

Annex I**ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED JOINTLY
REVISED UNIFORM REPORTING FORMAT (URF 01)****A. Governmental acceptance, approval or endorsement**

- Date of this report: 15/03/2006
- This report is a (*please underline*):
 - First report
 - Interim report (Seventh report. First report was submitted 1997)
 - Final report
- Please indicate here which sections were modified since the last report (*e.g. B.2, E.2.4, F.2*): Report is newly completed on the Revised Uniform Reporting Format.

B. Summary of AIJ project**B.1 Title of project**

Türi I, Türi district heating renovation project

B.2 Participants

Please describe briefly the role(s) of the main participating organization(s) and provide detailed contact information in annex 1:

- The donor country is Sweden, represented by a governmental institution – Swedish Energy Agency (STEM).
- The host country local organisation, which owns the facility, where investment is made is Türi Town Government.
- The host country primary institution responsible for the Framework Convention on Climate Change and all other climate related issues is The Ministry of Environment.
- The technical assistance during project implementation and follow-up activities were provided by STEM consultants (ÅF-International).
- Projects performance data collection and reporting activities are carried out by Regional Energy Centres in Estonia.

B.3 Activity summary**B.3.1 General description**

Türi is a town in the middle of Estonia with its 7 000 inhabitants and some 95 km south of Tallinn. Türi is well-known with garden and park areas. There are several boiler plants and district heating networks in Türi. One of them has earlier been converted to bio fuel firing through a Danish grant. The other boiler plants used coal or heavy oil. Total energy production in the town for district heating is approx. 35000 MWh. The aim of the AIJ project was installation a new pipeline of pre-insulated pipes connect the main

network with smaller 4-pipe system network of Anna Haava boiler house, closing down this coal using boiler house and install 4 heat substations in residential buildings. The project resulted in savings due to the conversion to bio fuel and improved energy efficiency by producing the energy in a more efficient boiler plant.

B.3.2 Type of activity

| Sector | Activity |
|--------|--|
| Energy | Energy efficiency (connection of DH networks and closing down inefficient boiler houses) |

B.3.3 Location (e.g. city, region, state):

Türi town, Järva County, Estonia

B.3.4 Stage of activity (*Please underline the appropriate option*):

- Pre-feasibility study completed
- Feasibility study completed
- In start-up or construction phase
(*e.g. ensuring financing, construction of site, purchase of land, installation of new equipment*)

B.3.4 Stage of activity (continued)

- In operation
(*e.g. new windmill plant is connected, converted boiler reconnected, etc. and real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks are generated*)

B.3.5 Lifetime of AIJ project activity:

- Approval date: 16/09/1996 (Loan Agreement)
(*Date at which the AIJ project activity was mutually approved by designated national authorities of all Parties involved.*)
- Starting date: December 1996 (In operation from)
(*Date at which real, measurable and long-term GHG reductions or removals by sinks will begin or began to be generated.*)
- Ending date (expected): 31/03/2006 (loan expire date)
(*Date at which AIJ project activity is expected to no longer generate GHG reductions or removals by sinks.*)
- Ending date (actual): In operation
(*Date at which AIJ project no longer generated GHG reductions or removals by sinks or was terminated.*)
- Ending of the operational life of the project if different from the ending date of the AIJ project activity: Expected technical lifetime is 15 years which means that the installations are expected to be in operation till 2012.
- Reasons for the choice of lifetime dates (*Describe briefly (up to half a page)*):

The lifetime criteria have been arranged in different groups depending on type of implemented activities. This classification assumes a level of operation and maintenance, which is normal in western countries.

Heat production plants (bio fuel)

| | |
|----------|---|
| 25 years | New installation of all main equipment parts (fuel handling system, firing equipment and boiler) and modernisation of secondary equipment. |
| 15 years | Conversion of existing boiler but new installation fuel handling system and firing equipment. Modernisation of secondary equipment. |
| 10 years | Limited installation of new equipment (only one part of the three main parts, normally the firing equipment). Modernisation of other equipment. |

Heat distribution systems and sub-stations

| | |
|----------|--|
| 25 years | Pre-fabricated pipes and installations using certified contractors and supervisor according to EN norms and applicable district heating practise |
| 15 years | Pre-fabricated pipes and installations without using certified contractors and supervisor |
| 10 years | Modernisation of existing pipes. |

Energy efficiency in buildings

| | |
|----------|--|
| 25 years | Additional insulation roofs walls etc. with Scandinavian technology. New installed heating systems. |
| 15 years | Renovation and balancing of heating systems including thermostat valves. |
| 10 years | Weather stripping windows, doors etc. |

* if a combination of measures is done a reasonable lifetime for the project have to be calculated.

