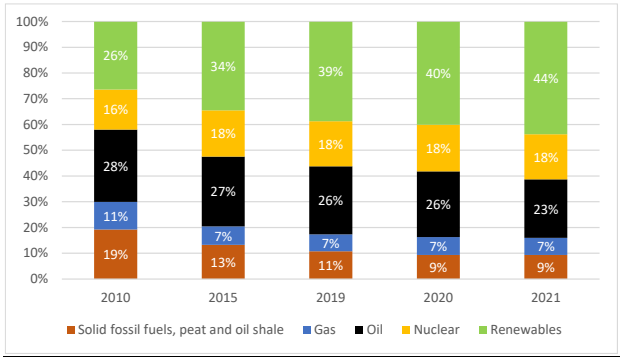
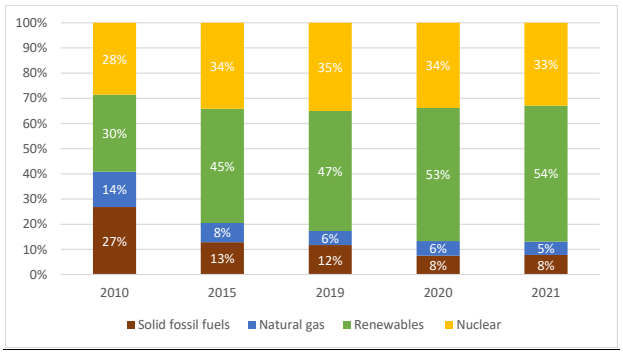
Key energy figures

Graph 1: **Energy mix**



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: **Electricity mix**



Source: Eurostat

Saving energy

1. *Key energy savings measures*

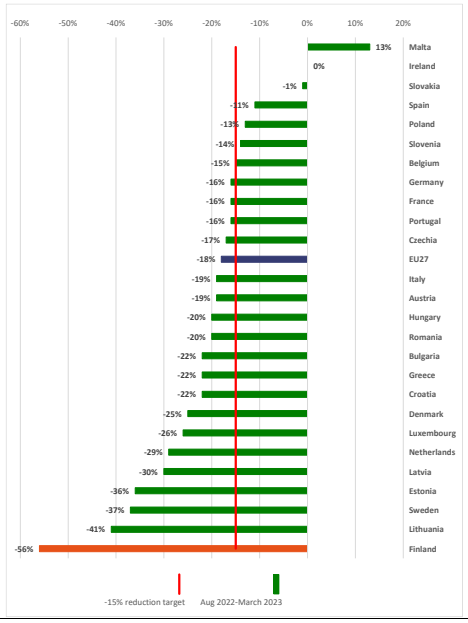
In line with the **Save Energy Communication**, Finland launched new energy saving measures and progressed with its structural energy efficiency measures, such as:

- The Finnish government took additional decisions to add funding of EUR 200 million for **energy renovations and electric vehicle recharging stations.** The funding comprises of a loan guarantee model to support climate-friendly investments in houses that significantly improve the energy efficiency of buildings or renew heating systems to make use of renewable energy.
- **Information and communication campaigns to citizens**: a new extensive communication campaign has been launched in September 2022 to run until spring 2023.

2. *Gas Demand Reduction*

Finland has reduced its gas consumption by **56%** in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, above the decrease achieved at EU level (18%) and surpassing the 15% voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level ([1]).

Graph 3: **Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022-March 2023)**



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas
Source: Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

Diversification of energy supplies

1. *Key actions*

Import dependency from Russian natural gas was **75%** in 2021 (equalling 2.1 bcm). In **2022**, Finland received 0.2 bcm of Russian gas from LNG. And between **January and March 2023**, it was 0.05 bcm ([2]). In **May 2022**, Gazprom seized deliveries to Finland of pipeline gas.

Diversification efforts with gas supplies comes through LNG from Norway, Lithuania, and

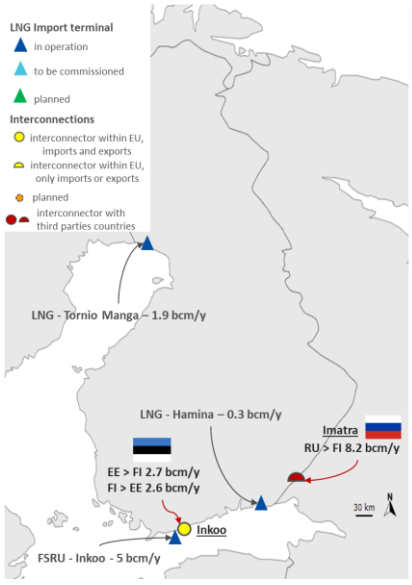
([1]) Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.
([2]) European Commission (based on Refinitiv and ENTSO-G).

