

The energy efficiency of existing buildings will be promoted by means of renovation and energy subsidies for apartment blocks and terraced houses granted by the Government.

Energy consumption is constantly rising, as is our dependence on imported oil and gas. Emissions and energy imports can be reduced by increasing the use of indigenous renewable energy sources, but all consumers should also try their best to save energy.

Two-thirds of energy used in European buildings is accounted for by households, and their consumption is growing every year as rising living standards are reflected in greater use of air conditioning and heating systems.

10 million boilers in European homes are more than 20 years old; their replacement would save 5% of energy used for heating.

30-50% of lighting energy could be saved in offices, commercial buildings, and leisure facilities by using the most efficient technologies.

Half of the projected increase in **energy needed for air conditioning** – expected to double by 2020 – could be saved through higher standards for equipment.

On 12 October 2006, the European Commission sent a second note to several Member States, including Finland, since they had not given notification of national measures to implement the energy performance Directive by the deadline. The Directive should have been incorporated into national legislation by 4 January 2006.

Directive on the energy performance of buildings (2002/91/EC)

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2003/l_001/l_00120030104en00650071.pdf

Government Bill to Parliament for legislation on the energy efficiency of buildings

<http://www.ymparisto.fi/download.asp?contentid=56865&lan=fi>

Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport (in English)

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/legislation/buildings_en.htm

Ministry of the Environment (Land Use and Building)

<http://www.ymparisto.fi>

Energy-efficient house (Motiva)

<http://www.energiatehokaskoti.fi/fi/>