# Just Transition Platform – Groundwork Technical assistance to Finland

# JTP Groundwork - Technical assistance in Finland

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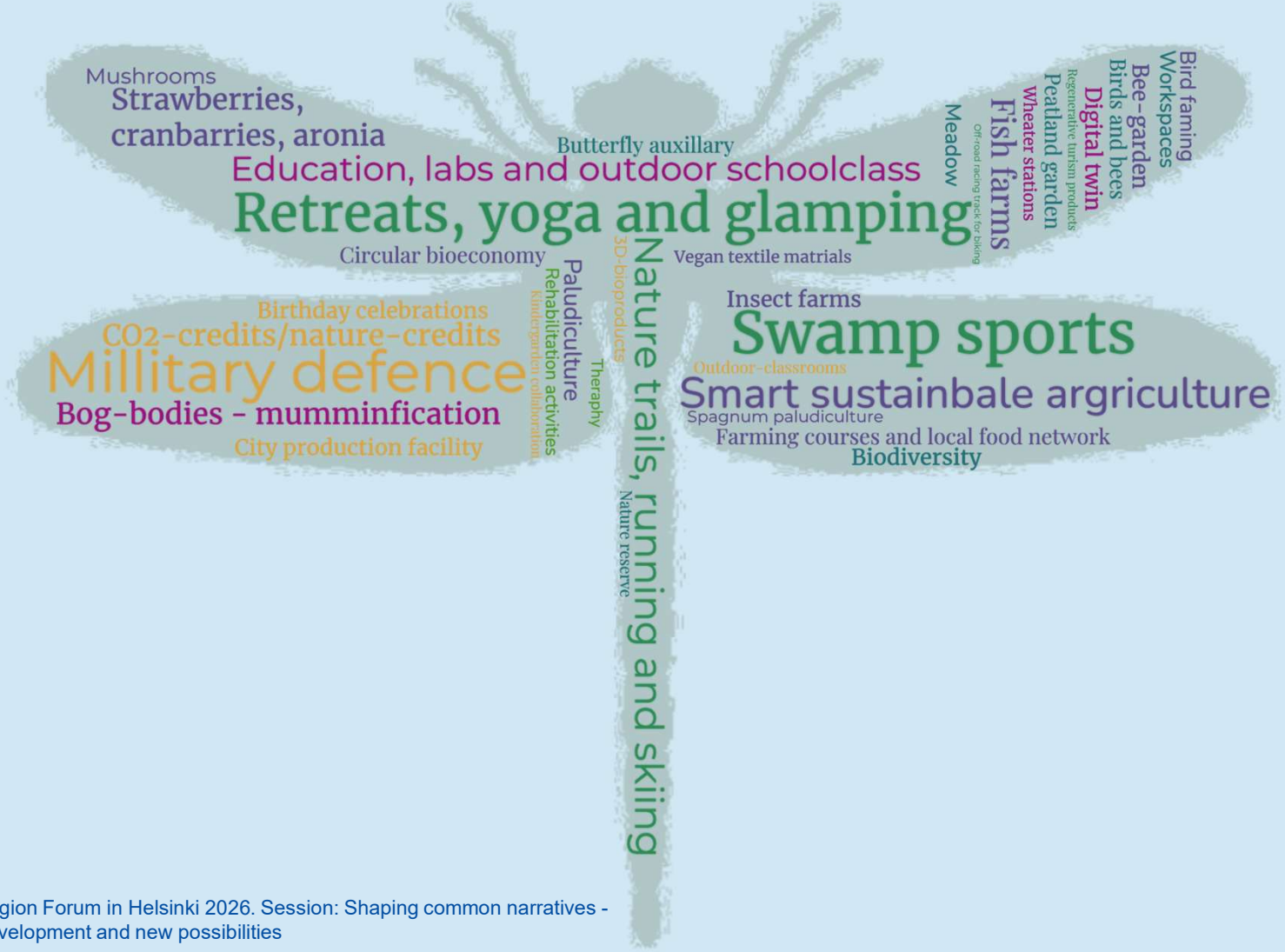


Word cloud from Technical Region Forum in Helsinki 2026. Session: Shaping common narratives - collaborative art making for development and new possibilities

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**Dia 2**

**BR1** We need to extra slides at the beginning 1) What, who, when 2) table of content with numbers that we can also use for the slides. And a final slide providing a n overview of the materials produced.

