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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Estonia*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Estonia, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The review took place from 16 to 20 March 2026 in Tallinn.

* In the symbol for this document, 2024 refers to the year in which the biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.

Please recycle

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
AD	activity data
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BTR	biennial transparency report
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
EF	emission factor
ESR	European Union effort-sharing regulation
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NF_3	nitrogen trifluoride
NID	national inventory document
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
TERT	technical expert review team
WM	‘with measures’
WOM	‘without measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Estonia. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,[1] particularly chapter VII thereof.

2. A draft version of this report was transmitted on 2 July 2026 to the Government of Estonia, which provided comments, on 31 July 2026, that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.[2]

3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 16 to 20 March 2026 in Tallinn by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Lesley Andrew (Australia), Maryna Bereznytska (Ukraine), Signe Kynding Borgen (Denmark), Joel Gibbs (New Zealand), Kakhaberi Mdivani (Georgia), Orhan Solak (Türkiye), Alexander Valencia (Colombia) and Jimmy Phuntsho Yoedsel (Bhutan). Lesley Andrew and Kakhaberi Mdivani were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Maria Paloma Noriega Jalil (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Estonia as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs, consisting of:

(a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs (see chap. II.A below);

(b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);

(c) Consideration of the support provided by the Party, as relevant (see chap. II.C below);

(d) Identification of areas of improvement[3] for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below).

C. Summary

5. Estonia submitted its BTR1 on 31 December 2024, on the deadline mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Estonia submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 30 December 2024, before the deadline. Estonia also submitted its CRTs on 30 December 2024, before the deadline, and CTF tables on 31 December 2024, on the deadline.

6. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.[4]

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

7. Estonia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developing country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement.

[1] Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.
[2] As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.
[3] As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.
[4] Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EST/Add.1, available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

Accordingly, the Party did not report information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building.

II. Technical expert review[5]

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines[6]

1. National inventory report[7]

8. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Estonia and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 2–7 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 1.

[5] As per para. 187 of the MPGs.
[6] As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.
[7] As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 1
Information reported in Estonia's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the national inventory report been submitted as a stand-alone document?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?	1990–2022, in accordance with the MPGs	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the AR5?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Gases (paras. 48–49 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO_2 emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO_2?	Partly	2.G.4
	Has the Party reported indirect N_2O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	No	NA
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Partly	2.G.1
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines?	Yes	3.E.1, 6.L.1, 6.L.2, 6.L.3, 6.L.5, 6.L.7
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands* and the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Key category analysis (paras. 25, 41 and 42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Partly, a key category analysis was performed using approaches 1 and 2 and a 95 per cent threshold for level and trend assessment for the starting inventory year (1990) and the latest reporting year (2022) and with and without LULUCF	2.G.3
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28, 43 and 57 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported recalculations and provided justification and explanatory information for them?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?	Partly, including level uncertainty, reported using approach 1 for the latest reporting year (2022)	2.G.2
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?	Partly, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, an inventory QA/QC plan, general QC procedures and category-specific QC for key categories and for individual categories for which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred	4.I.1
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45, 47 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Yes	3.E.2, 3.E.3, 3.E.5
	IPPU	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Agriculture	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.5, 6.L.7
	Waste	Yes	7.W.1, 7.W.2

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	Are the estimated emissions for all categories and in total for all gases and categories reported insignificant below the relevant thresholds?	No	7.W.1
	For categories reported as "NE" owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	Yes	NA
Methodologies, EFs, parameters and AD (paras. 39, 40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been transparently reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), EFs and AD at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Energy	Partly	3.E.4, 3.E.6
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Yes	NA
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	NA
	IPPU	Partly	4.I.2, 4.I.3, 4.I.4
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.1, 5.A.3, 5.A.4, 5.A.5
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.1, 6.L.4, 6.L.6, 6.L.7
	Did the Party provide information on the approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed land in a manner consistent with IPCC guidance, and indicate whether the estimates are included in national totals?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	Did the Party provide supplementary information on the approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, and provide supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Waste	Partly	7.W.2

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EST/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution[8]

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Estonia and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 11–13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 2.

Table 2
Information reported in Estonia's submission

Topic	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.1, 11.3
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	12.1
Projections of GHG emissions and removals (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	13.1

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EST/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided[9]

10. Estonia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but nonetheless reported information in its BTR1 on financial, technology transfer and development, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.[10]

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution[11]

11. In considering Estonia's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level.[12]

12. Estonia reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Three overarching EU PaMs – the EU ETS directive, and the ESR and the EU LULUCF regulations – significantly influence Estonia's portfolio of PaMs. The EU ETS covers mainly GHG emission point sources in the energy, industry, maritime shipping and aviation sectors. An EU-wide emission cap was put in place for 2021–2030 for the EU ETS with the goal of reducing emissions by 62 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030.

[8] As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.
[9] As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.
[10] As per para. 118 of the MPGs.
[11] As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.
[12] The consideration of the implementation and achievement of the joint EU NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by the EU on 17 December 2020 and updated on 17 October 2023.