B.4 Determination of the baseline

B.4.1 Date of completing the baseline determination: 1997 (first report)

B.4.2 Carried out by (name): STEM/ÅF-International
(Please provide detailed contact information in annex 1)

B.4.3 Type of baseline methodology applied and described in detail in section E.1
(Please underline the appropriate option(s))

- Project-specific by:
 - I. Simulating a likely situation that would have existed without the project
 - II. Taking an actual reference case project
 - III. Other (Please specify (insert lines as needed)):
- Multi-project by using (please specify briefly):

B.4.4 Describe the scope of the project boundary (Please summarize briefly the related information provided in section E. 2):

The project is district heating distribution and end-user project. The project activities are heat supply to the area connected to the main DH network due to closing down Anna Haava street coal-fired boiler house and heat consumption in the 4 residential buildings and this includes emission reduction from

avoided combustion of coal additional heat production on bio fuel in the boiler house of the main network. Heat production on bio fuel will be increased after implementation of the project. Therefore CO₂ emission reduction from the project is based on the avoided coal consumption and energy saving after the implementation of the project activity.

B.4.5 Describe the degree of aggregation of the multi-project baseline (*Please summarize briefly the related information provided in section E. 1*):

C. General compatibility with and supportiveness of national economic development and socio-economic and environment priorities and strategies

Describe briefly, to the extent that information is available (up to one page) and refer to documents, decisions and laws, as appropriate:

The project meets the following objectives in the Act on Sustainable Development, Estonian National Environmental Strategy, Estonian National Environmental Action Plan, the Long-term Development Plan for the Estonian Fuel and Energy Sector, District Heating Act, Electricity Market Act and Energy Saving Programme:

- efficient and sustainable use of energy resources;
- to provide the sufficient and stable fuel and energy supply in conformity with the required quality and with optimal prices for the consistent regional development;
- to provide the political and economical independence of the state by the fuel and energy supply as a strategic branch of economy;
- to increase the share of renewable energy sources in the primary energy supply from present (2000) 10.5% up to 13% - 15% to the year 2010;
- by 2010 indicative target to produce 5.1% of gross consumption of electricity from renewables (including bio fuels);
- to reduce the environmental damage arising from fuel and energy production, transport, conversion and distribution;
- to create the reliable energy conservation system stimulating the implementation of energy conservation measures by consumers;
- creation and usage of energy efficient technologies, fuel/energy consuming and diagnostic equipment;
- stimulation of environmental awareness and environmentally friendly consumption patterns;
- to attract foreign investments for projects which ensure better use natural resources as well as environmental improvement;
- to develop co-operation between Baltic, Nordic and Central European countries

D. Environmental, economic and social and cultural impacts

D.1 Environmental impact (positive and/or negative)

The environmental impact for the project activity is mainly positive. Reduction on mazout consumption will reduce the local pollution of SO₂ and NO_x and the emission of CO₂ as shown below:

- Annual emission reduction:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Projected: | Actual 2005 |
| 1691 tons CO ₂ | 2107 tons CO ₂ |
| 8.1 tons SO ₂ | 10.1 tons SO ₂ |

2.0 tons NOx

2.8 tons NOx

D.2 Economic impact (positive and/or negative)

- Decreased fuel costs and heat production costs
- Decreased energy consumption and lower heat energy bills for residents
- The economic impact issues are also including in the following reports:
 - PHARE Multi-country Energy Programme, report “ The energy efficiency heat supply and consumption in Türi town”, 1997
 - Energy utilisation feasibility study for Türi town, 1996

D.3 Social and cultural impact (positive and/or negative)

- More stable energy supply to the customers
- More stable heat price for consumers
- The social and cultural impact issues are also including in the following reports:
 - PHARE Multi-country Energy Programme, report “ The energy efficiency heat supply and consumption in Türi town”, 1997
 - Energy utilisation feasibility study for Türi town, 1996

E. Calculation of real, measurable and long-term environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climatic change, that would not have occurred otherwise

E.1 Assumptions and characteristics of the baseline

E.1.1 Assumptions of the baseline

(Describe (up to 1 page)):

The project based status quo baseline had been assumed to be static for the project. The key parameters for the used baseline are:

- Baseline fuel – coal;
- Baseline efficiency of the fossil fuel boilers;
- DH network total efficiency, including supply heat to the consumers;
- Total heat production of the coal using boiler house before these closing down.
- Heat consumption in the selected buildings before renovation of heat substations (degree-day corrected).

