value are submitted to the European Environment Agency (EEA) by the end of November. The EEA makes the data publicly available online in their own service within the timeframe set by the European Commission.

The authorities are obligated to provide information on the documents in their possession. An exception to this rule is emissions data that is considered a business or trade secret (Act on the Openness of Government Activities).

Data on the emissions and treatment efficiency of water treatment plants is available at <https://wwwp2.ymparisto.fi/scripts/OivaVahti/PutsariDetail.asp?ID=1074>.

7. According to page 3 of Finland's 2017 NIP, its "national release and transfer register" has no search function. What, if any, legislative provision including Presidential Decree of the Republic (SopS 58/2009) or the EPA determines the criteria for searchability? Please provide the text of any such provision, together with an English translation thereof.



The legislation contains no special provisions on search criteria. However, the following amendment to the Environmental Protection Act (527/2014) has been in force since 1 May 2019:

Section 85a

Data service on environmental permit matters

To ensure access to data on the environment, a governmental permit authority must publish on its website a notice on a filed environmental permit matter, a served environmental permit matter and the associated public notice documents as well as on a decision issued in an environmental permit matter (data service on environmental permit matters). The data service on environmental permit matters that publishes the data referred to in section 222 allows restricted searches in which the search criteria are the operator's name, type of project, municipality of location or a date range.

8. Please confirm whether or not Finland's national "release and transfer register" is in both official languages of Finland.

YLVA register is basically meant to be a tool for authorities. Although Finland is a bilingual country, all government authorities use Finnish or Swedish and all municipal authorities in the mainland use Finnish beside of Swedish. Citizens may use either Finnish or Swedish and authorities are obliged to serve them with language a citizen chooses. So all environmental data is available in both languages. YLVA itself is in Finnish only, but electronic forms for reporting are both in Finnish and Swedish.

9. Has Finland introduced a search function in national language(s) to its national "release and transfer register" since its 2017 NIR?

(a) If so, please provide evidence of this, including the legal texts of any laws, decrees, or regulations, as amended, to demonstrate such a change;

The following amendment to the Environmental Protection Act (527/2014) has been in force since 1 May 2019:

Section 85a

Data service on environmental permit matters

To ensure access to data on the environment, a governmental permit authority must publish on its website a notice on a filed environmental permit matter, a served environmental permit matter and the associated public notice documents as well as on a decision issued in an environmental permit matter (data service on environmental permit matters). The data service on environmental permit matters that publishes the data referred to in section 222 allows



restricted searches in which the search criteria are the operator's name, type of project, municipality of location or a date range.

(b) If not, please indicate whether or not Finland plans to introduce a search function into its national "release and transfer register", including any draft legislation or other proposals to provide evidence of such a plan, together with a timeline for the plan's implementation.

As part of the development of the YLVA system, the Ministry of the Environment, Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centres) and the Finnish Environment Institute SYKE launched a joint project for developing reporting functionality for the data stored in the system. The deliverables of the project are reports that can contain tabular data and visualisations. The data to be shown in the report can be retrieved by means of user-selectable search criteria, such as geographical location, the operator's name, emission or time, as stated in the PRTR Protocol. The development project will run from 8 June 2020 to 31 December 2021. The project will also investigate the opportunities for making the corresponding reports and visualisations (including the search parameters) available for the general public and stakeholders.

During 2020, the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) will remodel the visual presentation of airborne fugitive emissions on a map online in the public domain. Sources of fugitive emissions include traffic, agriculture, households, industrial facilities and energy production plants, which also includes plants referred to in the PRTR Protocol. At the same time, SYKE will determine the preconditions for displaying point source emissions on a map. If this is deemed feasible, further development could start in 2021. As the work progresses, a decision will be made on how to combine SYKE's development project with the reporting of YLVA data referred to above.

