



ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGREEMENTS 2008-2016

Over the years, Finnish voluntary Energy Efficiency Agreements have evolved into a unique success story that is not found elsewhere in the world.

energyefficiencyagreements2008-2016.fi →

WHAT ARE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGREEMENTS?

During 2008-2016, the industrial, municipal, property and building as well as oil sector participated widely in Energy Efficiency Agreements. At the end of 2016, agreements covered over 65 percent of Finland's total energy use (371 TWh, 2016).

CENTRAL PART OF FINLAND'S ENERGY POLICY

In Finland, the Energy Efficiency Agreement Scheme has had a central role in implementing national energy and climate strategies, EU energy efficiency obligations as well as international climate agreements since 1997. Energy Efficiency Agreements have a central role for achieving Finland's energy efficiency obligations under the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED, 2012/27/EU).

NECESSARY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The efficient use of energy is an act of responsibility and one of the key means to mitigate climate change. Energy efficiency is globally recognized "first fuel" when aiming to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

- Voluntary Agreement Scheme covered industrial, municipal, property and building as well as oil sectors.
- Efficient use of energy as a main objective.
- Participating companies and municipalities committed to agreed energy efficiency targets.
- A way to implement EU energy efficiency obligations and follow-up on progress in fulfilling them in Finland.
- Alternative and complementary measure to regulations.
- A possibility for companies and municipalities to get government investment subsidies for conventional energy efficiency measures.

INDUSTRIES

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGREEMENT

13 Action Plans

Energy-intensive
Industry

Energy Production

Medium-sized
Energy Users:

Industry
Food and Drink Industry
Chemical Industry
Plastic Industry
Technology Industry
Wood product Industry
Industry - General

Private Service Sector
Commerce Sector
Hotel and
Restaurant Sector
Motor Trades & Repairs Sector
Service Sector - General

Energy Services

Electricity Transmission,
Distribution and Retail
District Heating and
Cooling

MEAE

MEAE

MEAE

MUNICIPAL SECTOR

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGREEMENT

ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMME

Large Cities,
Municipalities
and Joint
Municipalities

Small
Municipalities
and Joint
Municipalities

MEAE

MEAE

PROPERTY AND BUILDING SECTOR

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGREEMENT

2 Action Plans

Commercial Properties

Housing Properties

MEAE

ME

OIL SECTOR

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGREEMENT

Höylä III

Distribution of Liquid
Heating and Transport Fuels

Oil-heated Buildings

MEAE + ME

MEAE = The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment ME = Ministry of the Environment

ANNUAL CUMULATIVE
ENERGY SAVINGS IN 2016

15.9 TWh



> 100 %
≈ 2 MILLION INHABITANTS

ANNUAL SAVINGS EXCEEDED
HEATING ENERGY CONSUMPTION
FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL BLOCK OF
FLATS IN FINLAND

1 TWh

ADDITIONAL ANNUAL
SAVINGS FROM ENERGY
ADVICE SERVICES FOR
CUSTOMERS

AGREEMENTS COVERED APPROX.
2/3 OF TOTAL ENERGY USE IN FINLAND



667 COMPANIES

5,000 SITES

134 MUNICIPALITIES

NUMBER OF ENERGY
SAVING MEASURES
IMPLEMENTED

21,200

INVESTMENTS ON
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
(€ MILLION)

1,300

ANNUAL COST
SAVINGS
(€ MILLION)

560

ANNUAL REDUCTION
OF CO₂ EMISSIONS
(MILLION TONNES)

4.7

WHAT WAS ACHIEVED DURING 2008-2016?

A total of 667 companies, with about 5,000 sites, and 132 communities and joint municipalities participated in the Energy Efficiency Agreements in 2008-2016. During these years they implemented over 21,000 energy efficiency measures.

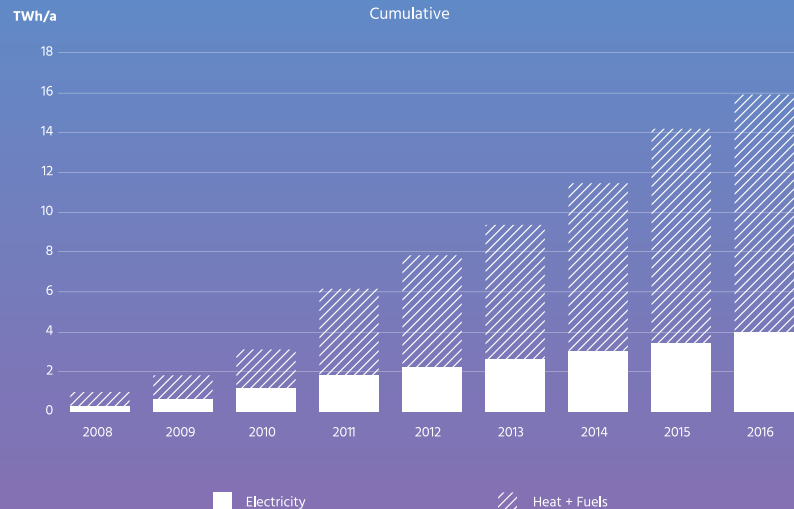
Energy efficiency measures implemented in industries, municipalities as well as in property and building sector decreased Finland's annual energy consumption by almost 16 terawatt hours (TWh) by the end of 2016. Of the saved energy, 11.9 TWh (75 %) was heat and fuels and the remaining 4 TWh (25 %) was electricity.

