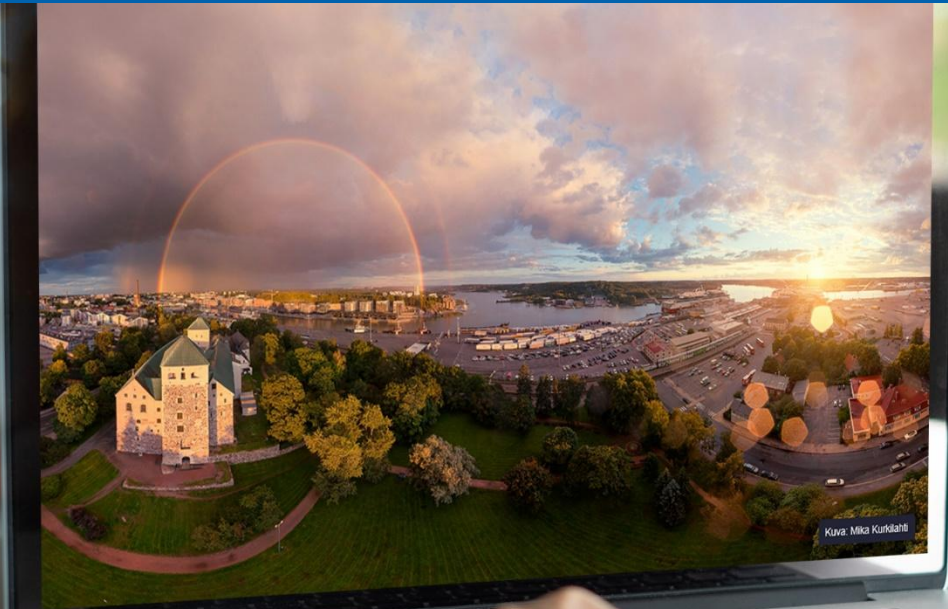




City of Turku

Environmental Health Supervision Plan 2025–2028, Update 2026

City of Turku



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Environmental Health Supervision Plan 2025–2028

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1 GENERAL

1.1. Supervision Plan and Its Objective

Environmental health services aim to promote and protect the health of individuals and the population, as well as the living environment, and to prevent diseases and accidents. Effective environmental health services can prevent or mitigate epidemics and significantly reduce the burden on healthcare services and illness-related absenteeism. In addition to preventing epidemics, timely intervention can also reduce the incidence of many chronic conditions (e.g. those related to indoor air quality).

In the City of Turku, environmental health services are provided by the Environmental Health unit within the Permits and Supervision service area of the Urban Environment Division. The objective of environmental health legislation is to ensure a safe living environment for residents, free from factors that may cause health hazards.

While legislation emphasises the responsibility of operators, regulatory supervision is necessary to ensure compliance of activities and products, equal treatment of operators, and adequate operating conditions.

Environmental health supervision is systematic and based on continuous risk assessment. National sector-specific supervision programmes ensure consistency in inspection frequencies for similar types of premises of comparable size and risk class. Municipalities assess risks within their area on a case-by-case basis and target planned supervision accordingly.

Pursuant to **Section 39 of the Food Act (297/2021)**, the supervisory authority shall, for the implementation of the national food supervision plan, draw up a supervision plan for food supervision under its responsibility and ensure coordination so that supervision addresses the risks associated with food and contact materials and complies with general supervision requirements, prevents risks to human health, and protects consumers from financial losses. The supervision plan shall be reviewed and updated as necessary.

Pursuant to **Section 6 of the Health Protection Act**, the municipality shall draw up and approve a health protection supervision plan for regular supervision (municipal supervision plan). Supervision shall be of high quality, risk-based, and aimed at preventing health hazards. The municipal supervision plan takes into account the national supervision programme in accordance with local needs. The supervision plan shall be reviewed as necessary.

Pursuant to **Section 6 of the Veterinary Services Act (285/2023, Finland)**, the municipality shall draw up a plan for the veterinary services it organises and for the organisation of supervision of

animal health and welfare in its area as provided for in this Act. The plan shall include information on the provision, availability, quality, and dimensioning of veterinary services, as well as inspections, sampling, and other measures carried out as part of supervision.

When planning service provision, account shall be taken of services provided by private veterinary service providers within the municipality. The municipal plan shall take into account the national programme and the regional plan, and it shall be evaluated and reviewed as necessary, but at least every three years.

The municipal plan sets out the supervision priorities, focus areas, and projects for the planning period within the supervisory unit's area. The municipality determines how these priorities are implemented in practice, e.g. through targeted inspections or through the guidance of work.

The number of premises by sector and the risk-based number of planned inspections are presented in **Appendices 3 and 4**.

1.2. Responsibility of the Board for Environmental Health Supervision

The Building and Permit Board acts, in accordance with the administrative decision on the organisation of the Urban Environment Division, as the health protection authority referred to in the Health Protection Act, the municipal authority referred to in the Medicines Act, and the supervisory authority referred to in the Food Act, the Tobacco Act, and the Veterinary Services Act. In accordance with the Local Government Act, sector-specific environmental health legislation, and the administrative rules, powers may be delegated to officials. The scope of authority is defined in the current administrative rules, the administrative decision, and the decisions of the Board.

1.3. Supervision Area and Its Characteristics

Environmental Health of the City of Turku is responsible for food, tobacco and health protection supervision, as well as veterinary services throughout the entire City of Turku area. With regard to animal welfare and animal disease control, Turku's area of responsibility also includes Raisio, Naantali, and Rusko.

A defining characteristic of Turku from a supervision perspective is the large number and diversity of premises subject to supervision. Turku operates in a strongly international environment. The city includes food industry operators, meat and fish establishments, a port, an airport, food imports and exports, a large number of professional kitchens, food service establishments and retail food premises of varying sizes, large-scale public events, primary production of plant and animal products, schools, day-care centres and care homes for the elderly, a water utility, swimming pools, spas, beaches, various treatment facilities, and premises subject to supervision under the Animal Welfare Act. International supply chains, as well as foreign raw materials, introduce new types of premises subject to supervision and evolving hygiene risks.

Geopolitical uncertainty is particularly reflected in imported food, logistics routes, and preparedness requirements. In food supervision, these impacts are visible in increased sampling, a higher number of recalls and incident investigations, and a greater emphasis on preparedness and security of supply.

1.4. Changes in the Operating Environment and Objectives for 2026

Disruptions under normal conditions, both nationally and internationally (e.g. disruptions in network connections and cyber threats), as well as changes in the economic situation, affect the sector and increase, among other things, operator turnover, the number of enforcement measures, and the need for preparedness-related training. Preparedness for various types of disruptions has become increasingly important.

The reform of central government regional administration entered into force at the beginning of 2026: Valvira, the Regional State Administrative Agencies and the relevant functions of the ELY Centres will be merged into a multidisciplinary agency, and the tasks related to food supervision and animal health and welfare carried out by the Regional State Administrative Agencies will be transferred to the Finnish Food Authority. This reform has a significant impact on the steering and management of environmental health services.

Minor amendments to food legislation may be introduced in 2026. The changes relate to the notification obligation for food activities, hygiene passports, and the basic fee. The annual basic fee charged for municipal food supervision would be amended so that, in the future, it would only be collected from regularly supervised premises. The changes will not affect revenue from food supervision in Turku, as this approach has already been applied.

Preparatory work on the reform of the Health Protection Act will continue during 2026 and 2027. The aim is for the legislative reform to enter into force during the next government term.

The operating environment for health protection is evolving, and health protection authorities must also be prepared to assess new risks, for example those arising from climate change and pandemics. There are already indications of an increase in adverse health effects associated with prolonged heatwaves, particularly among vulnerable population groups.

The operating environment of tobacco supervision has been affected by numerous changes in tobacco legislation. As a result, fully smoke-free indoor and outdoor areas have increased and expanded, and the sale of nicotine products other than traditional tobacco products has become subject to authorisation. From the perspective of Tobacco Act supervision, these legislative changes have increased the need for planned supervision of products referred to in the Tobacco Act and their sale, as well as of compliance with smoking bans and restrictions.

Developments related to animal welfare, zoonotic risks, and the increasing number of pets are increasing the workload and resource requirements of supervision. In addition, the development of information management, such as the introduction of the ELMO system and cooperation with neighbouring municipalities, affects operating practices and requires up-to-date expertise from personnel.

During 2026, the ELMO information management system for animal welfare and animal disease control will be introduced. The following national information systems are already used in environmental health supervision: VATI, Ilppa and VYHA, as well as internal systems of the City of Turku, including JoutseNet, Dotku and SAP.

The focus areas for the unit's activities in 2026 are as follows:

Focus area	Measures
Preparedness and preparedness planning	Training and updates to response action cards
Information-based supervision (quality management system)	Internal training sessions (3 times) on quality systems
Strengthening customer orientation in environmental health inspection activities	On-site visits to operators

Assessing the possibility of providing environmental health services for different language groups	Preparation of a mapping of existing materials and language solutions to support operators
Streamlining service processes for businesses in building control, environmental health, and environmental protection	Targeting internal audits at inspection sites
Animal welfare plan	Assessment of cooperation models with a local animal welfare association at the municipal animal shelter Participation in the preparation of the animal welfare plan

1.5. Laboratories Used in Supervision

The Food Act and the Health Protection Act require that the supervision plan identifies the approved laboratories on which supervision relies.

Samples taken or commissioned by the supervisory authority for official supervision purposes are analysed in laboratories approved for these analyses (Register of laboratories approved by the Finnish Food Authority).