It has been assumed that these parameters used for baseline will not change during whole period. The numerical data are presented in section E.1.4.

For an energy efficiency project (renovation of heat substations) the decrease in emissions reflects the amount of fuel that is saved through the project. In the case that the system uses renewable fuels, the reduction is calculated comparing the amount of fossil fuels that was used before the conversion to renewable fuels.

For closing down boiler houses, the decrease in emissions is calculated in relation to the amount of fossil fuel replaced by bio fuels.

E.1.2 Describe the baseline

(Please describe the baseline as well as leakage effects (up to 1 page)):

The project baseline is status quo baseline (heat distribution to the area of closed down boiler house network and heat consumption in the buildings heat substations to be renovated in the project area and corresponding emissions in the period before implementation of planned activities). The most important factors in calculation baseline emission are the annual efficiency of fossil fuel boilers (coal-fired) and DH system total efficiency). Baseline efficiency of the fossil fuel boilers and DH system (connected to the main network) total efficiency have been derived from available heat production data, boiler house energy balance, technical specifications or expert judgement.

There was not assumed any indirect effects outside project boundary and leakages in the baseline emission calculation.

The project baseline boundary includes emission reduction from heat consumption in the buildings included in the project and from heat supply to the area of closed down coal using boiler house, i.e. avoided emissions from combustion of coal. Emissions related e.g. to the transport of fuels to the project site are not included.

E.1.3 Reasons for selecting a baseline and its methodology

(Describe (up to 1 page)):

The project specific baseline as status quo case has been initially selected to start reporting on AIJ with the future plans to re-evaluate chosen baseline at pre-determined intervals in order to account for developments in the heating sector and indirect effects.

E.1.4 Calculation of values reported in 'Baseline scenario' in table E.5.1 column (A):

CO₂ emissions values are calculated according to the Regulations No. 94 of 16 July 2004 of the Ministry of Environment "The method of determination of the volume of emissions of carbon dioxide". Estonian Regulation is based on the IPCC Guidelines (1996). Carbon Emission Factors (CEF) are used to calculate CO₂ emitted during fuel combustion. There is presented a table in the Regulation to calculate CO₂ emission (M_{CO₂}). Instead of the table calculation it is possible to present a formula for this calculation as follows:

- in the case of additional energy from bio fuel:

$$(M_{CO_2})_{db} = (Q_{fb} \times K_c \times 3,6 \times 44 \times q_c) / \eta_b \times 12 \times 1000) \text{ tons/year,}$$

were,

Q_{fb}– boiler(s) heat production on coal, MWh/year,

K_c - fraction of carbon oxidised,

q_c - carbon emission factor, tC/TJ,

η_b - annual efficiency of boiler(s), i.e. baseline efficiency of fossil fuel boilers.

- in the case of end-user energy saving:

$$(M_{CO_2})_{eb} = (Q_{eb} \times K_c \times 3,6 \times 44 \times q_c) / \eta_{DHb} \times 12 \times 1000) \text{ tons/year,}$$

were,

Q_{eb}– heat energy consumption, MWh/year,

K_c - fraction of carbon oxidised,

q_c - carbon emission factor, tC/TJ,

η_{DHb} - annual efficiency of DH system, i.e. baseline efficiency of DH system.

The total CO₂ emission is calculated as:

Total CO₂ emission = CO₂ emission reduction from additional use of bio fuel + CO₂ emission from end-user energy savings.

Documentation box (*Please provide numerical data referred to in this section*):

The following data are used for calculation of the baseline scenario CO₂ emission reductions:

Total heat production on coal before closing down boiler houses – 2569 MWh/y

Heat consumption of the buildings before renovation of heat substations – 2471 MWh/y

Baseline efficiency of the fossil fuel boilers – 54%

Baseline efficiency of the DH system – 48%

Carbon emission factor for coal – 26.2 tC/TJ

Fraction of carbon oxidised – 0.98

E.2 Assumptions and characteristics of the project scenario

E.3.1 Assumptions for the AIJ project activity and its boundary

The project activities are heat consumption in the 4 residential buildings and heat supply from main DH network boiler house to the area of closed down coal using boiler house and this includes emission reduction from avoided combustion of coal and energy saving. The emission reduction due to closing down coal using boiler houses and connection of consumers to the main DH network is not directly under control of the DH company. The emission reduction is depending on behaviour of the consumers and implementation of energy saving measures in the future in the project area. These factors are not taking into account in the calculations of the actual reduction of CO₂ emission.