Bettina Rafaelsen; 2026-04-09T12:37:12.714

# Table of content



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# Introduction and context

As part of Finland's transition towards **climate neutrality by 2035**, the use of peat-based energy is being gradually phased out, reflecting its environmental impact and its decreasing role in the national energy system. This shift is driving a growing **need to identify sustainable future uses** for extensive areas of cutover peatlands, in line with the EU's LULUCF and Nature Restoration Regulation as well as national biodiversity objectives.

This includes a range of land-use pathways such as afforestation, rewetting, repurposing, paludiculture, cultivation of energy crops, and the development of renewable energy infrastructure. In this context, landowners and local stakeholders are increasingly required to make complex decisions about the future of these areas, **balancing environmental, economic, and social considerations.**

However, a key finding is that regions continue to **face significant gaps in shared knowledge, practical capacity, and strategic coordination.** This is particularly evident in relation to restoration and repurposing approaches, stakeholder engagement, financing mechanisms, and the development of viable land-use and business models. Addressing these gaps requires strengthened skills development and more effective knowledge exchange across regions.

To address this, all 14 Finnish TJTP regions was participating in the JTP **Groundwork Technical Assistance (2025–2026),** implemented by the **European Commission's Joint Transition Platform** in close **cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment of Finland** and regional stakeholders. The focus was on strengthening skills development, peer learning, and cross-regional coordination, **while supporting more effective and practical implementation of the peatland transition across Finland.**

**The Technical assistance combined four building blocks**

**A: Need assessment**
Desk research, stakeholder mapping, survey and gap analysis

**B: Three online thematic workshops on**
1) Repurposing
2) Renewable energy
3) Financing models

**C: Regional Networking and Exchange Event** in Jyväskylä

**D: Technical Regional Forum** in Helsinki with Baltic Sea Region partners

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# Purpose of the compendium

## - Building pathways for change

This compendium **distils key take-aways and good practices** from the Technical Assistance carried out in Finland's 14 Just Transition Fund (JTF) regions.

It focuses on peatland repurposing, financing models, renewable energy deployment and skills development, with the overarching aim of supporting a **just and fair transition** away from peat.

The compendium is structured around the main technical activities:
A: Need assessment and stakeholder analysis
B: Three online thematic workshops
C: Regional Networking and Exchange Event
D: Technical Regional Forum.

Each section summarises the **main messages, lessons learned, and good practices**

Overall, the document serves both as **a record of the Technical Assistance process** and as **a practical tool to support the shift from learning to implementation**. It is intended for regional authorities, municipalities, landowners, businesses, NGOs, research and education institutions, and national policymakers involved in developing, funding, and delivering projects under the Territorial Just Transition Plans and related programmes.

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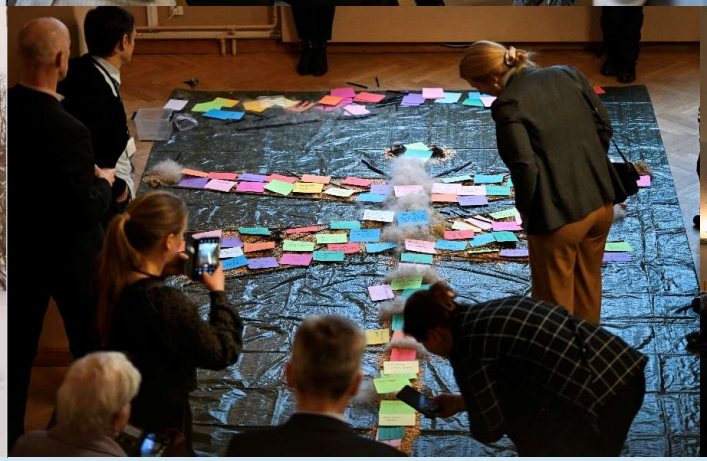
# Main question

How can the transition of peatlands be designed to simultaneously advance environmental restoration, social inclusion, and economically sustainable regional development?