Environmental Health of the City of Turku has an agreement with Eurofins Scientific (Raisio site) Oy for food supervision analyses included in the Finnish Food Authority's list of approved methods. Analyses of water samples are procured from Lounais-Suomen vesi- ja ympäristötutkimus Oy.

The City of Turku continues to maintain the radiation meter previously located in its own laboratory through annual sampling. The meter is located in the premises of Lounais-Suomen vesi- ja ympäristötutkimus Oy.

For other analyses, other laboratories approved by the Finnish Food Authority may be used on a case-by-case basis, provided that the method in question is approved for the relevant matrix in the Finnish Food Authority's register.

1.6. General Principles of Inspection Activities

Inspections are a key part of environmental health supervision and are intended to ensure compliance of activities and conditions with applicable requirements. An inspection may cover premises, operating practices, documents, products, or specific aspects thereof. Where necessary, inspections may also include sampling and measurements; however, a visit solely for sampling is not considered an inspection.

Inspections are carried out in accordance with the supervision plan and based on national inspection guidelines. In some cases, inspections may be concluded simultaneously under several Acts. An inspection report is prepared for each inspection, describing the content of the inspection, the findings, and any required corrective measures and deadlines.

The report is submitted to the operator and, where necessary, to other authorities, and the information is also recorded in the information system (VATI).

1.7. Risk Assessment

Risk assessment guides the prioritisation of premises subject to environmental health supervision and the frequency of inspections. The assessment is based on the likelihood and impact of health hazards, the nature of the activity, conditions, supervision history, and user groups. Inspection frequency may be increased or decreased based on the assessment, and any changes will be recorded in the VATI system. The minimum frequency for regular supervision is one inspection every five years.

In food supervision, the Finnish Food Authority's risk classification guidelines are applied, and inspection frequencies in health protection and tobacco supervision are determined in accordance with Valvira's national supervision programme. Inspection frequency also has financial implications, as the supervision fees are based on the number of inspections. The supervision plan presents both the calculated need for supervision and the level of supervision that can realistically be carried out within available resources, and supervision is targeted where the need is greatest.

1.8. Fees for Supervision

As a rule, planned supervision is subject to a fee. The operator is charged a fee in accordance with the environmental health services fee schedule approved by the City Council for the processing of

applications and notifications, inspections included in the supervision plan, sampling, and laboratory analyses. Inspections related to supervision projects or programmes are also subject to a fee.

The fee includes the time required for preparation of the inspection, the inspection itself (including average travel time), and the preparation of the inspection report. The environmental health services fee schedule is updated as necessary. The current fee schedule is available on the unit's website.

An annual basic supervision fee is charged to operators in accordance with the Food Act and the Health Protection Act.

Revenue is allocated to environmental health services. In connection with the assessment of the implementation of the supervision plan, the amount of revenue generated from supervision and its allocation are also evaluated. The implementation of the environmental health services budget is monitored in the financial meetings of the Permits and Supervision management team and in responsibility area meetings.

1.9. Resources

The task of food supervision is to carry out the duties laid down in the Food Act, and the task of health protection supervision is to carry out the duties laid down in the Health Protection Act. Duties under the Tobacco Act and the Medicines Act are carried out in both food supervision and health protection supervision teams. Collaboration within the unit will be strengthened to improve resource efficiency.

The task of veterinary services is to organise veterinary services, ensure their availability and quality, and organise the supervision of veterinary services. In addition, supervision of food safety and animal health and welfare is ensured.

Environmental Health of the City of Turku fulfils the requirement of the Act on Cooperation Areas in Environmental Health Services (410/2009), according to which a unit must have at least 10 person-years. According to the personnel plan of the Urban Environment Division, the number of environmental health personnel in Turku in 2026 is 26. Of these, 21 are engaged in health supervision and 5 in veterinary services.

1.9.1. Time Spent on Inspections

Further details on the content of different types of environmental health inspections are provided in the following sections. The content of inspections is described in the supervision quality systems and, for food supervision, also in the OIVA assessment system (www.oivahymy.fi).

Appendices 3 and 4 present the number of premises by sector, the accumulated inspection backlog from previous years, and the planned number of inspections for 2026, taking into account available resources.

1.9.2. Personnel Resources

The plan for environmental health services includes the allocation of personnel resources for supervision under the Food Act, the Health Protection Act, and the Tobacco Act for 2026, as presented in **Table 1**. Supervision under the Tobacco Act also includes supervision of nicotine replacement products.

A total of **2.4 person-years** have been allocated to the management and administrative functions of environmental health services: 1 person-year for the Environmental Health Manager, **1.0** person-year for Senior Health Inspectors, and 0.4 person-years for a Specialist. Management of environmental health services is not included in Table 1.

Table 1 Estimated distribution of personnel resources in supervision by legal basis

Legal basis	Person-years
Food Act	10.85
Health Protection Act	6.15
Tobacco Act and Medicines Act	0.6*
Act on Animal Welfare / Veterinary Services Act	5.0

**Estimate: 0.25 person-years (food supervision team), 0.35 person-years (health protection team)*

In 2026, the personnel of the Environmental Health unit comprises a total of **26** positions. The division of work among supervisory staff has been organised to enable the level of specialisation required. The areas of responsibility are food supervision, health protection supervision, tobacco supervision and veterinary services.

In preparing the supervision plan, it has been taken into account that, in addition to planned supervision, environmental health services also include supervision tasks outside planned inspections. Supervision related to health hazards is prioritised over planned supervision. Tasks outside planned supervision include, for example, suspicion-based supervision, development of the quality system, measures arising from special situations, stakeholder cooperation, and the processing of notifications and applications.

The municipal authority must also, where necessary, provide advice and guidance, for example on changes in legislation. Environmental health services process an average of 600 applications and notifications per year that require a decision or the issuance of a certificate. In addition, an average of 1–2 matters per month are prepared for the Board. The epidemic working group meets approximately twice per year, and additionally as needed. Investigating a single epidemic requires an input of 1–4 weeks of work from 2–3 people in the City of Turku.

1.9.3. Assessment of the Adequacy of Personnel Resources in Health Supervision

According to the Finnish Food Authority's guidelines, food supervision should carry out approximately 110 inspections per inspector per year. This target also includes inspections outside the supervision plan. In Turku, food supervision must take into account the exceptionally high turnover of operators, the number of notifications processed, and investigations related to customer feedback, epidemics, and administrative enforcement measures.

For the unit as a whole, the target is **on average 80 inspections per person-year** in animal welfare, food supervision, and health protection supervision. For animal welfare supervision and food supervision, a realistic target is approximately 80–90 inspections per person-year. For inspectors carrying out supervision of establishments, the target is approximately 50–60 inspections per person-year. Similarly, on a risk basis and in accordance with Valvira's guidelines, the target level for supervision under the Health Protection Act is approximately 80 inspections per person-year.

In veterinary services, the allocation of supervision resources and the substitution arrangements are considered adequate for both official veterinarians and the municipal animal shelter. In health supervision, resource allocation is affected by the accumulated **inspection backlog from previous** years (health protection supervision approx. 220, animal welfare supervision approx. 600 and tobacco supervision approx. 150 inspections). The EU Regulation on Official Controls (Regulation

(EC) No 882/2004) requires regular official controls. With the current operating models and personnel resources, there are still shortcomings in meeting these requirements, particularly in food supervision.

Approximately 45% of environmental health resources in Turku (e.g. food supervision and health protection supervision) are allocated to planned supervision.

Estimated distribution of working time for health supervision staff:

Distribution of an inspector's work	Percentage %
Training	4%
Quality management system	5%
Orders, enforcement measures, and requests for rectification	5%
Meetings, onboarding, and projects	15%
Leave	17%
Inspection tasks	Approx. 54%
Total	100%

1.10. Qualifications and Induction of Supervision Staff

The supervision unit ensures that personnel carrying out inspections have the necessary qualifications and expertise to perform their duties in accordance with their job descriptions. Competence is based on the qualifications required by legislation, induction, training, and the maintenance of up-to-date knowledge within the unit. The assessment of personnel competence is part of the annual performance review. Job descriptions take into account the objective of specialising personnel in specific areas of expertise.

Personnel competence and induction form part of the environmental health quality management system. Induction is carried out in accordance with the City's human resources induction guidelines. Environmental Health maintains sector-specific induction materials. Induction is provided by immediate supervisors and designated persons.

1.11. Training

The City of Turku's Central Administration, Human Resources Services, has prepared general guidelines for personnel training (HR Director, 30 November 2023, § 261).

The allocation of training takes into account the division of responsibilities. Participation in training is recorded in the City's personnel information system (SAP HR). The effectiveness of training is reviewed in unit meetings. Participation in training is subject to available budget appropriations.

Key training in environmental health services in 2026

Training	Organiser
Basic preparedness course	Emergency Services College
Quality management system (HACCP, etc.)	EnviroVet or other
EU-CBRN	Emergency Services College
Initial fire extinguishing training	To be specified later
Food supervision training days	Finnish Food Authority
Regional training days	Environment and Health
Training days for health inspectors	Environment and Health
Environmental health days	Environment and Health
Environmental health management training days	FCG
Hygienist veterinarians' training days	EHY ry
Veterinary days	Finnish Veterinary Association
Investigation of food- and water-borne outbreaks	THL, Finnish Food Authority
Other webinars organised by the authorities	Finnish Food Authority, Finnish Supervisory Agency

1.12. Quality Management System

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 requires the supervisory authority to establish, implement and maintain a quality management system appropriate to its activities. According to the Regulation, the competent authority must carry out official controls in accordance with documented procedures. In environmental health, the LaatuNet quality management system software has been used during 2018–

2026, supporting the maintenance of the quality management system. During 2026, the Environmental Health unit of the City of Turku will discontinue the use of the LaatuNet system and strengthen the model of continuous improvement within its own quality management system.