E.3.2 Describe the project scenario

(Please describe the project scenario as well as effects occurring outside the project boundary (up to 1 page)):

The project scenario activity is heat supply from the boiler house of main network to the area of closed down coal using boiler house and connected to the main DH network and heat consumption in 4 residential buildings. The annual heat production on coal replaced by heat production on bio fuel is projected to be 2400 MWh and end-user energy saving is projected to be 260 MWh. The energy consumption and correspondingly heat production in the project area are depending on the climate conditions and therefore heat production after project implementation is corrected with degree-days. Also for energy saving calculation the energy consumptions before and after project are corrected with degree-days. Indirect effects are not taken in to account in the emissions calculations. No direct leakage of any significance has been identified.

E.3.3 Please explain why the AIJ project activity would not have taken place anyway

(Describe (up to 1 page)):

As a party to the Climate Convention, Estonia has started to facilitate the transformation toward an ecologically sustainable energy system as subject to the conditions of the Convention. Several factors have been restrained implementation AIJ projects:

- Lack of investment capital for renewable energy sources and energy efficiency projects, allowing financing at reasonable costs as long-term loans at reasonable interest rates;
- Lack of sufficient institutional responsibility for implementation AIJ projects;

- A weak local tradition applying an up to date technology for energy saving. The local technology for the energy efficiency improvement has largely been missing;
- Lack of effective energy use know-how.

During the implementation of the EAES Programme in Estonia these barriers have been over-come by transfer reliable wood fuels firing technology and know-how.

E.3.4 Calculation of values reported in 'Project scenario' in table E.5.1, column (B)

According to the section E.1.4 the following is used to calculate CO₂ emission:

- in the case of additional energy from bio fuel:

$$(M_{CO_2})_{dp} = (Q_{fp} \times K_c \times 3,6 \times 44 \times q_c) / \eta_b \times 12 \times 1000 \text{ tons/year,}$$

were,

- Q_{fp} – boiler(s) heat production on coal, MWh/year,
- K_c - fraction of carbon oxidised,
- q_c - carbon emission factor, tC/TJ,
- η_b - annual efficiency of boiler(s), i.e. baseline efficiency of fossil fuel boilers.

- in the case of end-user energy saving:

$$(M_{CO_2})_{ep} = (Q_{ep} \times K_c \times 3,6 \times 44 \times q_c) / \eta_{DHb} \times 12 \times 1000 \text{ tons/year,}$$

were,

- Q_{ep} – heat energy consumption, MWh/year,
- K_c - fraction of carbon oxidised,
- q_c - carbon emission factor, tC/TJ,
- η_{DHb} - annual efficiency of DH system, i.e. baseline efficiency of DH system.

The total CO₂ emission is calculated as:

Total CO₂ emission = CO₂ emission reduction from additional use of bio fuel + CO₂ emission from end-user energy savings.

Documentation box (*Please provide numerical data referred to in this section*):

The following data are used for calculation of the baseline scenario CO₂ emission reductions:

Projected actual additional heat production on bio fuel (Q_{fp}) – 2400 MWh/y

Projected end-user energy saving – 260 MWh/y

Baseline efficiency of the fossil fuel boilers – 54%

Baseline efficiency of the DH system – 48%

Carbon emission factor for coal – 26.2 tC/TJ

Fraction of carbon oxidised – 0.98

E.3 Revision of the baseline for the project

E.3.1 Baseline revisions are planned (please underline): Yes/ No
If yes, please complete the remainder of section E.3.

E.3.2 Revisions are planned at regular intervals (please underline): Yes/ No

- If yes, please specify date of first planned revision and the length of the intervals:
- If no, please explain revision schedule (*up to half a page*):

The new data are planned to introduce in the baseline scenario, using international rules and guidelines for how such revision should be made. The time schedule is not yet specified.