# Purpose of the compendium

- This compendium **distils key take-aways and good practices** from the Technical Assistance carried out in Finland's 14 Just Transition Fund (JTF) regions. It focuses on peatland repurposing, financing models, renewable energy deployment and skills development, with the overarching aim of supporting a **just and fair transition** away from peat.
- **Finland is phasing out peat-based energy as part of its commitment to reach climate neutrality by 2035.** While energy use of peat is declining, peatlands continue to play a major socio-economic role, especially in regions where jobs, value chains, local tax revenues and community identities have long been tied to peat extraction and use. This creates a dual challenge: **rapidly reducing emissions while at the same time safeguarding livelihoods and creating new, sustainable economic opportunities** on former peat production areas and other peatland landscapes.
- The compendium is designed as a **practical reference tool for regional authorities, municipalities, landowners, SMEs, research and education institutions and national policy-makers** responsible for implementing the Territorial Just Transition Plans. It brings together concrete examples, lessons learned and emerging good practices that can inform both strategic planning and day-to-day implementation work in the JTF regions. BR1
- The content is based on the JTP Technical Assistance programme in Finland, implemented in close collaboration with the **Finnish Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment**. The work included an initial stakeholder mapping, gap analysis and survey; three online thematic workshops on peatland repurposing, financing models and renewable energy integration; a Regional Networking and Exchange Event in Jyväskylä; and an International Technical Regional Forum in Helsinki. Together, these activities created a structured process for gathering insights from Finnish regions and international peers, which are synthesised in this compendium.

**Dia 7**

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Bettina Rafaelsen; 2026-04-09T12:44:20.306

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# A: Need assessment

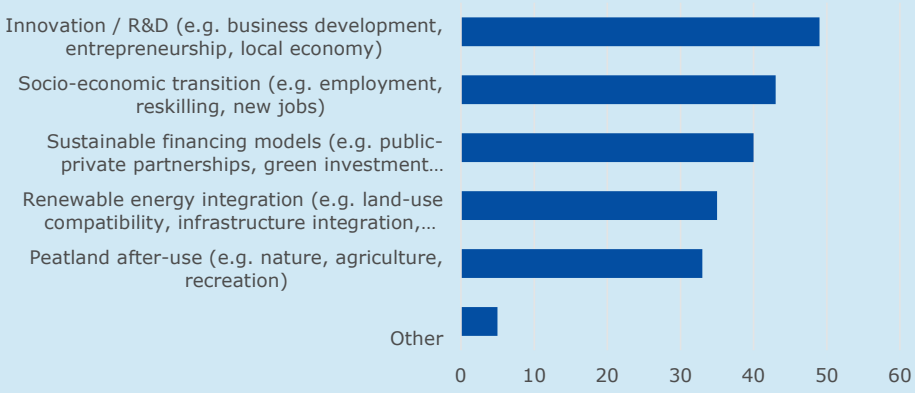
Desk research, stakeholder mapping, survey and gap analysis

# A: Identification of needs and stakeholders

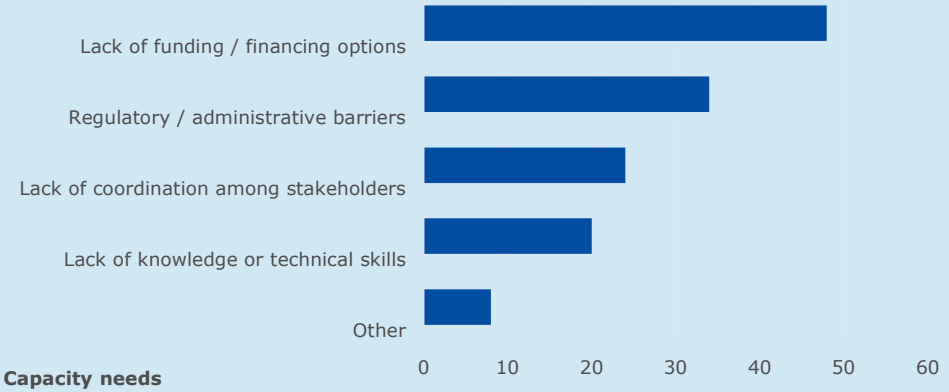
**The stakeholder survey captured 80 responses** across organisation types, including regional authorities, municipalities, companies, RDI actors and education providers, ensuring a broad view of peatland transition needs.

Responses covered both **technical and socio-economic aspects** of the transition, from restoration practices, land-use planning and renewable energy options to workforce impacts, financing challenges and cooperation needs, providing a solid basis for shaping the subsequent TA activities.