The quality management system of the City of Turku includes, among other things, the following elements: quality policy and the definition of quality objectives; identification of stakeholders and their needs; personnel and competence; calibration of measuring instruments; audits (internal and external); and continuous improvement (customer feedback, non-conformities and audit results). The need for changes to the quality management system is monitored and assessed annually in a management review against quality objectives and performance indicators. The management review defines the necessary development measures for the system.

For 2026, the objectives for the quality management system include **establishing a cooperation model with neighbouring municipalities and clarifying the non-conformity process.**

1.13. Communication

Environmental Health operates in accordance with the City of Turku's communication strategy. Communication guidelines and contact details are available on the City of Turku's intranet under communications and marketing guidelines. The guidance also covers crisis communication and social media.

The Head of Environmental Health is responsible for communications within Environmental Health. In crisis situations, the instructions prepared for the specific situation are followed and/or communication decisions are made on a case-by-case basis between the responsible parties.

Cooperation between authorities has been developed and practiced by improving information exchange. One of the key objectives is to ensure that the rescue services have access to expert support from different organisations and the necessary communication channels, so that a situational picture can be formed quickly and comprehensively in incidents requiring the involvement of

multiple authorities. The Head of Environmental Health participates in this work as the representative of Environmental Health.

Environmental Health prepares press releases and news on topical issues in cooperation with the City of Turku's Communications Unit. Press releases are published on the website and, where necessary, distributed to the media. News items are published via the City's communication channels.

Customer feedback: The office manager is responsible for coordinating customer feedback for Environmental Health. Feedback is received via the City's electronic feedback system and forwarded to the relevant persons for response. In addition, customer feedback is continuously collected anonymously via a feedback link included in email signatures.

In the event of disturbances affecting drinking water, the health protection authority prepares an emergency notification directly for the Emergency Response Centre (in accordance with the [emergency notification guidelines](#); submitted by e-mail). During 2026, the internal operating instruction and process description will be updated accordingly. Other **emergency and official communications** are prepared in cooperation with the rescue authorities.

Environmental Health uses a VIRVE terminal (public authority radio network) for inter-agency communication. During 2026, the VIRVE system used by Environmental Health will be updated in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities. The update project is coordinated by the City's Security Director.

1.14. Guidance and Advice

Customer service: Health inspectors and municipal veterinarians are available by telephone daily from 8.30 am to 9.30 am. The City's switchboard is open from 9.00 am – 1.00 pm. Advice and guidance are also provided in connection with inspection visits, for example on legislative requirements. Significant legislative changes affecting operations are communicated to relevant parties via the website, during inspection visits, and through targeted e-mails.

In 2026, food supervision will organise two general information sessions for food operators (training for restaurant operators on self-monitoring and guidance on food import procedures). In 2026, health protection will organise an information session for beauty salons and event organisers. In addition, health protection actively participates in the City's internal working groups. Environmental Health also participates in the Aurajoki working group, the purpose of which is to promote cooperation between authorities concerning the Aurajoki river environment.

1.15. Preparedness for Disruptions in Normal Conditions and Emergency Conditions

Due to ongoing disruptions in normal conditions, both nationally and internationally, preparedness and readiness are key themes for Environmental Health in 2026.

Preparedness focuses on maintaining and developing the operational capacity of authorities in internal security and environmental health services. Environmental Health has a contingency plan and related guidance, based on national and other relevant guidelines. The Head of Environmental Health is responsible for the plan, and the objective for 2026 is to update it in line with the revised security strategy, including the use of clear action cards.

In 2026, Environmental Health will actively participate in local and national preparedness exercises and training. Environmental Health is also included in Varha's contingency plan, and contact details are incorporated into the Environmental Health alert scheme. Environmental Health will participate, where necessary, in crisis communication and emergency preparedness exercises within the wellbeing services sector.

Turun vesihuolto Oy has prepared a crisis communication plan that is available for Environmental Health. Relevant scenarios have also been practiced jointly.

1.15.1. Investigation of Epidemics and Investigation Working Group

In Turku, a working group has been appointed for the investigation of food- and waterborne outbreaks. The composition of the group varies depending on the nature of the outbreak (waterborne, foodborne, zoonotic) and may include: an infectious disease physician, an infectious disease nurse, the Head of Environmental Health, leading health inspectors, health inspectors, a representative of the water utility, a representative of sports and leisure services, a hygienist veterinarian, and official veterinarians.

The group convenes as necessary. It is convened by the Head of Environmental Health or their deputy. The group may be expanded as needed, for example by including a representative of the City's communications.

A process-based operating procedure has been established for the working group, and communication is carried out in accordance with the City of Turku's communication guidelines.

Suspicion notifications and investigation reports are submitted to the Food Poisoning Outbreak Register (RYMY), which is jointly maintained by THL and the Finnish Food Authority. **A suspicion notification must be submitted as soon as possible after detection of the outbreak, and an investigation report must be submitted no later than three months after the conclusion of the investigation. A standardised summary report is attached** to the investigation report. Required food, water, and surface hygiene samples are taken by Environmental Health services, and necessary samples from affected persons are taken and coordinated by the infection supervision unit.

2 Food Supervision

General obligations for the organisation of official food controls by EU Member States are laid down in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Supervision must be carried out regularly, on a risk basis, and at an appropriate frequency for all operators. The risk assessment of food supervision sites in the City of Turku is based on the indicative inspection frequencies set out in the Finnish Food Authority's guidelines on the risk classification of food premises and food contact materials (1028/04.02.00.01/2022/5). In determining the need for supervision, consideration is also given to the operator's previous compliance with legislation, orders, and regulations, as well as the reliability of the operator's self-monitoring. The indicative inspection frequency represents a baseline frequency based on the nature of the activity, assuming that the operations are largely compliant. The nature, scale, and supervision history of the activity together determine its risk level and corresponding supervision needs. In certain cases, the indicative inspection frequency may be reduced in accordance with the guidelines, taking into account supervision history or seasonality.

The nature of the activity and its risk level are influenced by production conditions and hazards associated with the products. Raw foods of animal origin contain more micro-organisms, including pathogens, than adequately cooked foods. Non-prepacked foods are more susceptible to contamination than prepacked foods. Handling raw and ready-to-eat foods in the same premises poses a risk of cross-contamination. Good manufacturing practices help prevent allergen contamination. Product-related hazards also include contaminants or additives in food that are not permitted, as well as incomplete or incorrect food information and misleading marketing. Ensuring compliance with product legislation for foods intended for vulnerable consumer groups, such as children, is an important part of risk-based supervision.

The risks associated with food contact materials are mainly determined by their chemical composition and the migration of individual chemical substances. Migration and its extent are significantly influenced by the conditions under which the material comes into contact with food.

The frequency of inspections in primary production is determined in accordance with the Finnish Food Authority's guideline "Food Supervision and Risk Assessment in Primary Production" (Finnish Food Authority 242/04.02.00.01/2023), Tables 3 and 4.

Food supervision must comply with general supervision requirements, prevent risks to human health, and protect consumers from economic losses.

Food supervision sites include, for example, food premises requiring approval or registration, primary production sites, and operators in the food contact materials sector. In addition, supervision includes providing guidance to operators. The supervisory authority maintains up-to-date information on all supervision sites. The information has been recorded in the national VATI information system maintained by the Finnish Food Authority since the beginning of 2019. The data is continuously updated.

Turku has a cooperation agreement on veterinary collaboration in food supervision within the joint cooperation areas of the environmental health services units of Lieto, Raisio, Turku, and Uusikaupunki. The purpose of the agreement is to enable veterinarians responsible for food supervision in these municipalities to carry out official duties across the cooperation area. This shared competence across units reduces vulnerability and ensures continuity of operations during holiday periods and in urgent situations, such as staff absences.

Within environmental health services, there is one full-time hygienist veterinarian dedicated to food supervision. The agreement also enables cooperation in handling special cases.

2.1. OIVA System and Planned Inspections

OIVA inspections are carried out in accordance with the Finnish Food Authority's guidelines, and the inspection results are published on the website maintained by the Finnish Food Authority (www.oivahymy.fi). Operators are required to display the results of OIVA inspections at the premises and, where necessary, on their website. The OIVA system currently covers all food supervision sites subject to regular supervision, with the exception of food contact materials activities.

For operators dealing with food contact materials, supervision is included in planned supervision; however, inspections are not reported within the OIVA system. Supervision focuses particularly on activities prior to the retail stage.

In 2026, there will be a total of **1,973** food supervision sites, including 91 primary production sites (VAT QV_003; 20 November 2025). Approximately **493 sites** are inspected annually (VAT QV_003; 20 November 2025), while the remaining **1,354** are inspected less frequently. Some sites inspected annually require two or more inspection visits per year. For less frequently inspected sites, inspection intervals vary between two and three years. In Turku, inspection intervals are not reduced based on supervision history due to the current inability to meet indicative inspection frequencies.

According to the VATI annual plan report (VAT QV_003; 20 October 2025, see **Appendix 3**), a total of **1,319 planned inspections** should be carried out in food supervision in the City of Turku in 2026. However, the Finnish Food Authority's annual plan does not include **follow-up inspections**, which are estimated, based on previous years, to account for approximately 15% of inspections, corresponding to an additional **130** inspections.

The annual plan does not include investigations that fall outside planned supervision of food premises. These include, for example, investigations related to food and food contact material recalls, food poisoning outbreak investigations, and preparatory work related to administrative decisions, enforcement measures, compliance monitoring, and administrative sanctions.