Of the achieved energy savings, 68 percent were realised in the industrial sector, 25 percent in the energy production sector and the remaining 7 percent in other sectors.

At the end of 2016 the measures reduced the energy costs of the participating companies and municipalities in total by more than 560 million euros a year. They reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 4.7 million tonnes a year.

During 2008-2016, the Government of Finland granted almost 105 million euros in energy subsidies, of which 13 million euros were for energy audits and 92 million euros were for energy efficiency investments. Correspondingly participants invested in total over 1.3 billion euros in energy efficiency measures during 2008-2016. Of these, 41 % were realised in industry, 25 % in energy production, 16 % in the service sector, 10 % in energy transmission and distribution and 8 % in the property and building sector.

Energy savings



THE POWER OF VOLUNTARY ACTION

Voluntary agreements are a way of enhancing energy efficiency in Finland in a way that benefits all parties.

In Finland, voluntary action has been found to be a better option than an obligation system that is based on legislation and regulations. The Agreement Scheme based on voluntary commitments result benefits that mandatory schemes have difficulties to offer.

THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE WAY TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS

The Agreements Scheme has undoubtedly been a profitable investment for Finland. The Government's administrative costs for maintaining the Agreements Scheme are relatively low in relation to the benefits gained. It is estimated that an obligation system would require many times more resources.

VOLUNTARINESS BOOSTS BENEFITS

Companies and municipalities are implementing economically viable measures at their own pace. In this way a large number of profitable and valuable energy efficiency measures will be implemented. This would not necessarily be the case if we had legal obligations.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL INCENTIVES ACCELERATE ACTIVITIES

Only participants in the Energy Efficiency Agreement Scheme can get investment subsidies for energy efficiency measures based on conventional technology. It would not be possible to grant corresponding investment subsidies under an energy efficiency obligation scheme. Possibility for investment subsidies is one essential motivator for participants to join the Agreement Scheme and an opportunity to implement energy efficiency measures that might otherwise not be taken.

PROFESSIONAL NETWORKS FORMED AROUND THE AGREEMENTS SUPPORT AND INCREASE ACTIVITY

With a common target, actors from different sectors are jointly looking for ways to enhance energy efficiency in good and fruitful collaboration.

BENEFITS OF THE AGREEMENTS

Benefits to participants

- Flexible and motivating tool for developing the energy efficiency in the company or municipality
- Smarter energy use is a responsible climate act, which enhances business profit
- Participants can apply for government subsidies for energy efficiency investments
- Steers to monitoring of energy efficiency and continuous improvement
- Links energy efficiency to management systems
- Builds and strengthens a positive public image

National benefits

- Means of fulfilling EU energy efficiency obligations in Finland
- Alternative and complementary approach to regulations and obligations
- No negative impacts of taxation or legislation on the competitiveness of Finnish businesses
- Helps to achieve greenhouse gas emission reduction obligations
- Enhances Finland's security of supply and self-sufficiency of energy
- Creates green growth and markets for clean technology solutions

IN THIS WE SUCCEEDED

Networking and cross-sectoral cooperation

The aim and intention of bringing together different actors, as well as the trust between the Agreement parties, have created a solid foundation for seamless cooperation. Communication between the various Agreement parties has been open and active throughout the Agreement period. The government, participating sectors and Agreement parties have all had a genuine willingness to achieve the energy efficiency targets - voluntarily and cost-effectively.

Cross-sectoral working groups have provided valuable brainstorming and peer learning support to parties, as well as served as a platform for open exchange of information on energy efficiency. During 2008-2016, actors from various sectors have cooperated to resolve various energy efficiency challenges, under the lead of the state-owned company of experts Motiva.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| • Compressed air, 2008 | • Industrial excess heat in production, 2013 |
| • Cooling system, 2008 | • Industrial furnaces, 2014 |
| • Professional kitchens, 2009 | • Lighting, 2015 |
| • Ski resorts, 2010 | • Heat distribution in industry, 2016 |
| • Data centres, 2011 | • Technical insulation in industry, 2016 |
| • Steam & condensate systems, 2011 | • Air conditioning in industrial premises, 2016 |
| • Industrial premises 2012 | • Water utilities, 2016 |

More than 150 companies and municipalities have been involved in the work over the years. The jointly compiled information serves energy efficiency work throughout Finland.