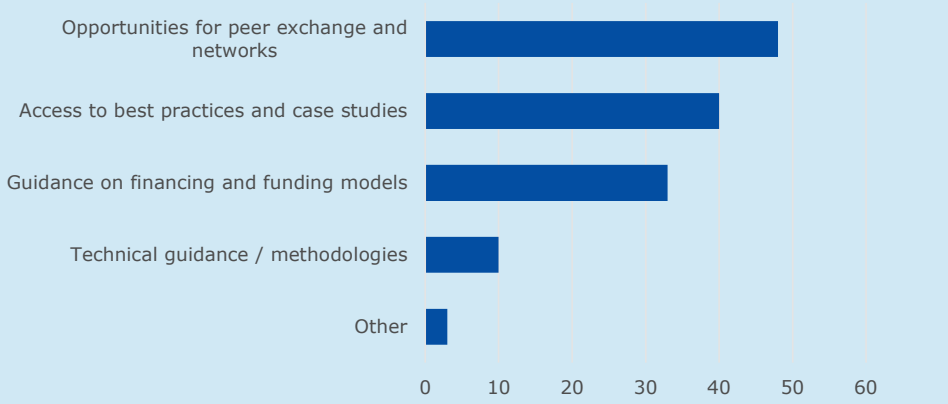
**Priority topics**




**Main barriers**




**Capacity needs**

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# B: Online workshops

Repurposing peatlands, renewable energy and financing models

# B: Online workshops

Building on the needs assesment, stakeholder mapping and survey results – which highlighted strong interest in practical solutions for peatland repurposing, renewable energy and financing, three targeted online workshops were organised to respond to these priorities and needs:

- a workshop on **repurposing peatlands**, focusing on ecological restoration, paludiculture and multi-use solutions, and on how different after-use options (rewetting, nature conservation, paludicultureand recreation) can be combined at landscape level in dialogue with landowners and local communities.
- a workshop on **renewable energy integration**, exploring solar and wind deployment on former peat production areas, grid and permitting issues, and how such projects can generate local benefits through jobs, skills development and new revenue streams for municipalities and landowners.
- a workshop on **peatland financing models**, addressing blended finance approaches, the design of public support instruments and emerging nature and climate value markets, with a focus on making restoration and repurposing projects investment-ready and accessible for smaller actors.

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# Repurposing peatlands

## Ecological and community perspectives

### Lessons learned

Peatland repurposing **must address multi-functional value**: climate mitigation, biodiversity, water regulation and local development, **rather than single-objective land use**.

Good practice is to combine rewetting and restoration with **careful design for nature, climate and water benefits**, drawing on practical field experience and long-term monitoring.

**Paludiculture** and other wet-compatible agricultural uses offer climate-smart options but **require clarity on rules, subsidies and markets from the landowner/entrepreneur perspective**.

Cultural and generational dimensions of land use are critical: **approaches work better when they respect landowner identity** and history and avoid prescriptive messaging.

### Good practices

- Address fragmented land ownership through collaborative models (e.g. joint structures where costs and benefits are shared) and explore ecological compensation to make large restored wetlands economically viable.
- Develop participatory land-use planning processes where landowners, municipalities and conservation actors co-design after-use visions for peat areas, ensuring that restoration, paludiculture and other options are agreed early and embedded in local plans.

**Programme**

**Welcome & introduction**

Suvi Holm, Ecofellows Ltd.

**Welcome from the Ministry**

Kaisu Koivula, Senior expert, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment

**Keynote: The potential of peatlands in nature conservation** - Juha Siekkinen, Environmental Planner and Biologist, Kosteikkomaailma

**Session 1: How to optimize the nature, climate, and water benefits of peatland restoration simultaneously**

Ari Pekka Auvinen, Conservation Officer, Finnish Natural Heritage Foundation

**Session 2: Carbon neutrality and new raw materials from rewetted peatlands.**

Kristiina Lång, Principal Scientist, Research Manager, Natural Resources Institute Finland

**Session 3: Project experiences from the operating environment of the competence cluster for the sustainable use of peatlands, with a focus on peat fields.**

Marjastiina Teixeira, Project Manager, Seinäjoki, University of Applied Sciences and Anne Matilainen, Research Coordinator, Ruralia Institute, Helsinki University

**3 breakouts - Practical solutions and collaboration needs**

# Renewable energy integration

## Clean power into peatland transitions

### Lessons learned

Former peat production areas offer strong potential for large-scale solar and, in some locations, wind energy, but **projects must be planned with full consideration of local biodiversity, hydrology and landscape values.**

**Municipalities and regional authorities play a key enabling role** through spatial planning, permitting and grid planning, but often lack specific know-how on renewable energy deployment on peatlands.

Concrete cases (e.g. large solar parks on former peat sites) show that **early dialogue with local communities and clear benefit-sharing arrangements are essential** for social acceptance.

Renewable **energy projects can act as anchors for broader transition pathways** when they are linked to skills development, local business opportunities and complementary land uses (e.g. nature recreation).