10. Is it sufficient to satisfy the requirement of article 5(4) of the Protocol that "the register shall be designed for maximum ease of public access" if:

(a) the search function is only available in the E-PRTR for Finland, which is in English, and not for Finland's "national release and transfer register"? Why/why not?

PRTR does not contain a requirement on the language the data should be published in. Therefore, the data published by the EEA at <https://prtr.eea.europa.eu/#/home> that is in compliance with the E-PRTR Regulation meets the requirements of the PRTR Protocol. However, from the perspective of citizens' access to information and opportunities to participate, it is desirable to publish the data in public domain in the national languages. Finland seeks to develop the publishing of data so that it can be made public domain online in the national languages, including the data listed in section 9 b.

(b) members of the public have to register in order to access the information available in Finland's "national release and transfer register"? Why/why not?



At present, the up-to-date emissions data stored in YLVA is not publicly available online. The SYKE project referred to above and the project launched by the Ministry of the Environment are currently investigating technologies for reporting and publishing emissions data, including the required search functionalities.

Information on releases from point sources is public in Finland. If information available on the websites is not detailed enough, public can ask the supervisor authority of the plant for more details and the authority is obliged to provide all but confidential data.

Data requests for larger datasets are directed to SYKE which will verify the intended purpose of the requested data and will then, upon order, be able to create a larger aggregate of the data.

The purpose of the public administration's open data licence is to provide legal certainty that the data under the licence may be freely used in any way, provided that the source of the data is stated as required by the licence. It is recommended that the licence for reusing the data in the open datasets published by Finland's public administration be granted under an open licence that is part of the Creative Commons licence family. The recommended licence is Creative Commons Attribution alone 4.0. The purpose of this recommendation is to make the content of the recommended licence (Creative Commons Attribution alone 4.0) better known in practical applications in the public administration.

11. Is the information available on Finland's national release and transfer register "continuously and immediately available" through electronic means in accordance with article 5(4) of the Protocol? Please provide reasoning for your answer.

The EEA maintains an electronic system at <https://prtr.eea.europa.eu/#/home> that provides citizens access to data, verified by the competent authority, on facilities and their emissions that are subject to the PRTR Protocol. Finland submitted the 2018 data on emissions and transfers of waste in March 2020. The operators' deadline for submitting the 2019 data to the authorities is specified in the respective environmental permit, and is usually 28 February 2020. The authorities are instructed to verify the data within 90 days, after which the data will be submitted to the EEA by 30 November 2020.

In Finland, up-to-date data is constantly available from a competent authority whose duty is to submit it as soon as possible. According to the Act on the Openness of Government Activities, authorities must provide access to a document in the public domain as soon as possible, and in any event within two weeks.

12. Please provide the "general information on the PRTR," and an English translation thereof, and the link to the EEA register, which are referred to at page 10 of Finland's NIR as being on the website of the Ministry of the Environment.

Link to the general information on reporting to different release registers, including the PRTR is available from <https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi->



FI/Asiointi_luvat_ja_ymparistovaikutusten_arviointi/Luvat_ilmoitukset_ja_rekisterointi/Paastotiedon_ilmoittaminen_paastorekistereihin_PRTR, which is a joint website of the environmental administration. From this site there are links to

- National methodologies to be used in production and reporting of emission data from industrial facilities
- Links to international PRTR websites, including E-PRTR.

Links to release data systems are available from the website https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Kartat_ja_tilastot/Tietojarjestelmat

- YLVA system: https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Kartat_ja_tilastot/Tietojarjestelmat/Ymparistonsuojelun_valvonnan_sahkoinen_asiointijarjestelma_YLVA
- Air emission inventories: https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Kartat_ja_tilastot/Ilman_epapuhtauksien_paastot
- Wastewater datasystems: https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Kartat_ja_tilastot/Vesistöjen_kuormitus_ja_luonnon_huuhtouma
- Waste statistics: https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Kartat_ja_tilastot/Jatetilastot

Additionally, non-point source air emission data (i.e. total air emissions excluding PRTR facilities) is available in English (https://www.ymparisto.fi/en-US/Forms_permits_and_environmental_impact_assessment/Permits_notifications_and_registration/PRTR_Nonpoint_source_emissions#Emissions%20by%20sources).