KEYS TO SUCCESS

VOLUNTARINESS

- Instead of legislative or other obligatory means, a more flexible and functional way for participants to implement energy efficiency measures and investments, each company and municipality at its own pace
- Voluntariness is the common will of the Agreement parties

FEASIBILITY & COST-EFFICIENCY

- Energy efficiency is rational and economically profitable
- Administratively lighter to implement than an energy efficiency obligation Scheme

EFFECTIVENESS

- During 2008-2016, the Agreement Scheme covered over 65 % of Finland's total energy consumption
- Large amount of implemented and reported actions - a substantial energy savings impact

TRANSPARENCY

- Participants committed to fulfil their annual reporting obligation
- Annual reporting of implemented saving measures and other agreement obligations enables monitoring of the fulfilment of national energy efficiency obligations to the EU
- Annual reporting by participants combined with reliable monitoring and verification system enables Finland to make use of the voluntary Agreement Scheme to implement the EED Article 7 savings obligation.

UCCES

Over the years, Finnish voluntary Energy Efficiency Agreements have evolved into a unique success story that is not found elsewhere in the world. There are several factors behind the success, all of which have contributed to the functionality and performance of the scheme in Finland.

TRUST & COOPERATION

- Ability and willingness of Agreement parties to cooperate
- Functional, natural and confidential relationships between the government administration, sector and branch associations and participating companies and municipalities

COMMITMENT

- Participants genuinely commitment to energy efficiency
- Active involvement of the responsible persons in the Agreement parties

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

- Government energy subsidies for energy audits and energy efficiency investments
- Unbiased advice financed by the government and branch associations
- New and useful information about energy efficiency
- Networks and peer support

STRUCTURAL FACTORS

- Long established history and good experiences of the Agreement Scheme
- Central and active role of sector and branch associations in Finland

THE LONG HISTORY OF THE AGREEMENTS

To build up a functioning Energy Efficiency Agreements system has required years of work. The completed Agreement period was the second consecutive period. In Finland, the efficient use of energy has been promoted by Agreements between the Government and sectors since the 1990s. Long-term action has helped to create a procedure that guides and encourages companies and municipalities to reach the Agreements targets. In each Agreement period, we have reached the set targets.

For the first time the European Commission extensively brought energy efficiency on to its agenda when it submitted the proposal of the Energy Services Directive ESD (2006/32/EC). Prior to this, the EU had not imposed energy efficiency obligations on its member states. In Finland, it was agreed that the implementation of the directive will be carried out by the Energy Efficiency Agreement Scheme that had been in use for many years and which was recognized as a functional means to enhance efficient energy use.

AGREEMENTS MEET EU REQUIREMENTS

The objective of the Energy Services Directive was to achieve, by 2016, savings of nine percent in the annual end-use of energy, excluding emissions

trading, compared to the average corresponding energy use during 2001-2005. The Agreements launched in 2008 were extended to include sectors covered by the directive for which participation in Energy Efficiency Agreements was not in the first Agreement period possible. In addition to the industrial and the energy sectors, for the first time also the hotel and restaurant, motor trades and repairs as well as commerce sectors committed to the Energy Efficiency Agreements for the Industries. The Municipal Sectors Agreement was divided into two parts: an Energy Efficiency Agreement for large cities, municipalities and joint municipalities and an Energy Programme for small municipalities and joint municipalities.

At the same time, the third Oil Sector Energy Efficiency Agreement (HÖYLÄ III) was expanded to cover, in addition to oil heated building, also the end use of transport fuels. The Property and Construction Sector Agreement was replaced by the Property and Building Sector Energy Efficiency Agreement, which covered rental housing properties (launched in 2010) as well as commercial properties (launched in 2011). Both the HÖYLÄ III agreement and the action plan for rental housing properties supported also implementation of the requirements of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive EPBD (2010/31/EU).

OBLIGATIONS GET TIGHTER - AGREEMENTS REMAIN

In the middle of the agreement period, in 2014, the Energy Services Directive was replaced by the Energy Efficiency Directive EED (2012/27/EU). Pursuant to its Article 7, member states set a national binding cumulative energy savings target for the period 2014-2020. Finland uses the option provided by the directive to implement the obligation by alternative means. In Finland, the Energy Efficiency Agreements have a central role in achieving the binding target.

Energy Efficiency Agreements have been a well-functioning and flexible tool for Finland to achieve energy efficiency targets. The Agreements have made it possible to achieve the energy saving targets set in Finland in response to the EU directives as well as many other requirements stemming from the directives that support the efficient use of energy (ESD, EED, and EPBD).

A new National Energy and Climate Strategy was completed in 2016. It sets out concrete actions and targets for Finland to achieve national and EU climate and energy targets by 2030. Successful Energy Efficiency Agreements play an important role in achieving these targets.