### Good practices

- Align land-use planning, grid development and investment promotion so that suitable peatland sites are clearly identified and "ready" for renewable energy developers, while combining renewable energy with other compatible uses on former peatlands (e.g. biodiversity enhancement, low-intensity grazing, recreation) to maximise overall value.
- Use participatory planning and transparent communication to address concerns on landscape change, biodiversity and land use, and to co-design local benefit-sharing models that build public support.

**Programme**

**Welcome & introduction**

Suvi Holm, Ecofellows Ltd.

**Welcome from the Ministry**

Kaisu Koivula, Senior expert, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment

**Keynote: Solar and wind power generation on peatlands – considering local and lifecycle environmental impacts**

Laura Sokka, Principal researcher, the Finnish Environment Institute

**Session 1: Renewable energy production opportunities in old peat production areas**

Lauri Alanen, Division Director, Solar and Wind Power Development, NEOVA Ltd.

**Session 2: Permits and policies: renewable energy projects on former peatlands**

Jarkko Panu, Building Inspector, City of Lapua

**Session 3: Heinineva Solar Power Project in Lapua**

Ari Soininen, CEO of EPV Aurinkovoima

**3 breakouts - Practical solutions and collaboration needs**

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# Sustainable financing models

## Enabling investment and nature value markets

### Lessons learned

**Strengthening project preparation and simplifying access to existing schemes** can improve the uptake of available funding, especially among smaller actors and landowners.

**Verification of climate and nature outcomes**, including **robust monitoring and certification**, is a **prerequisite for attracting private capital** and building credible nature value markets.

**Public support instruments are key enablers**, but administrative demands and co-financing mean that extra guidance can be helpful for farmers, SMEs and municipalities.

Emerging **nature and carbon credit schemes offer potential new income streams**, but actors need clearer rules, intermediaries they can trust, and simple, outcome-oriented contracts.

### Good practices

- Design funding schemes that focus on clearly defined outcomes (e.g. emissions reductions, water quality, biodiversity gains) and reduce administrative burdens for applicants.
- Develop blended finance approaches that combine public grants, loans, guarantees and private investment, allowing larger landscape-level projects on peatlands to move forward.
- Support intermediary organisations that can aggregate projects, provide technical assistance, handle monitoring and verification, and connect landowners with buyers in nature value and carbon markets.

**Programme**

**Welcome & introduction**

Suvi Holm, Ecofellows Ltd.

**Welcome from the Ministry**

Kaisu Koivula, Senior expert, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment

**Keynote : Cost-effective after-use of peatland surfaces from the perspective of land ownership and local communities**

Kari Laasasenaho, Senior RDI Researcher, Seinäjoki University of Applied Sciences (SEAMK)

**Session 1: Private financing opportunities for peatland restoration**

Matti Maajärvi, Development Manager, TAPIO Oy

**Session 2: Financing of peat field restoration**

Johanna Helkimo, Chief Climate Specialist, National Climate Unit, ELY Centres

**Session 3: From peat production areas to multifunctional wetlands**

Antti Saarenmaa, Secretary, Finnish Game Foundation

**Session 4: The work of operational foundations to rewet former peat production areas.**

Anna Saarentaus, Head of Programme, John Nurminen Foundation

**3 breakouts - Practical solutions and collaboration needs**

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# C: Regional networking event

15th-16th of January 2026 in Jyväskylä

# Regional Networking Event

## - From knowledge to collaboration

### Purpose and added value

The Regional Networking and Exchange Event functioned as a practical tool to help Finnish JTF regions move from ideas to implementation on sustainable peatland transitions.

It connected insights from the three thematic workshops with real projects, concrete actors and next steps at regional level in Finland.

### Practical outputs

A shared picture of transition pathways for repurposing peatlands: restoration and rewilding, bio- and circular economy, financing mechanisms, renewable energy reuse, skills and social transition.
A living contact network of key organisations (regions, municipalities, research institutes, companies, NGOs, competence centres) that can be activated for joint projects.

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# Making transition concrete
## – projects, pilots and cases

If you are designing peatland transition projects that link restoration, bioeconomy and skills

**Bioeconomy Campus in Saarijärvi – a replicable hub model**

- Demonstrates wet-compatible crops and machinery on peat soils, showing in practice how production can continue under wetter conditions.
- Integrates research, vocational training and business development in one place, linking innovation directly to skills and new business creation.