Indicative inspection numbers and durations are based on the assumption that the information provided on the site is accurate and that inspections do not reveal additional issues requiring further investigation or deficiencies requiring follow-up. In addition, achieving indicative inspection durations assumes that no inspections have been missed in previous years. In practice, supervision sometimes reveals gaps in both information and compliance levels at sites where regular official controls have not been carried out. Over time, inspections have been missed, resulting in an inspection backlog of approximately 600 food premises. The Finnish Food Authority defines regular supervision as inspections carried out **at intervals of no more than three years**. It should also be noted that, for certain sites, supervision requires multiple inspections per year in accordance with the guidelines.

In total, approximately **1,450** inspections should be carried out in food supervision within Environmental Health in Turku in 2026.

The Finnish Food Authority's guidelines provide guidance on the time required for inspections. The time required depends on the risk category of the site and, in practice, on the level of competence at the premises. The indicative table prepared by the Finnish Food Authority therefore generally provides the minimum time required for an inspection.

The Finnish Food Authority sets a target of an average of 110 inspections per person-year in food supervision, including all inspections carried out on different grounds. In Turku, this target has not been achieved, as the inspection backlog affects performance and the time required for inspections is often greater than the indicative time. In addition, resources are affected by the high turnover of operators in brick-and-mortar retail and food service establishments. Food supervision contributes to **tobacco supervision** with an estimated input of 0.25 person-years.

In 2026, the overall inspection target for Environmental Health in Turku is **about 80 inspections per person-year**. For personnel carrying out supervision of establishments, the target is approximately **50 to 60 inspections per year**. For other food supervision personnel (9.2 person-years), the target is approximately **80 to 90 inspections per person-year**. The inspection backlog and inspection targets by activity type are presented in **Appendix 3**. Inspection volumes have been allocated to activity types based on risk classification (e.g. central kitchens, institutional kitchens, restaurant kitchens, and cafés).

The prioritisation of inspections and other work will be reviewed during 2026 to ensure the best possible implementation of planned inspections.

2.1.1. Supervision Priorities

In 2026, local supervision priorities include **targeting inspections based on risk classification, monitoring the correction of deficiencies through follow-up inspections, cooperation with other stakeholders, development of operator guidance and advice, and the development of services from a customer-oriented perspective**.

In addition, the priority areas for 2026 under the Multi-Annual National Control Plan for the Food Chain 2025–2028 are:

- Responsibility and sustainability
- Preparedness, contingency planning, and security of supply

- Technology and data

2.1.2. Food Supervision Objectives for 2026

The City of Turku's food supervision has the following objectives for 2026:

- **984** inspections
- The proportion of planned inspections remains at the 2025 level (**85%**)

The achievement of these objectives is monitored monthly in food team meetings.

2.2. Unplanned Supervision

Unplanned supervision includes inspections related to suspected food poisoning, customer complaints, recalls, and document inspections outside the scope of the supervision plan, as well as export inspections. Inspections related to food poisoning or recalls must be carried out as quickly as possible. Depending on the scope of the case, this may require the simultaneous involvement of several health inspectors.

2.3. Notification and Approval Procedures

A notification of the commencement of food business activities must be submitted no later than four weeks before operations begin. In Turku, the aim is that the first inspection is carried out within three months of processing the notification and, where necessary due to risk factors, even before operations begin. The commencement, substantial modification, suspension, and cessation of activities are all subject to a notification obligation to the supervisory authority. Notifications and applications are processed within the time limits required by law, and approval decisions are generally issued within 60 days, unless the scope or incompleteness of the matter requires a longer processing time.

2.4. Inspections at Supervised Sites

Food supervision inspections are carried out in accordance with the documented procedures required by Regulation (EU) 2017/625. Inspections assess the compliance of premises and activities, the implementation of self-monitoring, and key documents, equipment and products.

The Oiva system guidelines and assessment criteria guide inspections. Grades C and D always require a re-examination and generally also an administrative order. The aim is that all areas of the Oiva guidelines are inspected at least every three years. Supervision focuses on hygiene, temperature control, and the prevention of cross-contamination.

Risk-based supervision also takes into account the quality of self-monitoring and any certified systems, based on which the inspection frequency may be reduced under certain conditions. The same applies to establishments that have consistently received an 'Excellent' (Oivallinen) rating over a long period.

Inspections are mainly carried out unannounced, but may be agreed in advance if necessary. Some inspections may be conducted as document-based inspections. Food premises located in private homes are generally inspected based on documentation, unless there is a suspicion of a health hazard.

A report is prepared for each inspection. Deficiencies must be corrected within the agreed timeframe and are verified through a follow-up inspection. Repeated or uncorrected deficiencies lead to administrative enforcement measures.

2.5. Sampling by the Municipality and Own Projects

The sampling plan for food supervision is presented in **Appendix 2**.

The sampling described in the plan constitutes official supervision. It includes both sampling required by legislation and risk-based sampling across different supervised sites, as well as the authority's own supervision projects.

The analysis of samples specified in the supervision plan is subject to a fee payable by the operator. Sampling is particularly targeted at sites with food hygiene risks and/or inadequate self-monitoring. Where necessary, official control samples are taken from food business operators to verify the effectiveness of self-monitoring. Official samples include, for example, Salmonella samples from special guarantee products, taken from 1–3 operators, with 1–3 samples per year. In addition,

Turku carried out its own risk-based food research projects annually. Summaries of the sampling projects are prepared and published at www.turku.fi.

Of the proposed projects, 1–3 projects are carried out annually, as well as strawberry origin investigations where necessary, and a radioactivity monitoring project for natural products each year.

In 2026, two sampling projects will be carried out. Project plans and final reports will be prepared.

- Surface hygiene in food service operations
- Rice served at food service establishments

Turku Environmental Health participates annually, resources permitting, in projects of the Finnish Food Authority as well as in sampling and monitoring programmes based on EU legislation. In addition, participation may extend to other joint projects between authorities and to projects agreed separately, as required.

2.6. Assessment of the Reliability of a Food Business Operator

According to Section 7 of the Food Act, a food business operator and an operator in the food contact materials sector must be reliable. An operator is not considered reliable if they have:

- (1) during the three years preceding the assessment, repeatedly demonstrated clear disregard for ensuring food safety, complying with food legislation, and safeguarding consumer safety;
- (2) during the three years preceding the assessment, repeatedly or to a significant extent neglected registration, notification, or payment obligations related to taxes, statutory pension insurance, accident insurance, unemployment insurance contributions, or payments collected by Customs; or
- (3) been found, through enforcement or other investigation, to be unable to meet their financial obligations. For the purpose of assessing reliability, the supervisory authority may request, from the Grey Economy Information Unit, a report on the operator's compliance with obligations as referred to in Section 5 of the Act on the Grey Economy Information Unit (1207/2010).

2.7. Administrative Penalty Fee in Food Supervision

Under the Food Act (297/2021), an administrative penalty fee may be imposed on a food business operator for certain infringements. The supervisory authority may order the operator to pay a food supervision administrative penalty fee of not less than EUR 300 and not more than EUR 5,000 if the operator:

- (1) carries out primary production, food business activities, or food contact material activities at an establishment that has not been approved in accordance with Sections 9 or 11, or for which no notification as referred to in Sections 8, 10 or 13 has been submitted;
- (2) markets food or food contact materials in a manner contrary to food legislation;
- 3) fails to comply with the obligation laid down in Section 12 to provide information on food business activities carried out in a mobile food premises;
- 4) fails to comply with the traceability requirements laid down in Section 14;
- 5) fails to comply with the self-monitoring requirements laid down in Section 15;
- 6) fails to comply with the notification obligation concerning serious hazards or food poisoning laid down in Section 17, or the notification obligation concerning zoonoses laid down in Section 18; or
- 7) fails to comply with the requirements laid down in Sections 34 or 36 for laboratory or their operations.

When determining the amount of the administrative penalty fee, the nature, severity, and recurrence of the infringement must be taken into account. The fee may be waived or reduced below the minimum amount if the act is considered minor and such a decision is deemed reasonable, taking into account the nature, recurrence, intentionality, and other circumstances of the infringement. The administrative penalty fee is payable to the State.

2.8. Administrative Enforcement Measures in Food Supervision

Administrative enforcement measures are applied when an operator fails to remedy non-compliance with food legislation. Such measures include orders, prohibitions, conditional fines, enforcement at the operator's expense, suspension of activities, seizure and withdrawal of approval of a food premises.

In the municipality, less severe enforcement measures may be delegated to an official (e.g. orders, prohibitions, and seizure). Decisions on the imposition of a conditional fine are always made by the competent committee. In urgent situations, an official may issue the necessary orders and prohibitions, but the decision must be submitted without delay to the competent authority.

Administrative procedures are governed by the Administrative Procedure Act. The operator is responsible for the costs arising from enforcement measures. Violations may result in fines or imprisonment, and the authorities are obliged to submit a request for investigation in cases of breaches of food legislation, unless the offence is considered minor.

3 Health Protection Supervision

The organisation of health protection in municipalities is based on the Health Protection Act (763/1994). The municipality must also supervise the issuance of certificates in accordance with the EU regulations falling within the scope of the Act and the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations (2005). Valvira designates the ports where the municipality is responsible for inspecting vessels and issuing the required certificates.

The municipality must prepare and approve a health protection supervision plan for regular supervision (Section 6 of the Health Protection Act). The plan must be of high quality, risk-based, and based on local needs. Planning is guided by Valvira's national health protection supervision programme (Section 4a of the Health Protection Act).