ENERGY SAVINGS AGREEMENT 1997-2005

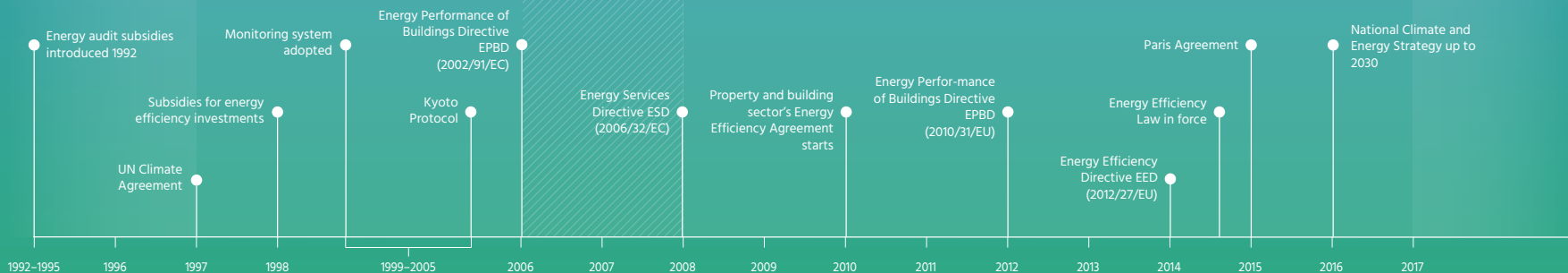
EXTENDED PERIOD 2006-2007

- Preparation of the second Agreement period
- Agreement negotiations

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGREEMENT 2008-2016

- Service sectors of industries join
- Branch specific Action Plans as part of the new Agreements
- Continuous improvement for Agreement basis

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGREEMENT 2017-2025





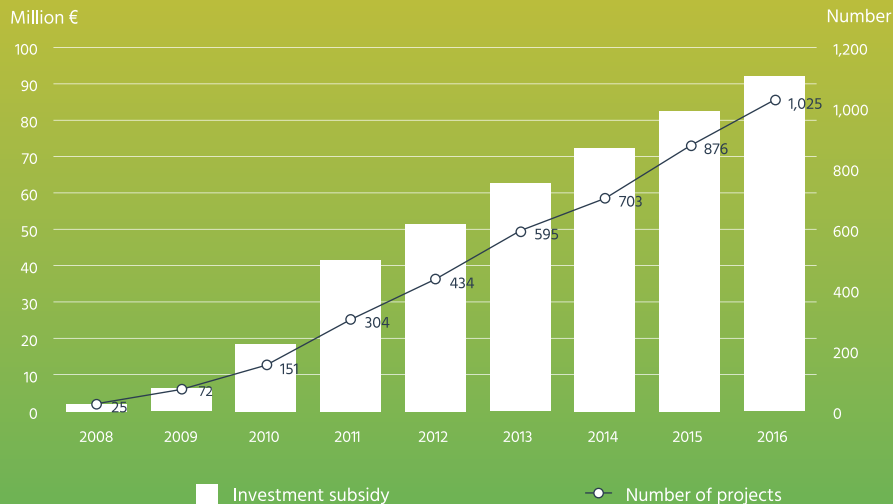
THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS ENERGY EFFICIENCY

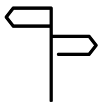
The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment provides energy efficiency investment subsidies, based on individual assessment, for companies and communities that have joined the industrial, municipal as well as property and building sector agreements. During 2008-2016, subsidies have been granted for 1,025 projects, 92 million euros in total.

Companies and municipalities have actively invested in energy efficiency in 2008-2016. In total, energy efficiency investments in industry, the energy sector, the municipal sector and the private service sector have been reported as implemented to the value of 1.3 billion euros in 2008-2016.