- **Project cases as blueprints for other regions**
  - **ArvoHiili** – shows how restored or rewilded post-peat areas can generate revenue through nature and climate value markets when monitoring and verification are in place.
  - **AurinkoSuo** – tests solar power on peatlands combined with carbon sequestration and biodiversity gains, illustrating multi-benefit renewable energy solutions.
  - **SuoLiike** – develops paludiculture, new crops and value chains, highlighting the business potential of wet-compatible agriculture.
  - **Turvetta ja innovaatioita** – uses creative reuse, tourism and culture to build new identities and income streams on former peat production areas.

**How this supports implementation**

- Regions can **select and adapt elements** of these models: establishing local clusters or campuses, combining RDI with training, and testing crops, services or business concepts on former peatlands.
- The cases illustrate how to **bundle climate, biodiversity and economic benefits in single projects**, which is directly relevant when designing JTF calls, project pipelines and selection criteria.

**Good practices / tools**

- Use existing campuses, competence clusters and pilot sites as **"one-stop hubs"** for piloting, training, stakeholder dialogue and communication about the transition.
- Turn each pilot into a short **case sheet** (objectives, partners, financing, outcomes, lessons learned) that can be shared within and across regions and used as a template for new project ideas.

# From discussion to actionable tools
## – governance, financing and cooperation

**If you are planning how to organise, fund and cooperate around peatland transition measures**

**On governance:**
- Clarify early who leads, who implements and who benefits (region, municipality, landowners, companies, NGOs).
- Involve landowners and local communities from the start to co-design after-use options and avoid later conflicts.

**On financing:**
- Combine different sources (JTF, national funds, private investment, nature value markets) and ensure that monitoring and verification of outcomes is planned from the beginning.
- Seek support from intermediary organisations or competence clusters that can help with project preparation and funding applications.

**On cooperation:**
- Build projects around **partnerships** between research, education and businesses so that innovation, skills and market uptake are connected.
- Look for cross-regional collaboration opportunities, for example by linking to pilots and adapting their concepts to your own region.

**Good practices and tools**
- When preparing new projects, **build on existing experience**:
  - Scan similar initiatives regionally, nationally or cross-border.
  - Extract partners, methods and financing ideas that can be replicated or adapted.
- When designing new actions, **check systematically three core dimensions**:
  - **Ecological integrity of peatlands:** does the action clearly improve or safeguard peatland hydrology, biodiversity and climate impact?
  - **Viable business and employment opportunities:** is there a realistic pathway to income, cost savings or long-term funding beyond the initial grant?
  - **Social fairness and participation in the transition:** are affected workers, landowners and communities involved early, and do they see tangible benefits?

# D: Technical Regional Forum

18th -19th of March 2026 in Helsinki

# Technical Regional Forum

## Governance, skill development and financing

### Purpose and added value

The Technical Regional Forum functioned as a practical tool to connect Finland's experience with wider European and Baltic Sea Region debates on just transition, skills and peatland repurposing. It brought together Finnish stakeholders, EU institutions and international experts to reflect on what works in practice, discuss governance and financing solutions, and position Finnish peatland transition within broader just transition and bioeconomy trends.

### Practical outputs

A shared understanding of governance and coordination needs for peatland transition, including the importance of cross-ministerial cooperation, regional–national dialogue and stable long-term frameworks for investors and communities.
Concrete insights on skills and workforce transition, drawing on examples such as traineeships, family farm programmes and mobile training, which can inform Finnish education and labour-market measures.
Clear messages on financing and nature value markets: the need to strengthen project preparation, simplify access to existing schemes and develop robust verification systems for nature and climate credits to attract private capital.
An expanded network of international contacts and reference points (e.g. from Ireland, Denmark and other Baltic Sea Region countries) that Finnish regions and ministries can draw on when designing policies, programmes and new projects.

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# People-centred governance and skills for just transition

**Lessons learned**

**Governance needs to be collaborative and long-term**, where as an example the Danish "Green Tripartite" showed that structured, time-bound negotiations among ministries and key organisations can unlock agreements on land-use change and provide stability for over 1,000 local conversion projects.
**Local transition fora give the transition a face**. Municipal land-conversion fora in Denmark and local partnership structures in Ireland demonstrated that municipalities, farmers, landowners and citizens can co-design concrete projects when they have a standing platform to meet, rather than relying solely on ad hoc consultations.
**Transition is also social and emotional, not just technical.** In Ireland, peat workers faced loss of identity and uncertainty as extraction declined. Training bodies and local institutions first focused on trust and "psychological security" before reskilling or relocation discussions.
**Skills systems can pivot when given a clear mandate**, as many projects redirected vocational services toward restoration, construction, bioeconomy, and renewable energy, designing tailored offers such as rehabilitation traineeships and family farm programmes.
**Youth and education are strategic assets**. Involving young people in peatland restoration, tourism, and innovation projects builds future capacity and keeps regions attractive.