13. Please provide any further information to demonstrate that Finland has taken sufficient measures to ensure that a member of the public knows:

(a) Where to go to find information concerning releases and transfers subject to the PRTR in Finland; and

See the response to question 12 above

Information on the environmental permit applications for operations referred to in the PRTR protocol and the associated decisions as well as information on other operations requiring an environmental permit are available in the public domain at <https://www.avi.fi/web/avi/ymparistolupa-tietopalvelu> (in Finnish and in Swedish).

(b) How to easily find information concerning releases and transfers subject to the PRTR in Finland; and



Information is available from https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Asiointi_luvat_ja_ymparistovaikutusten_arviointi/Luvat_ilmoitukset_ja_rekisterointi/Paastotiedon_ilmoittaminen_paastorekistereihin_PRTR/Paastorekisterit

(c) How any information on the “national release and transfer register” relates to information in the E-PRTR on the EEA’s website.

The same data collected for the purpose of the E-PRTR is available through YLVA, however, completed with emission sources where the E-PRTR reporting thresholds are not exceeded.

Finland collects data on emissions by facilities specified in the PRTR and the EU Industrial Emissions Directive as well as facilities that require a national permit, notification or registration. The data is collected without a threshold value for the emissions. However, only emissions that exceed the PRTR threshold value are reported to the EEA. Therefore, the data that meets the requirements of the PRTR are published on the EEA website. Other data is available from the competent authorities upon request

In answering question (13), Finland is invited to provide any information it considers relevant, which may include:

- The relevant passages of any publications of the Ministry of the Environment and the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) which have information regarding the PRTR, referred to at page 10 of Finland’s 2017 NIR;

- Further information regarding the customer service points of the Centres for Economic Development, Transport, and the Environment, also referred to at page 10 of Finland’s 2017 NIR;

- Any statistics concerning information requests with respect to PRTR data, and the handling thereof.

- Information for the public is provided in internet pages, like https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Asiointi_luvat_ja_ymparistovaikutusten_arviointi/Luvat_ilmoitukset_ja_rekisterointi/Paastotiedon_ilmoittaminen_paastorekistereihin_PRTR/Paastorekisterit.

- Customer service of the Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment is arranged as follows

- centralized call center in city of Tampere for inquirers from the public concerned about environmental matters

- also service by e-mail and chat

Each Centre for Economic Development, Transport, and the Environment has its own service and they offer service as requested and answer to more detailed and special questions.



Statistics of questions particularly on PRTR data does not exist.

14. To the extent not addressed in your replies to answers (2)-(4) above, please indicate what, if any, national legislative provision including Presidential Decree of the Republic (SopS 58/2009) or the EPA that determines the deadlines for incorporating information into Finland's "national release and transfer register"? Please provide the text of any such provision, together with an English translation thereof.

Since Finland is an EU Member State, the E-PRTR Regulation as amended is existing law in Finland. The amendment to the Regulation 2019/1243 on 20 June 2019 transferred the power to give delegated regulation to the Commission. The Commission Decision 2019/1741 on 23 September 2019 declared that the 2019 data on facilities shall be submitted to EEA under the new scheme by 30 September 2020. Likewise, the emissions data for 2019 must be submitted to the EEA by 30 November 2020. In the future, the data on facilities must be submitted by 30 September the next year and emissions data by 30 November the next year.

Nationally, the reporting of emissions data to a supervisory authority is laid down in section 62, subsection 3 of the Environmental Protection Act. An operator must regularly submit to the supervisory authority the results of emission monitoring and other required data as specified in detail in the environmental permit. Data on the results of the emissions monitoring of a regulated facility and other necessary data on the compliance of the facility to the provisions of the permit must be submitted to the supervisory authority at least once a year.

