



Current measures and effects in the Nordic and Baltic countries

Women in the Energy Sector Stockholm 21th November 2017 Tiina Koljonen, Research Team Leader

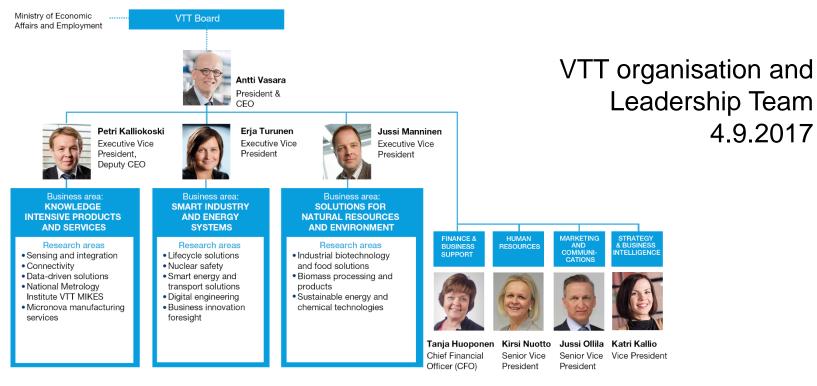


Three different perspectives to be discussed

- 1. Education & participation in energy research
 - Seems to attract more interest from boys and young men than from girls and women. Also the absence of female role models can be recognized.
- 2. Women in energy business, policy making, etc.
 - Under-representation of women at decision-making levels in energyrelated fields
- 3. Impacts of energy related (policy) decisions on women
 - How to ensure women's equal participation in shaping the sustainable development of the energy sector, and to reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over energy transition?



Gender balance quite fine at VTT's top management – the same accounts for many other research organisations in Finland



VTT SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

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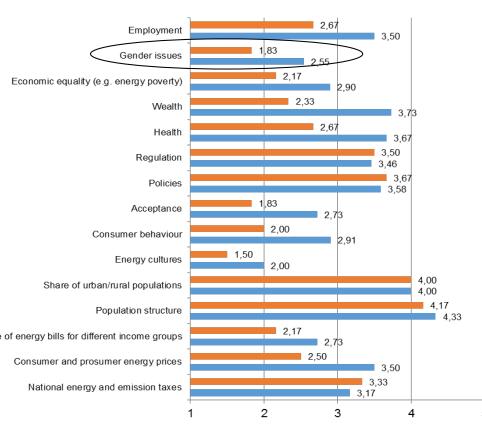
Anu Vaari Senior Scientist, personnel representative





There is also lacking information, research & data on gender issues in energy

- For the first time the EU research programme H2020 includes funding to study social science and humanities (SSH) in energy system transition, where gender issue has been recognized as one of the important topics.
- H2020 Research project ECHOES is looking at decision making in clean size energy transition on different levels, e.g. among individual, collective and formal social units







Results from meta analysis in ECHOES

- While there is a clear lack of studies of different social groups and the general population, one group has been studied extensively. These are the so-called early adopters or front-runners. The overwhelming majority of this group of users across countries are male.
 - Studies show that they tend to use feedback technologies to do one-off changes in energy consuming infrastructure (e.g. buying less energy intensive equipment), that they try to engage in energy saving activities, and that they might even try to instigate new rules, or new norms concerning how energy should be used in a household. However, such studies also point to the desperate need to understand the dynamics of energy choices beyond individuals, because this group of highly motivated energy optimizers frequently have to negotiate with their significant others: spouses, partners, children, and pets, who frequently do not share their ambitions as resource managers and system optimizers.



The new energy and climate strategy of Finland

Two parallel strategy preparations were carried out in 2016-2017

- Energy and Climate Strategy 2030
 - Led by former Minister Rehn
 - Focus on all the energy and greenhouse gas emitting sectors, and LULUCF (e.g. calculation of forest sinks)
 - Focus on new national policy tagets and measures
 - Gender issues were not included or even mentioned

- Medium-term Climate Change Policy Plan
 - Led by Minister Tiilikainen
 - Focus on burden sharing secor (transport, buildings, agriculture, small scale energy, non-CO₂ emissions)
 - Focus on implementation of the national policies
 - One chapter, which discusses about the impacts of policies on men and women, and gender equality



Statistics and research on women in energy are often hard to find, inconsistent & incomplete

- Wickipedia: Women in Finland enjoy a "high degree of equality" and "traditional courtesy" among men.^[3] In 1906, the women of Finland became the first women in <u>Europe</u> to be granted the right to vote.
- Former minister Rehn: The Government's decision of phasing out of coal by 2030 in Finland could be compared with the decision on womens' right to vote



Minna Canth (1844-1897)

































































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