Investment subsidies granted

Cumulative





ENERGY AUDITS PAVE THE WAY

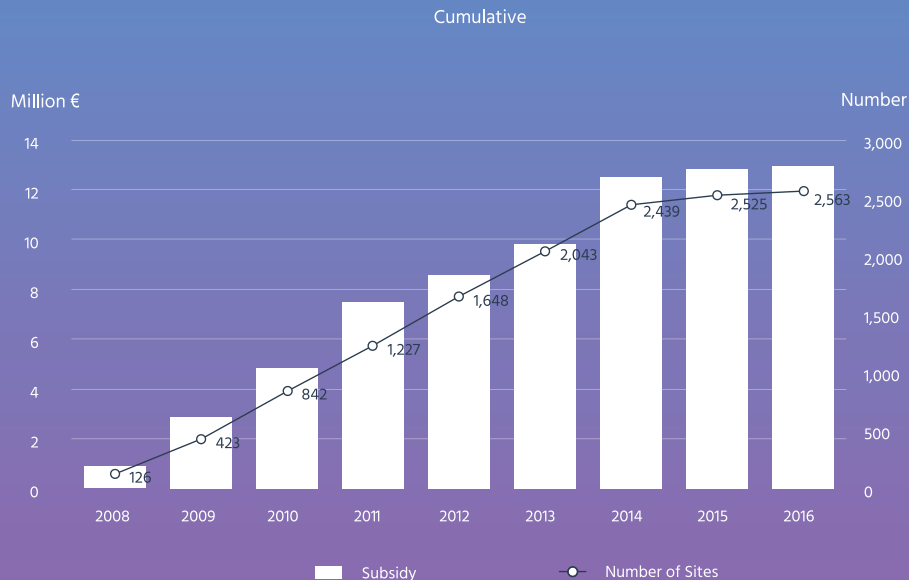
Energy audit supports energy efficiency work in the participating companies and municipalities. Energy audits identify the most cost-effective areas for making savings, as well as concrete means of improving the efficiency of energy use and reducing costs.

WHAT ARE ENERGY AUDITS?

Energy audits are thorough and comprehensive assessments of the energy and water usage of a building or a production process, as well as the feasible possibilities of making them more efficient. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (MEAE) subsidizes comprehensive energy audits that are carried out and reported according to MEAE and Motiva's guidelines.

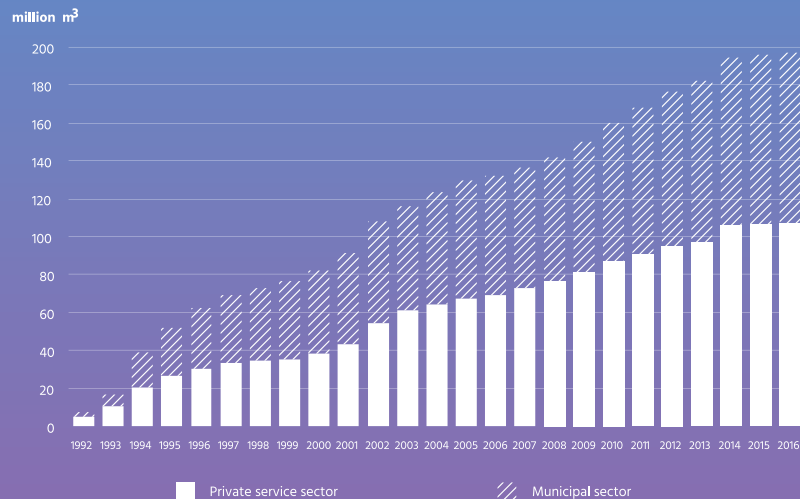


Number of energy audits launched and total subsidies granted



Volumes of energy-audited service sector buildings

Cumulative



The Energy Efficiency Act, connected to EED implementation in Finland, entered into force in the beginning of 2015. The law obliges all large companies to carry out mandatory energy audit every fourth year. Therefore, since 5 June 2014, energy aid for energy audits is no longer granted for large companies.

In 2008–2016, companies and communities participating the Energy Efficiency Agreements for industries, municipal, and property and building sectors have been granted energy audit subsidies a total of €12.9 million. During the agreement period 2008–2016 altogether 2,563 government subsidized energy audits were started.

Mandatory energy audit requirement in the EU Energy Efficiency Directive caused the substantial decrease in the number of started audits.

A high number of energy audits were supported by Finland until 2015. Since the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive started on 5 June 2014, large companies are no longer able to apply for energy audit subsidies, which is reflected in a sharp decline in

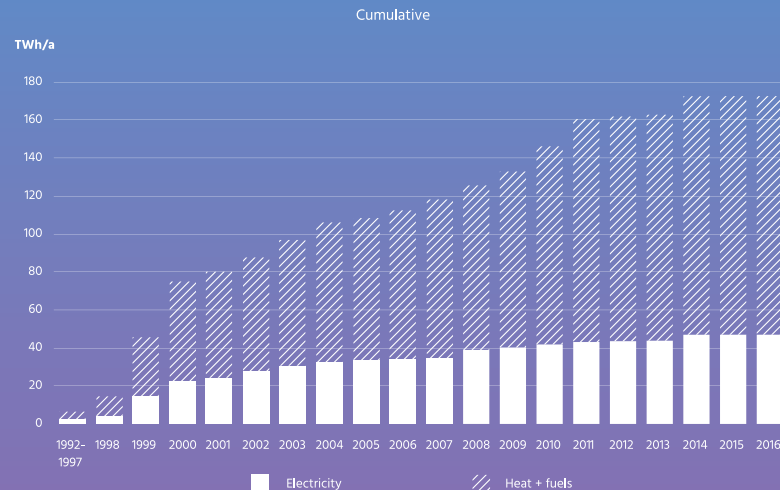
the number of initiated audits and the amount of subsidies granted.