E.3.3 Information on revisions

- If a baseline (and/or the project scenario) revision is covered by this report, describe briefly the nature of this revision, including parameters changed in the revision as well as the calculation of the new set of values in the column 'Baseline scenario' in a revision of table E.5.1, column (A): (*up to one page*)
- Date of last baseline revision: (*DD/MM/YYYY*)
- Date of next baseline revision: (*DD/MM/YYYY*)

Documentation box (*Please provide numerical data referred to in this section*):

E.4 Scope and performance of the actual project

Provide actual project data (E.5.2. Column B) and the calculations of the actual real, measurable and long-term emission reductions and/or removals as measured against the relevant (original/revised) baseline scenario values

Documentation box (*Please provide numerical data referred to in this section*):

The following data are used for calculation of the actual CO₂ emission reductions:

| Actual heat production "increase" on bio fuels, MWh/y | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Heat production | 2497 | 2515 | 2393 | 2219 | 2505 | 2532 | 2513 | 2452 | 2505 |

| Actual energy saving on heat substations renovation (degree-day corrected), MWh/y | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Energy saving | 413 | 432 | 472 | 476 | 596 | 640 | 723 | 577 | 752 |

Actual heat production "increase" on bio fuels reflects degree-day corrected total heat production on coal before closing down boiler houses (2681 MWh/y).

Energy saving = Baseline energy consumption – actual energy consumption

One building is disconnected from DH network on 2003. Heat consumption of this building is not included in the baseline heat consumption after disconnections.

Other data used for calculations are presented in sections E.1 and E.2

E.5 Tables on real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks (in CO₂ equivalent)

E.5.1 Projected real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks

Projected real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks over the lifetime of the AJJ activity
 (Please underline and fill, as appropriate: **This is the initial table** or this is revision __ of this table)
 (in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent^d)

Insert rows as needed

| Year | Baseline scenario ^b (A) | | | | Project scenario ^b (B) | | | | Projected real, measurable and long-term GHG emission reductions (-) or removals by sinks (+) <i>((B)-(A))</i> | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|-------|
| | CO ₂ | CH ₄ ^a | N ₂ O ^a | Other ^a | CO ₂ | CH ₄ ^a | N ₂ O ^a | Other ^a | CO ₂ | CH ₄ | N ₂ O | Other |
| 1997 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 1998 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 1999 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 2000 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 2001 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 2002 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 2003 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 2004 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 2005 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 2006 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 2007 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |
| 2008 | 3368 | | | | 1677 | | | | -1691 | | | |

E.6 Mutually agreed assessment procedures

If the AIJ activity provides for mutually agreed assessment procedures, please fill subsections E.6.1 or E.6.2, as applicable.

E.6.1 Assessment procedures that use all or one of the following steps:

E.6.1.1 Initial independent assessment of the project activity:

- Has the project design been subject to such an assessment?
(Please underline): Yes/**No**
- If yes, what organization(s) is/are involved: *(Please indicate the type of organization(s) (consultancy, accredited certification body, government body, university, etc.) and provide their detailed contact information in annex 1 to this report).*

Only a set of principles for the selection and verification of projects was worked out by the experts of the implementing agency STEM in Sweden. The host country governmental representatives have had a rather modest role in launching the projects.

E.6.1.2 Monitoring

- Does the project have a monitoring plan? *(Please underline):* **Yes** / No
- Summarize briefly the key elements of the monitoring plan (*i.e. which parameters are being monitored, with what frequency, providing sampling intensities if appropriate, methods and equipment; associated uncertainties, etc.*) (not more than 1 page):

STEM has continued its assistance in monitoring and reporting the projects in the host countries. Experts from STEM, as well as the Swedish consultancy company ÁF-International provided guidance in methodology. For the regular follow-up activities a special format has been developed to collect performance data from each plant for each heating season. The monitoring activities have continued by local experts for preparing Swedish AIJ reports.

The following monthly data are collected and monitored:

- ✓ Heat consumption in the buildings;
- ✓ Monthly average outdoor temperatures;
- ✓ Total heat production of the boiler house;
- Is the monitoring conducted by project proponents? *(Please underline):* **Yes** / No
- If no, which organization(s) is/are involved: *(Kindly indicate the type of organization(s) (consultancy, accredited certification body, government body, university, etc.) and provide their detailed contact information in annex 1 to this report).*

E.6.1.3 Independent assessment of the project performance

- Is the activity subject to such an assessment? *(Please underline):* **Yes** / No
- If no, is such an assessment intended? *(Please underline):* Yes / No
- If yes, what organization(s) is/are involved: *(Please indicate the type of organization(s) (consultancy, accredited certification body, government body, university, etc.), and provide their detailed contact information in annex 1 to this report. Indicate the frequency of the assessments, how many assessments have taken place to date, and whether the assessment report(s) is/are publicly available if requested).*

The project has been studied and reported on by international experts and by students at technical universities in Sweden, Germany, Estonia.