The objective of the Health Protection Act is to prevent and reduce health hazards arising, for example, from drinking water, bathing water, hygiene, or indoor air quality. In addition to regular supervision, a significant part of the work involves handling suspected health hazards in dwellings and other indoor environments.

Under the Radiation Act (859/2018), the municipal health protection authority must monitor the radioactivity of drinking water and indoor radon levels and ensure compliance with related investigation obligations. Planned supervision covers, for example, schools, day-care centres, units for enhanced service housing, and reception centres.

Under Section 13 of the Health Protection Act, accommodation facilities of the Defence Forces are subject to notification requirements and planned supervision, and their ancillary facilities are supervised in the same manner as other sites.

3.1. Planned Supervision

Activities referred to in Section 13 of the Health Protection Act are subject to notification and, as a rule, fall within the scope of planned supervision. However, based on a risk assessment, the health protection authority may also require a notification for activities referred to in Section 13(1)(6) of the Health Protection Act and include such activities in planned supervision. The health protection authority issues the notifier with a certificate of receipt and records the supervised site in the information system. Where necessary, an inspection is also carried out. During the processing of the notification, potential health hazards are assessed, and, where necessary, orders may be issued even before operations begin.

Regular supervision is a process in which inspections are a key supervisory measure. Document-based inspections also form part of the supervision process.

The purpose of inspections under the Health Protection Act is ultimately to determine whether the activity causes a health hazard or whether conditions exist that may give rise to such a hazard. If deficiencies are identified, the health protection authority issues the necessary guidance, recommendations, or orders.

Inspection prioritisation within the unit is as follows: first new sites, then re-inspections, and thereafter planned inspections. Planned inspections focus particularly on sites with extended inspection intervals.

During the supervision plan period, two sampling projects will be carried out as part of planned supervision, with project plans and final reports prepared, as well as a project on the supervision of drinking water and utility water quality at public events.

- Surface hygiene in premises subject to Section 13 of the Health Protection Act (2025–2028)
- Presence of Legionella in drinking water and hot water systems: accommodation facilities (2025) and pool facilities (2026)
- Supervision of drinking and utility water quality at events

Sites where occupancy is short-term and which are unlikely to pose a health hazard are supervised only based on contacts. These include, for example, animal housing or enclosures in a urban plan areas, bingo halls, gaming halls and casinos, churches and other religious premises, lecture halls and auditoriums outside educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, opera and concert halls, circuses, event venues, meeting and banquet facilities, workplaces located in residential buildings,

hairdressing establishments, cemeteries, private burial sites, animal cemeteries, and similar premises where activities may pose a health risk to users.

Legislation also assigns numerous additional tasks to health protection authorities, requiring allocation of personnel resources and working time in addition to regular supervision. These include:

- processing of notifications and applications
- preparation and coordination of contingency plans and related exercises
- outbreak investigations
- housing health matters
- handling customer contacts and related investigations and supervision measures
- cooperation with stakeholders and issuing statements to other authorities
- acting as an expert, advisor and guidance provider (including training and information for operators)
- international ship inspections (operating models in case of health hazards)
- major events and public gatherings
- permits for the transport of human remains
- development of activities

Health protection supervision is also carried out based on contacts in other sites beyond those subject to notification. Customer contacts and suspected health hazards take priority over planned supervision, as they may indicate a potential health risk.

On average, approximately 200 unplanned inspections are carried out annually in health protection.

In 2026, there will be a total of **931** supervised sites for health protection supervision (VAT QV_002; 9 December 2025). Of these, approximately 38 are inspected annually (VAT QV_003; 9 December 2025), and approximately 893 are inspected less frequently. For these sites, inspection intervals range from two to five years. In Turku, inspection intervals are not reduced based on supervision history due to the current inability to meet indicative inspection frequencies. Inspection backlogs, inspection findings, and plans **by activity type are presented in Appendix 4.**

According to the VATI annual plan report (VAT QV_003; 9 December 2025), a total of 232 planned inspections should be carried out in health protection in the City of Turku in 2026. However, the annual plan does not include re-inspections, follow-up inspections, inspections related to notifications of concerns, health hazard investigations, outbreak investigations, or the preparation of administrative decisions.

In addition, achieving indicative inspection durations assumes that no inspections have been missed in previous years. In practice, supervision shows that official controls have not always been carried out. As a result, there are approximately 273 supervised sites where the most recent inspection should have taken place before 2026 (VAT_Qv002;9 December 2025).

According to Valvira's guidelines, **232** planned inspections should be carried out in 2026. Due to resource constraints, there is an inspection backlog of approximately 273 cases, and approximately 200 unplanned inspections are carried out annually. This results in a total estimated need of approximately 705 inspections in 2026.

Planned inspections and the accumulated inspection backlog are presented in **Appendix 4**. The inspection target for health protection in Turku in 2026 is **80 inspections per person-year**. If achieved, this would result in approximately 490 inspections (**6.15** person-years x 80 inspections). Compared to the estimated total need, this leaves a shortfall of approximately 200 inspections per year (705 – 490).

3.1.1. Supervision Priorities

Health protection priorities are used to allocate resources in a systematic and risk-based manner, while also taking into account challenges arising from legislative changes.

Health protection priorities:

- Risk-based targeting of supervision, taking into account self-monitoring
- Supporting self-monitoring and assisting operators in identifying risks
- Strengthening risk management of water systems in priority facilities
- Developing data-driven supervision
- Preparedness for disruptions and conducting exercises
- Taking environmental health hazards into account in land-use planning and other planning

3.1.2. Supervision Objectives for 2026

In addition to the unit's common objectives, the City of Turku's health protection supervision has the following objectives for 2026:

- **500 inspections**

Performance is monitored monthly in team meetings.

3.1.3. Self-Monitoring

As part of self-monitoring, the operator must identify activities that may cause health hazards and aim to prevent and reduce them (Section 2 of the Health Protection Act). Self-monitoring is the operator's systematic and continuous monitoring and evaluation of their activities. It applies to all operators.

3.1.4. Drinking Water

The safety of drinking water is based on the operator's self-monitoring (Section 20 of the Health Protection Act). The Water Safety Plan (WSP) is a recommended tool for monitoring the operating environment, conducting risk assessments, and planning self-monitoring measures. Official supervision ensures that drinking water quality meets the requirements of the Decree on Drinking Water.

Legislation implementing the Drinking Water Directive entered into force at the beginning of 2023. In this context, risk management of raw water must be in place by 12 July 2027. Measures concerning the drinking water supply system and risk management of water systems in priority facilities must be implemented by 12 January 2029.

The municipal health protection authority prepares and maintains an up-to-date contingency plan to safeguard drinking water quality. The contingency plan forms part of the municipal health protection preparedness plan referred to in Section 8(2) of the Health Protection Act. The plan must be prepared in cooperation with other authorities, water supply operators, upstream water suppliers, and other relevant stakeholders. Valvira has issued guidelines under Section 8 of the Health

Protection Act on safeguarding drinking water quality in special situations. The plan must be coordinated with the contingency plan of the water utility as referred to in the Water Services Act, as well as with the preparedness plans of other authorities and operators.

3.2. Unplanned Supervision

Unplanned supervision includes, for example, inspections related to suspected waterborne outbreaks, customer contacts, and document inspections outside the supervision plan, as well as ship sanitation inspections and certificates for the transport of human remains.

Health protection supervision is also carried out on sites that have been removed from the scope of planned supervision and notification requirements, based on contacts. These unplanned cases take priority over regular supervision, as they are usually based on a suspected health hazard.

In matters related to housing health, the health protection authority assesses whether conditions in a building or premises may cause a health hazard. Supervision of housing health is mainly triggered by notifications of confirmed or suspected health hazards and is therefore prioritised when planning inspection activities. Contacts related to housing health take precedence over regular supervision, as they are typically based on a suspected health hazard. No specific time limit is laid down in law for the period between contact and inspection. However, in accordance with the administrative service principle, individuals must receive appropriate administrative services without undue delay.

Activities subject to notification obligations under Section 13 of the Health Protection Act that are carried out in premises covered by domestic privacy must be notified to the health protection authority. This ensures that the authority is aware of the operator and can provide guidance and advice. A fee may be charged for processing the notification in accordance with the Health Protection Act. However, such activities cannot be included in planned supervision. Inspections of premises covered by domestic privacy may only be carried out where a serious health hazard is suspected. In such cases, the inspection requires a written order issued by the municipal health protection authority. An inspection cannot be carried out within premises covered by domestic privacy solely on the basis of the operator's consent. If the operator wishes the activity to be inspected, they must submit a request for inspection. In such cases, the inspection may be carried out. Premises with a

separate entrance that are not used for permanent residence are not considered to fall within the scope of domestic privacy.

Unplanned supervision under the Health Protection Act also includes inspections related to indoor air quality in supervised sites and dwellings based on concern notifications, as well as other suspected health hazards arising from complaints, such as reports of rodents, littering, or noise. The purpose of such supervision inspections is to determine whether a health hazard exists.

3.2.1. Ship Sanitation Inspections

The City of Turku's Environmental Health carries out ship sanitation inspections in the ports of Turku in accordance with the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), upon request by vessels. Ships are issued with either a Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate or a Ship Sanitation Control Certificate, depending on the outcome of the inspection. Ship sanitation inspections are usually arranged about a week before the inspection.