In the municipal sector, which is not subject to mandatory energy audits, the number of audits has increased steadily throughout the Agreement period.

In industry majority of all energy audits, approx. 90 percent, have been linked to be the agreement scheme during the agreement period 2008-2016. In 2016, final energy consumption in industry was approximately 136 TWh in Finland. Mainly the energy used in industry has been subject to energy audits at least once.

At the end of 2016, over 60 percent of the building volume in the services sector has undergone an energy audit at least once. During 2008-2016 in the private service sector, under half of the audits were carried out in companies signed up to the Energy Efficiency Agreement Scheme. In municipal sector the number is higher, about 95 per cent.

Energy-audited industrial energy consumption





GOING FORWARD WITH MANAGEMENT

Experience from the previous Agreement period had shown that management support was an essential part of success, achievement of objectives and development of activities. For this reason, there was a desire to include the continuous improvement model, which is well-known in quality and environmental management, as part of the Agreements. Aim was to incorporate monitoring and improvement of energy efficiency in a longer-term and more goal-oriented process, rather than to only carry out individual projects. Energy intensive industries and energy production companies were obliged to introduce an Energy Efficiency System (EES) or to integrate energy efficiency into their existing management systems. For small and medium energy users, elements of continuous improvement were included in the Agreements.

Almost 95 percent of energy intensive industry and 80 percent of energy production sites had included

energy efficiency in their management systems by the end of 2016. All agreement participants were subject to continuous improvement requirements, the implementation of which they reported annually.

EES

The Energy Efficiency System (EES) is an energy management system used in Finland. It was initially developed for energy-intensive industries and energy production companies that participated in the Energy Efficiency Agreement. The system helps the company to create a systematic process for continuous improvement of energy efficiency as well as for monitoring energy consumption and reducing energy costs. EES complies with the structure of ISO 50001 Energy Management Standard, but its requirements are described more generally.

EES*

The national Energy Efficiency System* (EES*), which was introduced in 2014, is more detailed and demanding than the EES. For companies that

participate in the Energy Efficiency Agreement, the implementation of the EES* is considered to meet the requirements of the mandatory energy audit of a large company under the Energy Efficiency Act. It is possible to certify an EES*.

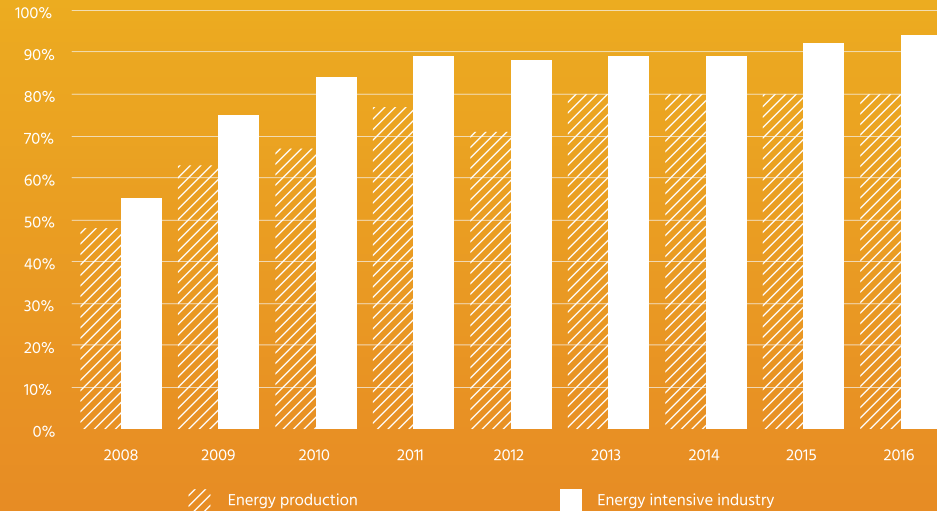
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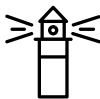
Continuous improvement of energy efficiency

One of the main targets of the 2008-2016 Agreement period was to get the participating companies and municipalities to acknowledge that the efficient use of energy is not a single project, but a process.

The Agreements have offered a suitably strict and, yet a sufficiently flexible procedure. Agreement obligations – action plans, annual reporting, and introduction of the Energy Efficiency System (EES) for energy intensive industries – have all contributed to embed energy efficiency into management and everyday life.

Proportion of sites in which energy efficiency is incorporated in the management or environmental system





GUIDANCE AND ADVICE FOR USERS

In addition to improve efficiency of their own energy use, energy distribution and retail companies which had joined the Energy Efficiency Agreements were committed to provide energy advice also to their final customers.