**Good practices and tools**

- Establish formal but flexible coordination structures (e.g., inter-ministerial groups + regional fora) with clear roles, regular meetings, and explicit links to budgets and JTF implementation.
- Treat training providers and local colleges as strategic transition partners; involve them in governance and co-design:
  - Targeted vocational modules in restoration, paludiculture, renewable energy, tourism, and construction
  - Outreach and mobile training in peat regions
- Create or strengthen local/regional transition platforms where landowners, workers, municipalities, NGOs, youth, and businesses meet regularly to:
  - Discuss after-use options and surface conflicts early
  - Identify synergies across projects (e.g., restoration + tourism + skills)
- When polarisation risk is high, use collaborative governance to foster cooperation: shared fact-finding, joint scenario work, and co-authored recommendations rather than adversarial debate.
- Use narrative and creative approaches (arts, storytelling, youth projects) to shift mindsets, framing the transition as an opportunity rather than only a loss.

# Financing, new business models and nature value markets

**Lessons learned**

**Funding is increasingly available**, creating strong opportunities for peatland **projects that are well-prepared and investment-ready**. Experiences from NABU Climate Fund, SEGES, TAPIO, Hofer and Pautz highlight the importance of **solid feasibility work, strong partnerships and clear business models** to unlock this potential and turn peatland repurposing into viable, scalable business cases.
**Public instruments and national schemes provide a strong foundation for financing**. While they can be complex, there is clear potential to improve access through simpler, more outcome-oriented approaches that better support municipalities, farmers and SMEs.
Rewetting, restoration and paludiculture offer significant climate benefits and growing opportunities for innovation. By **developing new revenue streams** and combining public support with **risk-sharing mechanisms**, long-term incentives and integrated value chains, these solutions can become increasingly competitive and scalable.

**Nature and climate credits can complement funding**, but trust depends on clear rules, robust verification and long-term guarantees. Finland's early steps highlight both potential and the need for solid frameworks.
Examples from regenerative tourism and wellbeing projects (e.g. Digi Carbonless 2.0, RUOTI, LISÄ, RegenT) show that peatland regions can create value through services, tourism and culture if models respect ecological limits and engage local communities. Cross-border exchange in the Baltic Sea Region highlights shared challenges in verification, financing and market development.
Rewetting/restoration is only the starting point—the real potential lies in sustainable business models on rewetted land, from biomass and paludiculture to tourism and ecosystem services.

**Good practices and tools**

- Provide project preparation support (e.g. feasibility, partnerships, permitting, landowner agreements) so more projects become bankable and can access LIFE, JTF, RRF or private capital.
- Design funding schemes and JTF measures that are outcome-oriented (e.g. hectares rewetted, emissions reduced, biodiversity improved, jobs created) and proportionate in co-financing and administrative burden.
- Work with clusters and intermediaries to bundle smaller sites into portfolios attractive to investors and nature-credit buyers.
- Develop and test simple, standardised methods for measuring climate and biodiversity gains and issuing nature credits, in cooperation across the Baltic Sea Region.
- Explore diversified business models by combining rewetting/restoration with tourism, wellbeing, education and paludiculture to create multiple revenue streams.

# Conclusion

How can peatlands be repurposed in ways that support both environmental restoration and socially inclusive, economically viable regional development?

# Just Transition Platform Technical assistance in Finland

**How can peatlands be repurposed in ways that support both environmental restoration and socially inclusive, economically viable regional development?**

Peatlands can support both restoration and inclusive regional development if they are planned as **multi-use transition landscapes**

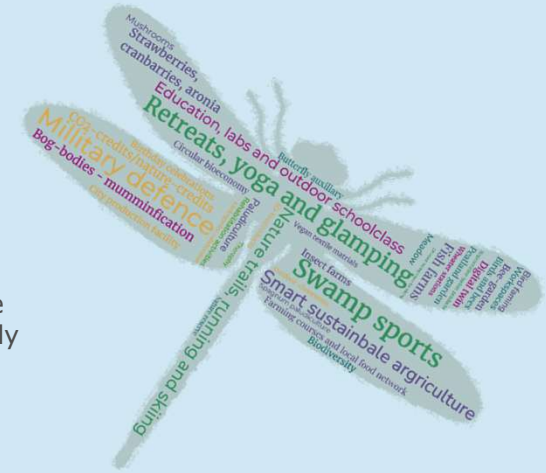
**Start from rewetting and ecological restoration**
- Prioritise rewetting and restoring hydrology, soils and biodiversity as the baseline.
- Design after-use so that climate mitigation, biodiversity and water regulation are core objectives, not side benefits.