The environmental permits issued by Regional State Administrative Agencies obligate the operators of facilities regulated under the E-PRTR Regulation to submit the previous year's emissions data of such facilities to the ELY Centres by the end of February, without exception. The ELY Centres are subject to a guideline that requires them to verify the reported data in 90 days. As a rule, the verified emissions data for the previous year is available in the information system starting from June each year.

Environmental Protection Act Section 62 (3): The operator shall regularly submit to the supervisory authority emission supervision results and other information necessary for supervision, as prescribed by the environmental permit in more detail. Information on the emission supervision results of a directive facility, and other such information on the directive facility's compliance with the permit that is necessary for supervisory purposes shall be delivered to the supervisory authority at least once a year.

15. Please specify precisely within how many months from the end of each reporting year information is incorporated into:

(a) Finland's "national release and transfer register"; and

The environmental permits issued by Regional State Administrative Agencies obligate the operators of facilities regulated under the E-PRTR Regulation to submit the previous year's emissions data of such facilities to the ELY Centres by the end of February, without exception. The ELY Centres are subject to a guideline that requires them to verify the reported data in 90



days. As a rule, the verified emissions data for the previous year is available in the information system starting from June.

(b) The E-PRTR.

Regarding emission data on year 2019 and onwards information on E-PRTR installations is delivered to the EEA yearly in eleven months, ie. until the end of November. The EEA is obliged to publish the information in 16 months.

16. To the extent not addressed in reply to question (15) above, please explain how Finland ensures that the time limit of 15 months from the end of each reporting year for all the registers of all Parties that are not regional economic integration organizations is met under article 8(2) of the Protocol.

The E-PRTR Regulation is existing law in Finland. The environmental permits set a deadline for submitting the previous year's emissions data to the supervisory authority for verification and subsequent storage into an information system. Competent supervisory authorities can advise and order operators under a reporting obligation to fulfil their obligation as necessary.

17. Does Finland consider that information in English is sufficient to ensure proper information and dissemination of the data at national level?

The PRTR does not require the use of national languages. To secure the citizens' access to information and opportunities to participate, Finland seeks to develop the use of national languages in the PRTR data.

18. If a Party ensures that all requirements for a PRTR register under the Protocol are met as regards to information that is only available in English on the E-PRTR, but only partially fulfils the requirements for a PRTR register under the Protocol in its national language(s), is this sufficient to meet:

(a) article 11 of the Protocol; and

(b) article 4(h) of the Protocol.

a) and b)

The European PRTR contains all data required by the PRTR Protocol and it is available to citizens as required by the PRTR protocol. The only problem is that the data is only available in English. Citizens can obtain this data as well as data more detailed than that prescribed in the Protocol in national languages (Finnish and Swedish) by asking for them from the competent authorities..

19. Please clearly explain how Finland ensures the rights of the public of Finland within the scope of the Protocol as to each obligation under article 13 of the Protocol. Please provide reasoning for your answers

The principle of public access is one of the basic tenets of public administration in Finland. While the public is not heard in the development of systems that will be used solely within the



public administration, systems that will be used by various operator groups or citizens are tested by at least their future users in the various phases of development. As part of the national development of PRTR, the public, NGOs and the industry will be given an opportunity to express their views on the development of the system. A notice of this opportunity will be published on the environmental administration's website. The views will be taken into account as widely as possible. This applies both to the reporting of the national implementation as well as the development of the system. If the deployment involves administrative decision-making, it will be performed in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, hearing the parties affected by the decision..

20. To the extent not addressed in your replies to answers (2)-(4) above, please indicate what, if any, national legislative provision including Presidential Decree of the Republic (SopS 58/2009) or the EPA ensures that Finland's obligations under article 13 of the Protocol are met with respect to Finland's "national release and transfer register"/ "information system" which you refer to in the 2017 NIR?