Energy distribution and retail companies provided advice to their customers at their own service points, by phone, email, at various stakeholder events and on their websites. Advice was provided actively by the participated companies and it reached the majority of their customers. Companies also distributed informative material with energy-saving content to their customers and provided schools with free teaching materials. They have also been active in promoting energy savings in their customer magazines, which are reaching almost all Finnish households several times a year.

Also in the implementation of the property and building sector's action plan for rental housing, residents were guided in the possibilities and significance of efficient energy use; and correspondingly implementation of the action plan for commercial properties required guidance to tenants. In addition, participants of the Commercial Property Action Plan were required to take into account the objectives of the action plan in their contracts with companies that provide property management services.

ENERGY ADVICE PLAYS A REMARKABLE ROLE

At the end of 2016, advisory services were assessed to generate approx. 1 TWh annual additional savings in customer's energy use.



**ADVISORY SERVICES ARE ASSESSED
TO GENERATE APPROXIMATELY 1TWH
ANNUAL SAVINGS IN CUSTOMER
ENERGY USE.**

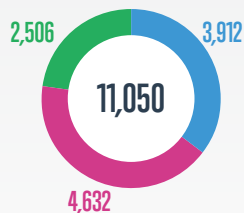


INDUSTRIES – INDUSTRY, ENERGY AND SERVICE SECTOR

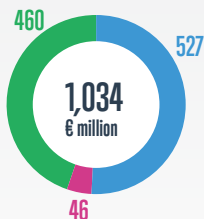
Altogether 586 companies and their 3,914 sites had signed up to voluntary Energy Efficiency Agreement for Industries in 2008-2016.

Due to energy saving measures implemented over this period, their businesses are more energy- and cost-efficient and produce less carbon dioxide emissions.

NUMBER OF ENERGY SAVING
MEASURES IMPLEMENTED
IN 2008-2016

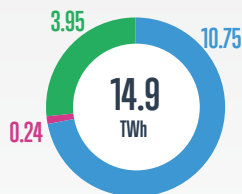


ENERGY EFFICIENCY
INVESTMENTS
IN 2008-2016

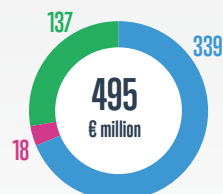


THE IMPACT OF
ENERGY SAVING MEASURES
AT THE END OF 2016

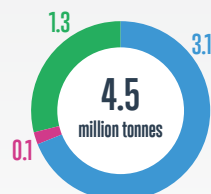
ANNUAL
ENERGY SAVINGS



ANNUAL
COST SAVINGS



ANNUAL REDUCTION
OF CO₂ EMISSION



● INDUSTRY ● SERVICE SECTOR ● ENERGY SECTOR



MUNICIPAL SECTOR

Altogether 117 municipalities and 15 joint municipalities took part in the Finnish municipalities' energy efficiency agreement and energy programme in 2008-2016.

Due to energy saving measures implemented in these municipalities and joint municipalities in 2008–2016 their activities are more energy- and cost-efficient and produces less carbon dioxide emissions.

NUMBER OF ENERGY SAVING
MEASURES IMPLEMENTED
IN 2008-2016

4,188

ENERGY EFFICIENCY
INVESTMENTS
IN 2008-2016

159
€ million

→
THE IMPACT OF
ENERGY SAVING MEASURES
AT THE END OF 2016

ANNUAL
ENERGY SAVINGS

0.45
TWh

ANNUAL
COST SAVINGS

34
€ million

ANNUAL REDUCTION
OF CO₂ EMISSION

0.14
million tonnes

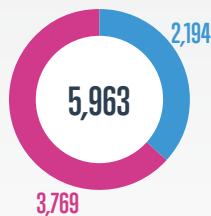


PROPERTY AND BUILDING SECTOR

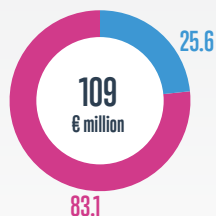
Altogether 75 companies with 1,032 commercial properties and over 220,000 rental apartments took part in the Property and Building Sector Energy Efficiency Agreement in 2010-2016.

Due to energy saving measures implemented over this period, their businesses are more energy- and cost-efficient and produce less carbon dioxide emissions.

NUMBER OF ENERGY SAVING MEASURES IMPLEMENTED IN 2008-2016

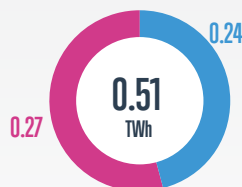


ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENTS IN 2008-2016

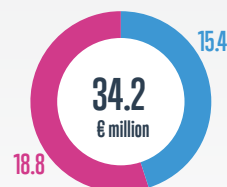


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THE IMPACT OF
ENERGY SAVING MEASURES
AT THE END OF 2016

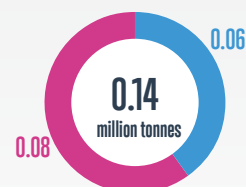
ANNUAL ENERGY SAVINGS



ANNUAL COST SAVINGS



ANNUAL REDUCTION OF CO₂ EMISSION



● HOUSING PROPERTIES

● COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

OIL SECTOR

All companies involved in the distribution of liquid heating and transport fuels in Finland participated in the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Agreement for Oil Sector HÖYLÄ III 2008-2016.