- Summarize briefly the key elements of the assessment activities: *(Please describe issues such as criteria used; the project design; project implementation; key project parameters being verified; the frequency of assessment/surveillance; sampling approach applied by the assessing organization) (up to one page):*

E.6.1.4 Provision of written statement by an independent entity regarding the performance of the project activity

(Please note that such a statement is not a formal requirement under the AIJ pilot phase (see also the note at the beginning of section E.6). If the project has made provision for such a statement, please indicate the name of the independent body and attach a copy of the written statement(s)).

E.6.2 Other form of mutually agreed assessment procedure *(please specify):*

Ministry of the Environment of Estonia is a central Estonian authority responsible on reporting of JI projects. This authority assigns a local institution, which is involved in to the evaluation of the climate effects of this project and takes the main responsibility to continue measuring, results collecting for JI-reporting.

E. 7 Cost (to the extent possible)

E.7.1 The cost information is *(Please underline):*

- Provided below
- Not provided because the data are *(Please underline):*
 - Not yet available
 - Classified as confidential

E.7.2 AIJ project activity costs

| Country | Türi DH | Project | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2005 |
|------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| A. Sweden | Investment | 1. Loan/debt to STEM | 73200 | 92600 | 78399 | 67070 | 60834 | 67248 |
| | | 2. Added costs | 23400 | 2200 | 0 | 721 | 1187 | 0 |
| | AIJ/JI costs | 3. Technical assistance | 40000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 4. Follow up | 0 | 2200 | 2267 | 2139 | 1265 | 2852 |
| | | 5. Reporting costs | 850 | 0 | 744 | 301 | 282 | 810 |
| | | 6. Administration | 47000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 7. Difference in interest | 4% | 3704 | 3136 | 2683 | 2433 | 2690 |
| | | 8. Accum. costs for AIJ/JI | 87850 | 93754 | 99901 | 105025 | 109005 | 115357 |
| | | 9. Total costs | 184450 | 186354 | 178300 | 172094 | 169839 | |
| B. Estonia | Investment | 1. Investment/Instalment | 0 | 6200 | 14201 | 12050 | 7423 | 0 |
| | | 2. Reporting costs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | AIJ/JI costs | 3. Other costs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 4. Accum. costs for AIJ/JI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 5. Total costs | 0 | 6200 | 20401 | 32451 | 39874 | 39874 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 1 USD= | 10 | SEK | | | | |
|--------|----|-----|--|--|--|--|

F. Financial additionality

Bearing in mind that the financing of AIJ shall be **additional** to financial obligations of Parties included in Annex II to the Convention within the framework of the financial mechanism, as well as to current official development assistance (ODA) flows (decision 5/CP.1):

Please list sources and the purpose:

| Source and purpose of the AIJ project activity funding <i>Including pre-feasibility phase (One line for each source)</i> | Amount <i>in thousand US\$ (in Swedish crone, SEK)</i> |
|---|---|
| Loan from NUTEK* | 156.1 (SEK 1 170 770) |
| Grant from NUTEK* for technical assistance | 53.3 (SEK 400 000) |
| | |

1 USD = 7,5 SEK

* From 1 January, 1998, the new Swedish National Energy Administration was established – from 1 January 2002 the name in English has been changed to the Swedish Energy Agency - has taken over the responsibility for the Programme for an Environmentally Adapted Energy System in the Baltic region and Eastern Europe (EAES Programme) from NUTEK (Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development).

G. Contribution to capacity building, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties

G.1 Identification of environmentally sound technology and know-how

- Name of manufacturer: Isoplus A/S (preinsulated pipes)
- Place of manufacture (*country*): Denmark
- Model names and numbers of equipment (*where appropriate*):
The main parts of the delivery have been:
 - Preinsulated DH pipes.
 - Heat substations components (circulation pumps, regulation valves, controllers, shut-off valves, strainers, heat exchangers, control devices, expansion tank and other necessary components).
- Any other relevant key specific technology characteristics:

The Anna Haava boiler house, fuelled by coal and situated very close to a living area was closed down and the needed energy will be produced in a bio fuel fired boiler house of the main network. A new pipeline of pre-insulated pipes was laid to connect the main network with the network (4-pipe system) of Anna Haava street boiler house. The connection also required that some 200 meters of the main net must be replaced by bigger dimension of pipe in order to allow for the increased load. The connection also made it necessary to install 4 substations in the living houses due to the conversion of this small network to a 2-pipe system.