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21. Did Finland provide opportunities for the public to participate in development or modification of Finland's "national release and transfer register"/ "information system" which you refer to in the 2017 NIR? If so, please provide information to demonstrate whether or not each of the obligations under article 13 of the Protocol were met.

The system was developed a long time before any of the PRTRs and has over the time been completed with elements in PRTRs.

Article 13 obligations are met as follows:

(a) and (b)

Environmental information has always been available on request in Finland (which was not common in many countries already in the 1980's and meanwhile the electronic tools developed during the last decades, the information on data availability through websites was added.

Regarding PRTRs information can be searched in the Environmental Administration's website either through topics or by search words. The main information is available from

<https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi->

[FI/Asiointi_luvat_ja_ymparistovaikutusten_arviointi/Luvat_ilmoitukset_ja_rekisterointi/Paastotiedon_ilmoittaminen_paastorekistereihin_PRTR/Paastorekisterit](https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-)

During 2020 we are seeking ways to complete the information on website

<https://www.ymparisto.fi/OivaVahti/Default.htm> to cover all years of PRTR reports and to further develop the functions for registering and searching and updating the website

<https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi->

[FI/Asiointi_luvat_ja_ymparistovaikutusten_arviointi/Luvat_ilmoitukset_ja_rekisterointi/Paastotiedon_ilmoittaminen_paastorekistereihin_PRTR/Paastorekisterit#Euroopan%20p%C3%A4%C3%A4st%C3%B6rekisteri%20E-PRTR.](https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-)



(c) The information is exactly the same, however, more comprehensive as also releases below the E-PRTR reporting thresholds are included.

N:o 58

(Suomen säädöskokoelman n:o 838/2009)

Tasavallan presidentin asetus**epäpuhtauksien päästöjä ja siirtoja koskevista rekistereistä tehdyn pöytäkirjan voimaansaattamisesta**

Annettu Helsingissä 6 päivänä marraskuuta 2009

Tasavallan presidentin päätöksen mukaisesti, joka on tehty ympäristöministerin esittelystä, säädetään:

1 §

Epäpuhtauksien päästöjä ja siirtoja koskevista rekistereistä Kiovassa 21 päivänä toukokuuta 2003 tehty pöytäkirja on voimassa 8 päivästä lokakuuta 2009, niin kuin siitä on sovittu.

Tasavallan presidentti on hyväksynyt pöytäkirjan 27 päivänä helmikuuta 2009 ja sitä koskeva hyväksymiskirja on talletettu Yhdistyneiden Kansakuntien pääsihteerin huostaan 21 päivänä huhtikuuta 2009.

Helsingissä 6 päivänä marraskuuta 2009

2 §

Pöytäkirjan määräykset ovat asetuksena voimassa.

3 §

Tämä asetus tulee voimaan 11 päivänä marraskuuta 2009.

Ahvenanmaan maakuntapäivät on osaltaan hyväksynyt asetuksen.

Tasavallan Presidentti**TARJA HALONEN**Ympäristöministeri *Paula Lehtomäki*

(Statutes of Finland No 838/2009)

**Decree of the President of the Republic No 58
Bringing into Force the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers**

Issued in Helsinki on 6 November 2009

By decision of the President of the Republic, on the presentation of the Minister of the Environment, the following is enacted:

Section 1

The Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers, done at Kiev 21 on May 2003, is valid as from 8 October 2009, as agreed.

The President of the Republic accepted the Protocol on 27 February 2009, and the related instrument of acceptance was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 21 April 2009.

Section 2

The provisions of the Protocol are in force as a decree.

Section 3

This Decree enters into force on 11 November 2009.

The Parliament of the Åland Islands, for its part, has approved the Decree.

Helsinki, 6 November 2009

President of the Republic

TARJA HALONEN

Minister of the Environment

Paula Lehtomäki