3.2.2. Certificates for the Transport of Human Remains

A deceased person transported abroad for burial or cremation requires a certificate for the transport of human remains. The placing of the deceased in the coffin and its sealing must be carried out under the supervision of a Finnish authority, i.e. a health inspector. A prerequisite for transferring the deceased outside Finland is that the cause of death has been established in accordance with the Act on the Determination of the Cause of Death (459/19731) and that a burial permit has been issued. Transport of the deceased must comply with international agreements on the transport of human remains (Decree on the Entry into Force of the Agreement on the Transfer of Corpses 13/1989). Certificates are usually issued within a week of the request, depending on the availability of the burial permit and other necessary documents, as well as confirmation of the transport schedule.

Inspections carried out in response to customer complaints and concern notifications have increased, partly due to the inability to carry out planned supervision at all supervised sites. The number of such unplanned inspections is expected to continue to increase.

3.3. Notification and Approval Procedure under the Health Protection Act

As a general rule, activities under the Health Protection Act are subject to a notification obligation. An exception is drinking water supply undertakings referred to in Section 18 of the Health Protection Act, which require approval.

Activities referred to in Section 13 of the Health Protection Act are subject to notification and, as a rule, fall within the scope of planned supervision. The health protection authority may, at its own discretion and based on risk assessment, require notification of activities referred to in point 6 of the Annex to the Health Protection Act and bring such activities within the scope of planned supervision. More detailed provisions on the content of the notification are laid down in the Health Protection Decree (1280/1994, Section 4).

Turku Health Protection is prepared, where necessary, to issue an appealable administrative decision on the matter.

Notifications under Section 13 of the Health Protection Act shall be submitted for:

- 1) the commencement of operations of accommodation establishments;
- 2) the commencement of operations of gyms and other physical activity facilities open to the public, saunas, spas, swimming halls, swimming pools and public beaches;
- (3) the commencement of operations of day-care centres and facilities for activities involving children and young people, as well as educational institutions and premises providing pre-primary, basic, vocational, upper secondary or higher education;
- 4) the commencement of operations of social welfare units providing continuous care and reception centres;
- 5) the commencement of operations of solariums, tattoo studios, beauty salons and other premises where skin treatments are carried out;
- (6) the commencement of operations of any other premises or establishments, or activities which, taking into account the number of users or the nature of the activity, may cause a health hazard.

The operator shall submit the notification in writing, either via the electronic Ilppa service or using a designated form. The cessation of activities must always be notified in writing to the supervisory authority. Notifications are processed within two weeks of receipt of the notification or upon receipt of any supplementary material.

The health protection authority provides the notifier with a certificate confirming receipt of the notification and records the supervised site in the information system. Guidance and advice may be provided to the operator when issuing the certificate. The baseline inspection frequency is not communicated to the operator at this stage, as resource constraints prevent guaranteeing its implementation. The estimated timing of the first planned inspection is indicated in the certificate. In connection with processing the notification, the operator is reminded of their self-monitoring obligation. An inspection may be carried out during the processing stage, or the timing of the first planned inspection may be brought forward if necessary based on the assessment or if the information provided is insufficient.

The Health Protection Act includes a general principle requiring operators to plan and implement their activities in a manner that prevents health hazards. Where possible, the specific sensitivities of individuals or groups and the resulting specific requirements must be taken into account.

Within Turku's health protection supervision, risk-based planned supervision is not replaced or suspended during the processing of suspected health hazards, which in certain types of sites (such as schools and day-care centres) may be prolonged and cascading. However, where a health hazard is suspected, the risk assessment of the supervised site is revised where necessary.

3.4. Inspections of Supervised Sites

For sites subject to notification under the Health Protection Act, the VATI system defines the activity type and an initial inspection frequency. The inspector assesses the inspection frequency on a site-specific basis, also taking into account supervision needs arising from contacts. The order of inspections may be adjusted where necessary to prevent health hazards.

Inspections assess, for example, the suitability of the premises, hygiene, ventilation, sanitary and cleaning facilities, and the implementation of self-monitoring. Sites are divided into three risk categories (high, medium, low), and inspection frequency is determined based on risk. Risk assessment takes into account the number of exposed persons, the severity and duration of exposure, the competence of the operator, and the condition of the premises.

Suspected health hazards are treated as a priority, particularly in sites serving vulnerable population groups. An inspection report is prepared for all inspections in the VATI system in accordance with sector-specific guidelines.

A document-based inspection may be carried out where an on-site visit would not provide added value. A separate inspection report is prepared, based on the verification of unambiguous information such as documentation provided by the operator.

3.5. Sampling and Projects Conducted by the Municipality

Health protection supervision relies on laboratory analyses. The quality of drinking water, swimming pool water and bathing water is monitored as part of regular supervision, and official samples are analysed in laboratories approved by the Finnish Food Authority. Legislation specifies in detail the requirements for sampling, sample quantities and analyses.

Drinking water supervision covers the distribution network of Turun vesihuolto, small water supply units, water from wells and tanks, and water used for washing and irrigation in primary production. Bathing water supervision covers swimming halls and public beaches.

In swimming halls, surface hygiene monitoring will continue using ATP measurements, and pool water samples are analysed by Lounais-Suomen vesi- ja ympäristötutkimus Oy. Surface hygiene samples are also taken from premises referred to in Section 13 of the Health Protection Act.

In addition, Legionella sampling will continue in priority facilities, and projects concerning sauna facilities and the supervision of drinking and utility water distributed at events will be implemented.

3.6. Administrative Enforcement Measures in Health Protection Supervision

Administrative enforcement measures are used to require operators to comply with the law. If an operator fails to remedy a health hazard within the specified time limit despite a request issued under Section 27 or Section 51 of the Health Protection Act, the health protection authority may issue an order and enforce it by means of a conditional fine or by having the necessary measures carried out at the operator's expense.

The procedure under the Act on Conditional Fines has two stages: first, an order is issued, and if it is not complied with, a conditional fine is imposed and enforced. About 40 cases involving administrative enforcement measures are handled annually in health protection.

4 Tobacco Control

Tobacco control is based on the Tobacco Act (549/2016). The objective of tobacco legislation is to end the use of tobacco products. The municipality is responsible for implementing measures to reduce and eliminate smoking within its area and for supervising compliance with the provisions issued under the Tobacco Act. Tobacco products, nicotine liquids and smokeless nicotine products may only be sold or otherwise supplied on the basis of a retail licence granted by the municipality of the place of sale. Environmental Health issues retail licences and supervises the sale and placement of tobacco products, smoking accessories, smokeless nicotine products and nicotine liquids at points of sale, as well as sales self-monitoring, advertising, and compliance with smoking bans and restrictions. Housing companies may apply for smoking bans, which must be imposed by the supervisory authority if the statutory conditions are met.

In the 2025 amendment to the Tobacco Act, so-called nicotine pouches were brought within the scope of the Act, and their sale is permitted subject to the applicable regulatory requirements. The legislation aims to prevent use among young people, grey imports, illegal trade, and to combat organised crime. The amendments also aim to protect children and young people by prohibiting the use of smokeless nicotine products in indoor and outdoor areas of day-care centres and educational institutions providing pre-school, basic, vocational and upper secondary school education, as well as in playgrounds. In addition, the possession and import of all tobacco substitutes is prohibited for persons under 18 years of age.

4.1. Planned Supervision

Planned supervision covers retail and wholesale outlets for tobacco products, nicotine liquids and smokeless nicotine products (including nicotine pouches), smoking facilities (restaurants and hotels), and areas subject to smoking bans (such as events, playgrounds and beaches).

The sites covered by planned supervision, as well as their inspection frequencies and plans for 2026, are presented in **Table 2** below.

The inspection frequency for sites subject to planned supervision under the Tobacco Act is 0.3 for smoking facilities and 0.5 for sales outlets. The unit has accumulated an inspection backlog of **156** inspections from previous years under planned supervision of the Tobacco Act. Taking into

account available resources and risk classification, the objective is to conduct a total of 53 planned supervision inspections in 2026.

Table 2 Planned supervision of the Tobacco Act in 2026

Toimintaluokka	Toimintatyyppi	Kohde-toiminn	Toimipaika	LVV: Tarkastukseen käytettävä aika (h) / kohde	LVV: Tarkastustiheyssuositus	LVV: Vuosittaisten tarkastusten määrä suositusten	Tarkastettavat kohteet 2026 VATIn mukaisesti	Tarkastusvelka edellisiltä vuosilta	Tku: Tarkastusmäärä 2026 tavoite	Tku: Valvontaan käytettävä aika (h) yhteensä 2026
Tupakkatuotteiden ja tupakointivälineiden myynti ja muu luovutus	Tukkumyynti (TupL)	4	4	2-3	0,5	2	1	3	3	7,5
Tupakkatuotteiden ja tupakointivälineiden myynti ja muu luovutus	Vähittäismyynti (TupL)	213	211	2-3	0,5	105,5	35	143	45	112,5
Tupakointitilat		10	10	2-3	0,3	3	0	10	5	12,5
		227	225				36	156	53	132,5

4.1.1. Supervision Priorities

The priorities for 2026–2028 are the supervision of smokeless nicotine products, the prevention of illegal trade, and the supervision of product traceability, as well as the enforcement of the distance sales ban and marketing restrictions. In addition, inspections of smoking facilities in restaurants and the maintenance of the Turre tobacco register will continue.

Tobacco control is particularly challenged by marketing in online and social media environments. Therefore, the digital channels at sales outlets must also be reviewed during inspections.

The revised self-monitoring obligation requires operators to ensure product compliance in addition to age verification. The aim is to improve the quality of self-monitoring, increase the visibility of supervision, and enhance risk assessment.

Supervision will also take into account new mandatory labelling requirements, the requirements of the SUP Directive, and the obligations arising from the Market Surveillance Regulation. Compliance with smoking bans is monitored as necessary, for example in playgrounds, beaches and educational institution premises.