Substations: 4 units with heat exchangers for domestic hot water and controllers for space heating

Length of pipeline trench: 330 m DN 125

24 m DN 100

210 m DN 125 (not preinsulated)

Type of pipeline: Steel 37,0 media pipe

PUR insulation, series 1

PEHD outer jacket

Leakage detection system

- Where applicable, name and location of provider and nature of training:

The operation and maintenance manuals were handed over to the local personal according to the Contracts

G.2 Characteristics of environmentally sound technology

The technology is (underline the option):

- At a research and development stage
- Being tested or demonstrated in similar conditions outside the host country
- At the initial stage of introduction into the world market
- At the initial stage of introduction into the host market
- Commercially available and deployed in the world market
- Commercially available and deployed in the host market
- Not characterized by the above options. *Please describe:*

G.3 Impact of the AIJ project on capacity-building and transfer of environmentally sound technology and know-how (up to two pages):

Systematically, the capacity building and transfer of know-how have involved the following activities over time and have taken place through:

i) Technology transfer through STEM technical specialist and co-operation between foreign supplier and local partner during the implementation of the project:

- Technical support of STEM specialist to the local project leader and municipality;
- Knowledge in negotiations to foreign companies;
- Knowledge in managing and planning of projects;
- Transferring of environmental issues to the local parties;
- Transferring of knowledge in operation and maintenance issue.

ii) Conferences, seminars, documentation and training:

- Personal from boiler plant has been invited to different seminars and workshops and several presentations about company experience have made, documentation for training has been handed over;

- There were arranged seminars through close cooperation between STEM and Estonian partners:
 - o Environmentally Friendly Energy Systems in the Baltic Region and Eastern Europe – seminar in Tallinn, 14-15 April, 1994;
 - o Environmentally Friendly Energy Systems in the Baltic Region and Eastern Europe – seminar and workshops in Tartu, 25 November, 1994 (prepared information by topics in Estonian over than 150 pages);
 - o EAES Programme District Heating Day in Vändra, 27 July, 1995;
 - o Environmentally Adapted Local Energy Systems - seminar and presentation of translated into Estonian booklet “Environmentally Adapted Local Energy Planning” in Rakvere, 11 November, 1998 and in Tartu, 12 November, 1998;
 - o Energy efficiency projects in Mustamäe residential buildings - seminar in Tallinn, 16 September, 1996.

iii) Stimulate “net-working” for the exchange of experience between plant owners with similar problems:

- Activities have been supported by STEM to stimulate cooperation with local experts, consultants, project owners to achieve two-way communication and to find respect for chosen solutions from both sides.
- The project site has been visited by specialists of other areas for exchange of experience

H. Additional comments

Complete as appropriate:

1) Any practical experience gained:

- One of the lessons learnt is that it is important to have persons responsible for the adjustment of the equipment for each building and that they have good understanding of the consequences of their actions
- Maintenance service of heat substations is necessary to develop.
- The municipality specialists have got experience how to continue energy efficiency projects in larger scale according to the town energy plan

2) Technical difficulties:

3) Effects encountered:

- Several local companies have participated in the project (design, ground and constructions works).
- The inhabitants gained directly from improvements of environmental conditions due to the closing of coal firing, but also by the improved standards of heating and domestic hot water deliveries.
- The project has inspired other house owners to renovate heat substations.
- More reliable heat supply after connection of the networks

4) Impacts encountered:

- Better indoor climate in the buildings
- The experiences from the energy efficiency project in the residential buildings have used in framing of development Plan of Estonia Housing Sector to the year 2010 (Tallinn, 1999).

5) Other obstacles encountered:

6) Other:

- Calculations of the volume of emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide in the section D are calculated according to the Regulation No. 99 of 02 August 2004 of the Ministry of the Environment “The procedure and methods of determination of the volume of pollutants from combustion plants to the air”.
- On 2002 by the Ministry of Environment there was prepared draft National Programme for Reduction of Greenhouse Gases 2003-2012, which has been adopted by the Government on 2004.