**Build concrete business cases on rewetted land**
- Develop **paludiculture and wet-compatible agriculture** (fibres, biomass, bioactive products, fodder) with full value chains from farmer to processor and market.Use suitable former peat production areas for **renewable energy** (notably solar, sometimes wind) combined with biodiversity measures and local revenue sharing. Combine restoration with **tourism, wellbeing and culture** (nature-based tourism, trails, art, education activities) to create service jobs and strengthen local identity.

**Use financing and nature value markets to make projects investable.**
- Blend JTF and other public funds with loans, guarantees and **nature/climate credits**, backed by simple but robust monitoring and verification of outcomes.Provide **project preparation support** so local actors can develop bankable concepts (feasibility, partnerships, business models) rather than isolated pilots.

**Organise inclusive governance around transition**
- Create **local and regional transition fora** where landowners, workers, municipalities, companies, NGOs and youth co-design after-use options and share decisions.Ensure cross-ministerial and regional–national coordination so that rules, incentives and planning frameworks are long-term and predictable.

**Align skills and mindsets with the new economy**
- Map who is affected by the decline of peat and offer **targeted reskilling** into restoration, bioeconomy, renewable energy and tourism jobs, using campuses and vocational providers as hubs. Use communication and creative activities to shift narratives so rewetted peatlands are seen as **places of future opportunity**, not only as areas "taken out of use".




*When these elements are combined, peatland repurposing delivers real climate and biodiversity gains while also anchoring new jobs, businesses and identities in peatland regions, making the transition both environmentally and socially sustainable*

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# List of materials

# List of materials

**Litterature**


- European Commission / Finland (2022): Innovation and skills in Finland 2021–2027 – Just Transition Fund (JTF) / "Renewing and knowledgeable Finland 2021–2027
- European Investment Bank (EIB) (2025): Riga Forest Peatland Restoration and PV
- Finnish Government (2022): Just Transition Fund to mitigate effects of reduced peat energy use in Finland – Proposed programme now out for comments.
- Helena Mälkki, Pertti Frilander (1997): Life cycle assessment of peat utilisation in Finland. VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland.
- Kull, A. & Küttim, M. (2024): Implementing circular economy principles in the use of horticultural peat products produced in Estonia and reducing related greenhouse gas emissions in the LULUCF sector.
- Lempinen, H. & Vainio, A. (2023): Lost in transition: Peat workers' experiences of Finland's low carbon transition policies. The Extractive Industries and Society, 15, 101312.
- Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö (2022): Climate Plan for the Land Use Sector. Government report, Finland.
- Martens, H. R. et al. (2023): Paludiculture can support biodiversity conservation in rewetted fen peatlands. Scientific Reports, 13:18091.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (2025): Growth package for bioeconomy boosts growth of added value and improves security of supply. News item, 21 March 2025.
- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (2021): Working group on peat proposes ways to help the sector in transition and to increase role of peat in security of supply. Finnish Government.
- Nordic Council of Ministers (2024): Exploring Rewetting Efforts in the Nordic Countries – Policy Tools and Measures for Success.
- Satu Helynen and Martti Flyktman (2022): Demand and supply of energy peat in Finland. VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland.
- Silpola, J. (2017): Current situation in peat industry in Finland. Presentation, Bioenergy Association of Finland.
- Sitra (2020): A just transition for the peat industry can speed Finland towards carbon neutrality. Working paper / news article, 23 June 2020.
- Sitra (2020): Turpeen käytöstä luopuminen – Keinoja Suomelle reilun siirtymän tukemiseen [Giving up peat fuel – means for supporting a just transition in Finland]. Working paper, 23 June 2020.
- Virtanen, K. (14th International Peat Congress): Peatland resources and the use of energy peat in Finland. Extended abstract No. 303.


**Presentations are available on the webpage of the ministry of Economic affairs and Employment: link**

NB1

- JTP Groundwork – Workshop 1: Peatland restoration
- JTP Groundwork – Workshop 2: Renewable energy integration
- JTP Groundwork – Workshop 3: Financing models
- JTP Groundwork – Regional Networking and Exchange Event
- JTP Groundwork – Technical Regional Forum

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**NB1** Link fra Kaisu

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