The ESR sets binding annual GHG emission targets for member States covering the transport, buildings, agriculture and waste sectors, as well as industry sectors not covered by the EU ETS. The ESR-covered sectors are required to collectively contribute to a 40 per cent reduction in emissions at the EU level by 2030 compared with the 2005 level, with individual member States' reduction targets ranging from 10 to 50 per cent below the 2005 level. Estonia's ESR target for 2030 is a 24 per cent reduction compared with the 2005 level. EU member States must achieve binding national LULUCF targets to contribute to the EU-wide target for 2030. The member States' targets for 2030 are defined as the average of net emissions and removals in 2016–2018 plus an individual binding target, which collectively corresponds to an additional 42 Mt CO_2 eq net removals. The EU LULUCF regulation sets a total net removal target of 310 Mt CO_2 eq for 2030 within the scope of NDCs. Estonia's LULUCF target for 2030 is to increase net removals by 0.434 Mt CO_2 eq compared with the baseline level (average net removals in 2016–2018). In addition to the 2030 target, member States are required to comply with a cumulative LULUCF emission budget for 2026–2029, designed to support a gradual and consistent pathway towards achieving the national and EU-wide targets for 2030.

13. Table 3 provides a summary of the reported information on the key national PaMs of Estonia.

Table 3
Summary of information on key national policies and measures reported by Estonia

Sector	*Key PaMs*	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	EU ETS[a]	NE
	ESR[a]	NE
	EU LULUCF regulation[a]	NE
Energy		
Energy efficiency	Energy Sector Organization Act (2016)[a]	NE
	Supporting the reconstruction of buildings[b, c]	43.12
Energy supply and renewables	Estonian Energy Development Plan (2030)[a]	NE
	Electricity Market Act (2005)[a]	NE
	Support for renewable and efficient combined heat and power based electricity production[a, b]	839.51
	Increasing renewable energy support through underbidding auctions (technology-specific)[a, b]	210.47
Transport	Promoting the use of biomethane in buses[a, b]	87.52
	Vehicle registration and annual tax, according to location, environmental aspects, etc.[a, b]	64.06
	Promoting the use of electricity in buses[a, b]	18.85
	Promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles in public procurement[a, b]	14.99
IPPU	Bans and duties from the EU regulation on fluorinated GHGs (regulation 2024/573) and EU directive on emissions from air-conditioning systems in motor vehicles (directive 2006/40/EC)[a, b]	NE
Agriculture	Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan (2023–2027)[a]	NE

Sector	*Key PaMs*	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
	Eco-scheme for organic farming[a, b]	27.10
	Increasing the production and uptake of biomethane[a, b]	3.63
LULUCF	Forest Act (2007)[a]	NE
	Earth's Crust Act (2017)[a]	NE
	Supporting the reforestation in private forests with native tree species of best possible hereditary characteristics suitable for the site[a]	NE
Waste	Reducing the landfilling of waste (including biodegradable waste)[a, b]	NE
	Limiting the percentage of biodegradable waste landfilled and increasing the reuse and recycling of waste materials[a, b]	NE

Sources: Estonia's BTR1 and CTF table 5, and information provided by the Party during the review.

[a] Name of PaMs reproduced as reported in Estonia's BTR1 or CTF table 5.

[b] Included in the WM scenario projections.

[c] Includes the following PaMs reported in CTF table 5: energy efficiency in local government buildings; supporting the reconstruction of apartment buildings; energy efficiency in central government buildings; supporting the energy efficiency of healthcare institutions; and supporting the reconstruction of small houses. The estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 represents the estimated total GHG emission reductions from all five aforementioned measures.

14. The TERT noted that the PaMs of the EU and Estonia have contributed to GHG emission reductions. During the review, Estonia stated that, according to its 2026 GHG inventory, its total GHG emissions had decreased by 67 per cent by 2022 compared with the 1990 level, with the largest reductions occurring in the energy sector. Estonia also stated that CO_2 emissions from its EU ETS sector decreased by approximately 72 per cent between 2013 and 2024, with the largest share coming from electricity and heat production. This indicates that the EU ETS is incentivizing a long-term structural shift in Estonia's energy sector away from use of oil shale and towards lower-carbon and renewable energy sources. For example, the share of renewables in total energy consumption increased from around 15 per cent in 2013 to around 35 per cent in 2024. However, GHG emissions in the energy sector increased in 2021 and 2022 compared with the 2020 level, which indicates that the desired mitigation impact of the EU ETS was counteracted at that time owing to economic drivers and market demand increasing electricity prices, which in turn made it more viable to generate electricity from oil shale. Once market forces stabilized, the long-term decreasing trend in Estonia's GHG emissions in the energy sector continued in 2023–2024.

15. Estonia reported projections for 2022–2040 under the WM scenario.[13] The WM scenario reported by the Party includes PaMs implemented and adopted until 2022. In addition to the WM scenario, Estonia reported the WOM scenario. The projected emission levels are presented in table 4. The TERT noted that information on GHG emission projections was not used in considering Estonia's progress in implementing its NDC.