The Energy Efficiency Agreement for distribution of liquid heating and transport fuels, HÖYLÄ III, covered during 2008-2016 oil heated buildings and the distribution of transport fuels. The objective of the Agreement was to improve the energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy forms in heating and transport fuels. The Agreement served the reaching of the energy efficiency targets of both the Energy Services Directive (ESD) and, as of 2012, the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), and also the alternative implementation of boiler inspections, by means of an advisory procedure, as required by the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD).

Altogether, about 25,000 boiler replacements were made in oil heated properties during the Agreement period 2008-2016. Their estimated annual energy savings totalled 0.26 TWh at the end of 2016. In addition, by replacing boilers in oil heating systems, renewing control equipment and improving the energy efficiency of oil heated property structures, annual energy savings of around 0.15 TWh were made by the end of 2016.

The saving effect of regular advice and communications in 2016 was estimated at 0.1 TWh. Important communication channels were the oljylammitys.fi site and Lämmöllä magazine, which is delivered three times a year to all oil heated houses, of which there are 150,000 in Finland.



OTHER AGREEMENT SECTORS

KUTTERI PROGRAMME - AGREEMENT ADVISING ON IMPROVING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BIO BOILERS

The Kutteri programme has been developed for the implementation of an alternative advisory procedure for bio boiler inspections in Finland as required by the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). The Agreement stipulates the conditions for providing advice and guidance in the use and maintenance of bioenergy heating systems. The advice applies to all less than 1 megawatt bio boilers. A similar alternative advisory procedure for oil boilers is included in the Höylä Agreement.

During 2014-2016, parties to the Agreement were the Ministry of the Environment, the Bioenergy Association of Finland, Ariterm Oy, Keskusliitto Nuohousalan ry (central association of Finnish chimney sweepers), Lämmitysenergia Yhdistys ry (association of heating energy), Suomen Omakotiliitto ry (association of Finnish single-family houses), Häme University of Applied Sciences, Jyväskylän University of Applied Sciences and Motiva Oy.

FARM ENERGY PROGRAMME

The Farm Energy Programme, led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, was launched in 2010. It was replaced in 2016 by an energy efficiency programme for the agricultural and gardening sectors that covers the period 2016-2020.

The parties to the Programme were the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners, Puutarhaliitto ry (garden association), Central Union of Swedish-Speaking Agricultural Producers in Finland, and Kauppapuutarhaliitto ry (Finnish Glasshouse Growers' Association).

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGREEMENTS FOR THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

There were two Energy Efficiency Agreements for the transport sector for the period 2008-2016, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Transport and Communications: the Goods Transport and Logistics Energy Efficiency Agreement and the Public Transport Energy Efficiency Agreement. The implementation of the Agreements terminated in 2015 and they were replaced by the responsibility model for road transport enterprises, which is maintained by the Finnish Transport Safety Agency (Trafi).

The parties to the Agreements were the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, the Ministry of the Environment, Finnish Transport and Logistics and its member organizations, Logistiikkayritysten Liitto (Association of Logistic Enterprises in Finland), VR Group, Finnish Bus and Coach Association, and Suomen Paikallisliikenneliitto ry (Finnish Public Transport Association).

THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT | MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT | ENERGY AUTHORITY |
CONFEDERATION OF FINNISH INDUSTRIES EK | FINNISH CENTRAL ORGANISATION FOR MOTOR TRADES AND REPAIRS | THE FINNISH
FOOD AND DRINKS INDUSTRIES' FEDERATION ETL | FINNISH ENERGY INDUSTRIES | THE FEDERATION OF FINNISH COMMERCE
| CHEMICAL INDUSTRY FEDERATION OF FINLAND | FINNISH HOSPITALITY ASSOCIATION MARA | FINNISH FOREST INDUSTRIES
| FINNISH PLASTICS INDUSTRIES FEDERATION | THE FEDERATION OF FINNISH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES | RAKLI THE FINNISH
ASSOCIATION BUILDING OWNERS AND CONSTRUCTION CLIENTS | THE ASSOCIATION OF FINNISH LOCAL AND REGIONAL
AUTHORITIES | FINNISH PETROLEUM AND BIOFUELS ASSOCIATION | OIL INDUSTRY SERVICE CENTRE LTD | FINNISH PETROL AND
TRAFFIC SERVICE RETAILERS ORGANISATION SBL | MOTIVA

Participant companies and communities:
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