4.1.2. Unplanned Supervision

The municipality must allocate sufficient resources to other supervision under the Tobacco Act in addition to planned supervision. Unplanned supervision includes, for example, cases related to sales to minors, breaches of retail licence conditions, advertising, product display, violations of smoking bans, and complaints regarding smoke transfer. Following legislative amendments, supervision of smoking bans in beaches and playgrounds is also largely complaint-based. These cases are treated as a priority, as they involve suspected violations of the Tobacco Act.

4.1.2.1. Smoking Bans in Housing Companies

The municipality must impose a smoking ban on balconies belonging to apartments, outdoor areas used by apartments, and indoor premises of apartments upon application by a housing company. In addition to imposing bans, providing guidance and advice to housing companies on applying for smoking bans under the Tobacco Act is a regular task. Supervision of already imposed smoking bans is the responsibility of the municipality in accordance with the Tobacco Act. Reports of violations are received from customers, and supervision is carried out on that basis. **Supervision of smoking bans imposed on housing companies does not fall within the scope of planned supervision.**

The processing time for a single application varies between 1 and 6 months. The number of sites subject to balcony smoking ban supervision varies from year to year. In 2025, a total of 21 balcony smoking ban decisions were issued.

5 Sale and Supervision of Nicotine Preparations

The supervision of nicotine preparations is based on the Medicines Act (395/1987). Nicotine preparations used for smoking cessation fall under the Medicines Act, and their sale is subject to authorisation. Environmental Health issues sales permits and supervises sales. A sales permit for nicotine

preparations requires that the premises also hold a retail licence for tobacco products. Supervision is mainly carried out in connection with tobacco supervision as part of the planned supervision. There are currently 173 sales permits for nicotine preparations.

6 Veterinary Services

The municipality must prepare a plan, as required by the Veterinary Services Act, veterinary services it provides and for the organisation of supervision of animal health and welfare in its area. The plan must include information on the provision, availability, quality and dimensioning of veterinary services, as well as inspections, sampling and other supervisory measures. When planning service provision, account must be taken of veterinary services provided by private service providers in the municipality.

The municipal plan must take into account the national programme and the regional plan, and it must be evaluated and revised where necessary. The Regional State Administrative Agency guides the preparation of the municipal plan and monitors and evaluates its implementation. Municipalities are responsible for organising tasks related to the control of animal diseases and animal welfare that fall under state responsibility. Municipalities are reimbursed from state funds for these supervisory tasks in accordance with actual costs.

According to the Veterinary Services Act (285/2023), the municipality must organise veterinary services necessary for animal health and welfare and for public health, as defined in Sections 8 and 9 of the Act. When determining the scope of veterinary services within its responsibility, the municipality must take into account regional needs and the services provided by private veterinary service providers. The municipality is responsible for deciding on the service structure and cost level at which services are provided to residents, and whether private service providers participate in the provision of public services under contractual agreements.

These responsibilities are carried out by a board or other multi-member body.

6.1. Assessment of Resource Needs

The Turku area has a large population of companion and hobby animals. Based on the population (206,073 as of 31 December 2024), it is estimated that there are approximately 26,000 small animals (pets) in the city (approx. 1 per 8 inhabitants). According to statistics from Suomen Hippos ry, there are approximately 700 horses in the area (including 15 professional horse stables). There are few production animals in the area: 1 cattle farm and 1 poultry farm.

Private veterinary services are widely available across Southwest Finland. Non-urgent basic services for companion and hobby animals are available during the opening hours of private service providers, mainly on weekdays during daytime hours, and to some extent also in the evenings and on Saturdays. There are approximately 15-20 private operators in Turku and the neighbouring municipalities.

6.2. Organisation of Veterinary Services

The scope of Turku Environmental Health's responsibility for organising veterinary services includes services for production animals in accordance with Section 8 of the Veterinary Services Act, for animals kept for food or fur production, and urgent veterinary assistance in accordance with Section 9(2) for all domestic animals.

6.2.1. Health Care for Production Animals

Veterinary services for production animals, including out-of-hours emergency services, are procured from the Lieto Environmental Health joint service area. Lieto Environmental Health has defined the service needs and the organisation of veterinary services for its area (Environmental Health Board, 19 November 2025). The current agreement is valid until the end of 2026. The services follow the applicable tariff of Lieto Environmental Health.

6.2.2. Urgent Veterinary Assistance

6.2.2.1. Urgent Veterinary Assistance During Office Hours (Small Companion Animals)

The City of Turku has an agreement with private veterinary clinics on the provision of urgent veterinary assistance within the City of Turku during office hours (weekdays, 8.00 am – 4.00 pm). Private veterinary clinics charge fees for treatment in accordance with their own price lists.

During office hours (weekdays, 8.00 am – 4.00 pm), veterinary services for dogs, cats and other small companion animals are provided by the following private veterinary clinics: Evidensia, Vettori Animal Hospital, PET-Vet Veterinary Clinic, and Dog and Cat Clinic.

During 2026, the City of Turku will explore cooperation options for organising urgent veterinary assistance for small animals during office hours.

6.2.2.2. Urgent Veterinary Assistance Outside Office Hours (Small Animal Emergency Services)

The City of Turku has a regional agreement with Papuvet Oy for the provision of small animal emergency services. The agreement has been in force since 1 January 2025.

6.2.2.3. Urgent Veterinary Assistance and Emergency Services for Large Animals

Based on an agreement, veterinary services for production animals and large animals are provided by the Lieto Environmental Health joint service area. Lieto Environmental Health has defined the service needs and the organisation of veterinary services for its area (Environmental Health Board, 19 November 2025). The current agreement is valid until the end of 2026. The services follow the applicable tariff of Lieto Environmental Health.

6.3. Supervision of Animal Health and Welfare

Municipalities are responsible for organising the performance of tasks assigned by legislation to municipal veterinarians concerning the control of animal diseases and animal welfare, which fall under state responsibility. Municipalities are reimbursed from state funds for these supervisory tasks in accordance with the actual costs.

The veterinary services primary unit employs two official veterinarians responsible for supervision and three animal care staff. These veterinarians carry out all inspections of notifiable operators (e.g. pet shops and professional or large-scale keeping of companion and hobby animals, such as animal shelters and professional horse stables), as well as inspections based on suspicion and inspections and sampling in accordance with the Animal Health Act. In addition to Turku, the supervising veterinarians are responsible for animal welfare and animal disease supervision in the areas of Raisio, Naantali, and Rusko.

In 2026, the information management system for supervising veterinarians (ELMO) will be introduced. In addition, if necessary, participation in the preparation of the City of Turku’s animal welfare plan will be undertaken where necessary.

6.3.1. Planned Animal Welfare Supervision

The supervisory authority has the right to carry out an inspection if there is reason to suspect that an animal is being kept or treated in violation of animal welfare legislation.

Inspections not based on suspicion are carried out as part of planned supervision, ensuring that notifiable activities are inspected regularly. Inspection frequencies are based on risk assessment, taking into account the results of previous inspections as well as the nature and scale of the activities. Activities assessed as low risk are not subject to regular supervision where they take place within premises protected by domestic privacy. The objective is to carry out 46 planned inspections not based on suspicion, as presented in **Table 3**. The table also includes sites and inspections in the areas of Raisio, Naantali and Rusko. For the City of Turku Animal Welfare Centre, inspections are carried out by the supervising veterinarian from the Lieto area.

Table 3. Planned Animal Welfare Supervision 2026

Operator	Number of sites (Turku)	Number of sites (other municipalities)	Inspection frequency (times/year)	Planned inspections 2026 (Turku)	Planned inspections 2026 (other municipalities)	Inspection time (hours/inspection)

Pet shops	5	1	1	5	1	approx. 2 h
Animal shelters	8	5	1	8	5	approx. 3 h
Associations / intermediary activities	4	0	1	4	0	approx. 3 h
Professional animal keepers (horses)	13	14	0.3 - 1	5	8	approx. 3–6 h
Other notifiable activities	7	3	1	7	3	approx. 2–3 h
Total	37	23		29	17	

6.3.2. Animal Welfare Inspections based on Suspicion (Unplanned Supervision)

Based on notifications from members of the public or requests for action from other authorities, approximately 190 animal welfare inspections are carried annually within the supervision unit's area.

One animal welfare inspection takes on average 3 to 4 hours. This includes preparation, travel, the inspection itself, any sampling, and the preparation of the inspection report/examination certificate. A process diagram for handling animal welfare notifications has been prepared in the supervision unit.

6.3.3. Import and Export of Animals

As part of animal disease supervision, supervising veterinarians carry out export and import controls of animals. These include export inspections of horses and production animals, export and import inspections of companion animals, as well as supervision of exports and imports of products of animal origin and feed. In addition, supervising veterinarians investigate cases involving illegally imported animals in cooperation with, for example, the Finnish Food Authority and the police.

6.3.4. Animal Disease Supervision

Supervising veterinarians perform the duties assigned to municipal veterinarians under animal disease legislation, including measures to control animal diseases and supervision of compliance with

animal health regulations within their area. Salmonella control in poultry establishments is carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Decree 316/2021.

6.3.5. Supervision of Animal Identification and Registration

Supervising veterinarians are responsible for supervising compliance with legislation on the identification and registration of animals in their area, in cooperation with the Finnish Food Authority and the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centre). In practice, supervision is carried out in connection with inspections and other duties related to animal welfare and animal disease supervision.

6.3.6. Supervision of the Medication of Animals

Supervising veterinarians carry out supervision of the medication of animals on the basis of instructions from the Finnish Food Authority. In practice, supervision has mainly been carried out in connection with inspections of professional horse stables.