Annex 1 to the revised uniform reporting format (URF 01)**PARTICIPANTS' CONTACT INFORMATION**

Please provide contact information for each organization. Add rows as required (by copying and pasting)

| Name | Address ^a | Voice/Fax/E-mail |
|---|--|--|
| Organization(s) ^b: Swedish Energy Agency[*] Function(s) within activity^c: Financing/Project development | | |
| Officer responsible: | The System Analysis Department, Climate Change Division Kungsgatan 43 BOX 310 S-63104 Eskilstuna SWEDEN http://www.stem.se | Tel: +46 16 544 20 81 Fax: +46 16 544 22 64 E-mail: bengt.bostrom@stem.se |
| Contact person, if different from above: Gudrun Knutsson | Head of Section, Climate Investment Programme | Tel: +46 16 544 20 72 Fax: +46 16 544 22 54 E-mail: Gudrun.Knutsson@stem.se |

^{*} From 1 January, 1998, the new Swedish National Energy Administration – from 1 January 2002 the name in English has been changed to the Swedish Energy Agency - has taken over the responsibility for the Programme for an Environmentally Adapted Energy System in the Baltic region and Eastern Europe (EAES Programme) from NUTEK (Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development).

| Name | Address ^a | Voice/Fax/E-mail |
|---|--|---|
| Organization(s) ^b: ÅF-International (Malmö) Function(s) within activity^c: Technical assistance | | |
| Officer responsible: | Stensjögatan 3 S-21765 Malmö SWEDEN http://www.af.se | Tel: +46 40 37 50 00 Fax: +46 40 13 03 69 E-mail: |
| Contact person, if different from above: Ulf Lindgren | Project leader | Tel: +46 40 37 50 97 Fax: +46 40 13 03 69 E-mail: Ulf.lindgren@af.se |

| Name | Address ^a | Voice/Fax/E-mail |
|---|--|--|
| Organization(s) ^b: Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Estonia | | |
| Function(s) within activity^c: Designated national authority/reporter | | |
| Officer responsible: | Department of Environment Management and Technology Narva mnt. 7A 15172 Tallinn ESTONIA http://www.envir.ee | Tel: +372 62 62 802 Fax: +372 62 62 801 E-mail: min@envir.ee |
| Contact person, if different from above: Karin Radiko | Specialist | Tel: +372 62 62 977 Fax: E-mail: karin.radiko@envir.ee |

| Name | Address ^a | Voice/Fax/E-mail |
|--|---|---|
| Organization(s) ^b: Türi Town Government | | |
| Function(s) within activity^c: Project development/borrower | | |
| Officer responsible: | Kohtu 2 72213 Türi ESTONIA http://www.tyri.ee | Tel: +372 384 8200 Fax: +372 384 8248 E-mail: vallavalitsus@tyri.ee |
| Contact person, if different from above: Enn Mäger | Vice Mayor | Tel: +372 384 8279 Fax: +372 384 8248 E-mail: enn.mager@tyri.ee |

| Name | Address ^a | Voice/Fax/E-mail |
|---|--|---|
| Organization(s) ^b: Regional Energy Centres in Estonia | | |
| Function(s) within activity^c: Local reporter | | |
| Officer responsible: | Võru P.O., BOX 43 65602 Võru ESTONIA | Tel: +372 78 282 30 Fax: +372 78 282 30 E-mail: |
| Contact person, if different from above: Elmu Potter | Consultant | Tel: +372 78 282 30 Fax: +372 78 282 30 E-mail: elmupotter@hot.ee |

^a Address should include: department; street; postal code; city; country and the Internet address of the organization (if available).

^b Organization includes: institutions, ministries, government agency closely following the activity, companies, non-governmental organizations, etc. involved in the activity.

^c Function within activity: please use the following categories:

| Function | Description of function |
|----------|-------------------------|
|----------|-------------------------|

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Project development</i> | <i>Designing/developing the AIJ project and/or submitting the AIJ project proposal</i> |
| <i>Project operator</i> | <i>Implementing and administering the AIJ project activities</i> |
| <i>Government regulation/oversight</i> | <i>Ensuring compliance of the project with laws and regulations</i> |
| <i>Technical assistance</i> | <i>Providing scientific or other technical guidance or support for the purposes of project development and/or project administration, implementation, training and education activities</i> |
| <i>Financing</i> | <i>Serving as a source of funding for the AIJ project</i> |
| <i>Initial independent assessment of project activity</i> | <i>Assessing whether the project activity meets a given set of criteria</i> |
| <i>Monitoring</i> | <i>Monitoring the environmental and/or socio-economic results of the project in accordance with a monitoring protocol</i> |
| <i>Independent assessment of project performance</i> | <i>Assessing the performance (environmental and/or socio-economic) achieved by a project against pre-set criteria</i> |
| <i>Providing independent written statement on performance</i> | <i>Providing written assurance that a performance is achieved and/or a set of criteria is met by an activity</i> |
| <i>Designated national authority</i> | <i>Entity authorized to officially accept, approve or endorse the AIJ project</i> |
| <i>Other (please specify)</i> | |