Spain and through pipeline gas from the Baltic States via the **Balticconnector** (since 2020).

2. Gas Infrastructure Developments

In conjunction with other key Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) in the Baltic region, the **Balticconnector** has helped decrease Finland's dependence on Russian gas. In cooperation with Estonia and in agreement with the Baltic countries, Finland leased **an additional liquefied natural gas terminal** (Inkoo FSRU, capacity of 5 bcm/y) to meet the additional short-term gas needs of the Baltic region. In November 2022, Estonia decided to give up on acquiring a stake in the Inkoo LNG terminal. The first gas molecules have been feeding into the Finnish gas system in **January 2023**.

Map 1: **LNG terminals and cross-border interconnections**



Source: DG ENER

3. Gas Storage

Finland does not operate any gas storage facility.

4. Nuclear fuel diversification

Nuclear operator Fortum signed a contract with Westinghouse to supply alternative fuel for the Loviisa VVER-440 nuclear power station.

Energy Platform

Regional Group of reference: Baltics and Finland.

National companies participating to the Industrial Advisory Group: None.

On Wednesday, May 10, the European Union launched its first international tender for joint gas purchases. A total of 25 international suppliers and more than 110 companies have decided to participate and intend to purchase 11.6 billion cubic meters of gas. Deliveries are expected to take place between June 2023 and May 2024.

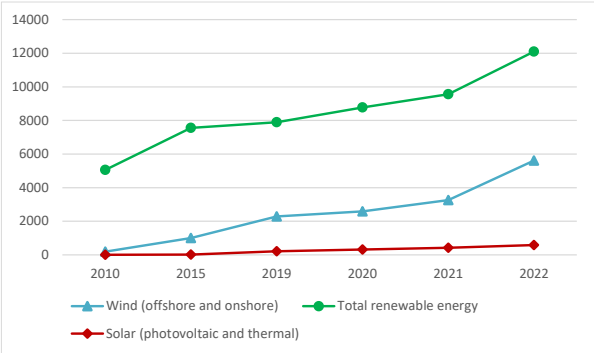
Accelerating clean energy

1. Installed Renewable Capacity

In **2022**, Finland installed around 2.5 GW of renewable capacity, bringing the total to **12 GW**.

In 2022, the annual growth rate of installed renewables power capacity rose to **26%**, compared to only 9% in 2021.

Graph 4: **Installed solar and wind power capacity (in megawatt)**

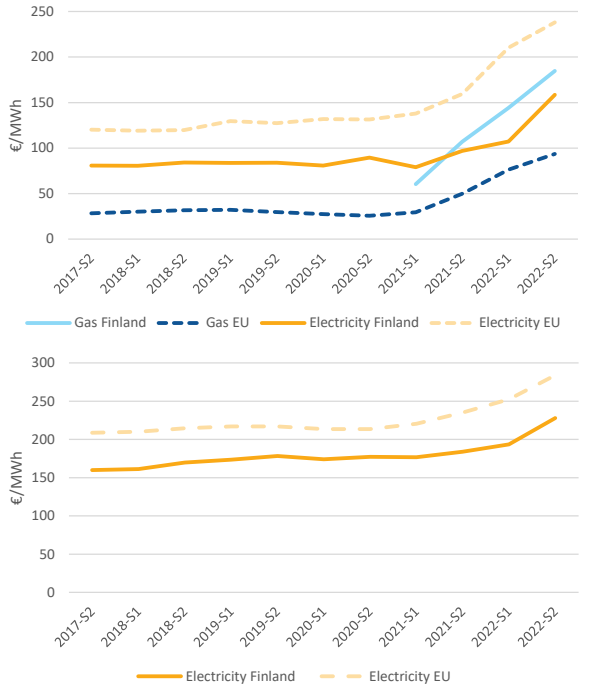


(1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.
(2) In 2022, Finland installed **2.4 GW** of **wind power** capacity (vs. 0.7 GW in 2021)
(3) In 2022, Finland installed **0.17 GW** of **solar power** capacity (vs. 0.11 GW in 2021).

Source: IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

Energy price developments

Graph 5: **Finland's energy retail prices for industry (top) and households (bottom)**



(1) Finland does not communicate its retail gas prices for households.
(2) On electricity, the band consumption is for DC households and ID for industry
(3) On gas, the band consumption is D2 for households and I4 for industry
Source: Eurostat

Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

- **EUR 1.82 billion in grants** (updated, representing 0.7% of 2021 GDP). **No loan requested.**
- **Adoption date by Council**: 29 October 2021 for the original RRP and 14 March 2023 for the amended RRP (following a reduction of 13% of the initial allocation).
- **The first annual RRF event** with stakeholders took place on 8 February 2023.
- **No payment request submitted**
- **Climate target:** 50%