6.3.7. Supervision of Animal By-Products

Supervising veterinarians act as competent authorities under the Animal By-Products Act and supervise compliance with by-product legislation within their area. They are responsible for the approval and registration of establishments where such approval or registration is assigned to the municipal veterinarian by law. Supervising veterinarians supervise establishments and operators in accordance with the annual supervision plan prepared by the Finnish Food Authority.

6.3.8. Care of Found and Seized Animals

Under the Animal Welfare Act (Section 26, 693/2023), municipalities are required to arrange for the collection and care of stray small companion and hobby animals found in the area for a period of 15 days. The City of Turku animal shelter employs three animal care staff responsible for the care of found and seized animals. The municipal animal shelter is open every day of the year. The shelter provides approximately 2,900 billable care days per year, and statutory stray animal services are provided to 19 municipalities (Aura, Kaarina, Kemiönsaari, Kustavi, Lieto, Marttila, Masku,

Mynämäki, Naantali, Nousiainen, Paimio, Parainen, Pöytyä, Raisio, Rusko, Sauvo, Taivassalo and Vehmaa). Kemiönsaari joined as a new municipality at the beginning of 2026. Care services for seized animals (small companion and hobby animals) are also provided, in addition to the Turku service area, to the joint service areas of Uusikaupunki and Lieto.

7 Assessment of the Implementation of the Supervision Plan

The assessment of the implementation of the supervision plan is used to develop local environmental health supervision, ensure its effectiveness, and support the preparation of new plans. The implementation of the supervision plan is assessed by type of supervised site.

The following are taken into account in the assessment:

- Number of inspections and samples (in relation to the supervision plan)
- The results of internal and external audits
- Income from supervision and its allocation
- Operational development needs
- Possible evaluation and guidance visits

The assessment of the implementation of the supervision plan, once considered by the board or other multi-member body, is submitted to the central authorities via VYHA annually by the end of February. Central authorities (LVV and the Finnish Food Authority) evaluate municipal supervision plans and their implementation. Evaluation may also take place in connection with the evaluation and guidance visits to the supervision unit.

8 Revision History

Material changes as of 25 February 2026:

- Document revision history added
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- Changes to governing legislation:
Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs and Regulation (EU) **2024/2895**
- Tobacco Act (549/2016, 29 June 2016), and Act amending the Tobacco Act (251/2025)
- Veterinary Services Act (285/2023)
- Government Decree on Veterinary Services (351/2025)
- Act on Emergency Warnings (466/2012)
- Supervision projects for 2026 specified (food supervision and health protection)
- Planned animal welfare supervision by type of activity added (Table 3)
- Section 5, Sale and Supervision of Nicotine Preparations, added
- Supervision objectives for 2026 specified

9 APPENDIX 1 Key Legislation Governing Municipal Supervision

Legislation Defining Environmental Health Services

- 1) Act on the Implementation of the Reform of Health, Social and Rescue Services and Related Legislation (616/2021)
- 2) Health Care Act (1326/2010)
- 3) Government Decree on National Environmental Health Supervision Programmes (78/2011)

Food Supervision Legislation

- 1) Food Act (297/2021)
- 2) Regulation (EU) 2017/625 on official controls
- 3) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Decree on Food Supervision (315/2021)
- 4) Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs
- 5) Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin
- 6) Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption

- 7) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs and Regulation (EU) 2024/2895
- 8) Government Decree on the Investigation of Food- and Waterborne Outbreaks (1365/2011)
- 9) Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law
- 10) Government Decree on Laboratories Carrying Out Analyses under the Food Act, Feed Act and Health Protection Act (152/2015)
- 11) Government Decree on Certain Food Supervision Fees (1040/2007)
- 12) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Decree on Food Hygiene (318/2021)
- 13) Commission Regulation (EC) No 37/2005 on the monitoring of temperatures in means of transport, warehousing and storage of quick-frozen foodstuffs intended for human consumption
- 14) Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers
- 15) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Decree on the Provision of Food Information to Consumers (834/2014)
- 16) Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food
- 17) Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food

Health Protection Legislation

- 1) Health Protection Act (763/1994)
- 2) Health Protection Decree (1280/1994)
- 3) Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decree on the Health Conditions of Dwellings and Other Indoor Spaces and on the Qualification Requirements for External Experts (545/2015)
- 4) Drinking Water
 - i. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decree on Drinking Water Quality Requirements and Control Examinations (1352/2015)
 - ii. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decree on Drinking Water Quality Requirements and Control Examinations for Small Units (401/2001)
- 5) Bathing Waters
 - i. Pool water
 1. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decree on Control Examinations and Quality Requirements for Pool Water in Swimming Halls and Spas (315/2002)Bathing Waters at Beaches
 - ii. Bathing water

1. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decree on Bathing Water Quality Requirements and Supervision at Public Beaches (177/2008)
2. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decree on Bathing Water Quality Requirements and Supervision at Small Public Beaches (354/2008).
- 6) Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decree on Hygienic Arrangements and Waste Management at Large Public Events (405/2009)
- 7) Government Decree on the Investigation of Food- and Waterborne Outbreaks (1365/2011)

Tobacco and Nicotine Supervision Legislation

- 1) Tobacco Act (549/2016, 29 June 2016), and Act amending the Tobacco Act (251/2025)
- 2) Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decision on Smoking Accessories (1158/1999)
- 3) Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Provision on Self-Monitoring Plans: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Regulatory Compilation (record no. 1999:53)
- 4) Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decree on the Retail Sale of Tobacco Products and Related Products (593/2016); Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Decree on Warning Labels on Retail Packages of Tobacco Products and Related Products (591/2016)
- 5) Government Decree on Smoking Facilities (601/2016)
- 6) Medicines Act (395/1987), Sections 54 a-e

Veterinary Services

- 1) Veterinary Services Act (285/2023)
- 2) Animal Welfare Act (693/2023)
- 3) Government Decree on Veterinary Services (351/2025)
- 4) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Decree on Zoonoses (316/2021)

Other Legislation

- 1) Administrative Procedure Act (434/2003)
- 2) Local Government Act (410/2015, 10 April 2015)

- 3) Government Decree on the Municipal Environmental Health Supervision Plan (665/2006)
- 4) Government Decree on National Environmental Health Supervision Programmes (78/2011)
- 5) Act on Environmental Health Services Joint Municipal Areas (410/2009)
- 6) Act on Emergency Warnings (466/2012)

10 APPENDIX 2. SAMPLING PLAN

10.1. SAMPLING UNDER THE FOOD ACT

Sampling projects vary annually (1–3 projects per year) and are specified in more detail each year in the plan text. Possible annual projects include:

1. Retail Project

Sampling sites: food retail premises, such as wholesalers, shops, warehouses and kiosks
Sample: food
Number of samples: 20–30
Laboratory: Eurofins Raisio
Analyses: microbiological or chemical analyses (depending on the type of food)

2. Food Service Project

Sampling sites: food service establishments, such as restaurants, institutional kitchens and pubs
Sample: food, ice, frying fat
Number of samples: 30–60
Laboratory: Eurofins Raisio
Analyses: microbiological or chemical analyses (depending on the type of food)

3. Surface Hygiene Sampling Project

Sampling sites: either retail premises or food service establishments
Sample: surface hygiene sample
Number of samples: 20–60
Testing equipment: SystemSURE luminometer
Analysis: ATP measurement

4. Sample projects carried out annually (where possible):

a) Determination of the origin of strawberries
Sampling sites: outdoor sales points, market sales, seasonal sales and other retail sales
Sample: strawberries
Number of samples: 1–6
Laboratory: Finnish Food Authority, Laboratory and Research Department
Analysis: isotope analysis

b) Imported special guarantee products

Sampling sites: importers

Sample: imported special guarantee products

Number of samples: 1–3 (5 sub-samples)

Laboratory: Eurofins

Analysis: salmonella

c) Radioactivity monitoring of mushrooms and berries

Sampling site: market square and similar outdoor sales points

Sample: mushrooms, berries

Number of samples: 5

Laboratory: Lounais-Suomen vesi- ja ympäristötutkimus Oy

Analysis: Cs-137

d) Other food supervision and sampling projects that may be carried out annually:

- Finnish Food Authority projects, programmes and monitoring schemes, as instructed and where appropriate
- Monitoring programmes based on EU legislation
- Samples taken in cooperation with other authorities (e.g. Customs), by separate agreement and where appropriate
- Samples from establishments where necessary to verify self-monitoring
- Repeat samples where the result has been unsatisfactory
- Other necessary analyses required to clarify a matter

Samples are analysed at Eurofins Scientific Finland Oy or another laboratory approved by the Finnish Food Authority.

10.2. SAMPLING UNDER THE HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

BATHING WATERS:

- Public beaches: 64
- Repeat samples

POOL WATER:

- Pool water samples: 700
- Repeat samples

DRINKING WATER:

- Samples for periodic monitoring: 8
- Samples for continuous monitoring: 138

- Samples from water cooperatives: 1
- Samples taken on the basis of contacts
- Sampling related to suspected health hazards
- Repeat samples

SURFACE HYGIENE SAMPLES:

- 200 samples from pool facilities, washing and changing rooms, schools, day-care centres, beauty salons and tattoo premises

PROJECTS:

- Legionella supervision at priority sites; presence of Legionella in drinking water and hot water systems, 40 samples
- Drinking water samples at major events, 10 samples
- Surface hygiene project for pool facilities: pool facilities, washing and changing rooms, approx. 200 samples

11 APPENDICES 3 AND 4. SUPERVISION SITES AND NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS 2026