Table 4
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Estonia

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq/year)	*Change in relation to 2020 level (%)*	*Change in relation to 2022 level (%)*
Inventory data 2020	12 586.28		
Inventory data 2022	14 290.84	13.5	

[13] Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq/year)	*Change in relation to 2020 level (%)*	*Change in relation to 2022 level (%)*
WOM projections for 2030	16 704.67	32.7	16.9
WM projections for 2030	11 567.88	–8.1	–19.1
WOM projections for 2040	16 185.29	28.6	13.3
WM projections for 2040	9 304.91	–26.1	–34.9

Sources: Estonia's BTR1 and CTF tables 7–9, and CRT 10 for 2022.
Note: The projections are for GHG emissions with LULUCF and including indirect CO_2 emissions.

16. In its BTR1 and during the review, Estonia described its contribution to the progress towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU,[14] which states that the EU and its member States are on track to achieving the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions; however, maintaining this pace of emission reductions will require the full implementation of the EU 2030 legal framework and its related investment flows.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided[15]

17. Estonia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but nonetheless reported information in its BTR1 on financial, technology transfer and development, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (see para. 10 above).

18. Estonia also reported information on financial support mobilized through public interventions.

19. In its BTR1 Estonia reported information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support. The Party reported information on challenges and limitations, as well as efforts to enhance the comparability and accuracy of the information reported on financial support provided and mobilized through public interventions.

20. Estonia described its national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the provision of technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support. In 2019, the Ministry of Environment adopted a regulation (terms and conditions of and procedure for providing support for achieving climate policy goals in developing countries) that aims to support cooperation with developing countries and stipulates specific conditions and procedures for international climate cooperation through bilateral and multilateral projects.

21. Estonia voluntarily provided climate finance through bilateral, regional and other channels, and through multilateral channels. The Party aimed to support a wide range of climate mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, including by promoting the development of renewable energy sources, implementing energy and resource efficiency projects in the transport and industry sectors, strengthening administrative capacity for climate action and advancing climate adaptation solutions. Estonia uses co-financing to mobilize private finance through public interventions. It mobilized private finance through open calls for projects where the financial instruments used are grants. Most bilateral projects include elements of technology development and transfer, and/or capacity-building support. The support focuses mainly on East and Southern Africa and Eastern Europe.

22. Estonia's BTR1 contains key information on underlying assumptions, methodologies and definitions used by the Party to identify and/or report information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided.

[14] FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EU.
[15] As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.

1. Financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

(a) Bilateral, regional and other channels

23. Estonia provided USD 3,219,409.03 of financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels in the biennium 2021–2022. Financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels was allocated to the following sectors: agriculture and forestry (36.2 per cent), industry and water and sanitation (32.0 per cent), energy (13.1 per cent), cross-cutting (10.1 per cent), construction (4.7 per cent) and waste management (3.9 per cent). The projects, programmes or activities that received financial support are related to sustainable agriculture and forest management, water resource management and sanitation, energy-related activities including energy efficiency and renewable energy, and environmental education and entrepreneurship.

24. Table 5 summarizes information on financial support provided by the Party through bilateral, regional and other channels by type of support.

Table 5
Summary of financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 by Estonia

	Amount (climate-specific) (face value – USD million)				*Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)*
Type of financial instrument	*Adaptation*	*Mitigation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Total*	
Grant	0.36	0.43	2.43	3.22	100.0
Total	**0.36**	**0.43**	**2.43**	**3.22**	**100.0**
Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)	**11.1**	**13.4**	**75.5**	**–**	–

Sources: Estonia's BTR1 and CTF table III.1.

(b) Multilateral channels

25. Estonia provided USD 3,255,128.21 of financial support through multilateral channels in the biennium 2021–2022.

26. Table 6 summarizes information on financial support provided by the Party through multilateral channels by type of support.

Table 6
Summary of financial support provided through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 by Estonia
(USD million)

	Climate-specific inflows (face value)			
Institution/fund	*Adaptation*	*Mitigation*	*Cross-cutting*	*Total*
Least Developed Countries Fund	–	–	2.23	2.23
UNFCCC trust fund for supplementary activities	–	–	0.04	0.04
United Nations Environment Programme	–	–	0.47	0.47
Other (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)	–	–	0.24	0.24
Other (IPCC)	–	–	0.01	0.01
Other (Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol)	–	0.25	–	0.25
Other (UNFCCC)	–	–	0.03	0.03
Total	**0.00**	**0.25**	**3.01**	**3.26**
Share of total (%)	**0.0**	**7.7**	**92.3**	**100.0**

Sources: Estonia's BTR1 and CTF table III.2.

2. Technology development and transfer support provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

27. Estonia implemented measures or activities related to technology development and transfer, including activities undertaken by both the public and the private sector, that benefited developing country Parties. The Party highlighted that it provided support to developing country Parties for the transfer of solutions, knowledge, services and products developed in Estonia as well as for the transfer of those developed abroad but enhanced with value added in Estonia.

28. Estonia supported activities related to technology development and transfer that focused mainly on promoting renewable energy and improving energy and resource efficiency, sustainable agriculture and forest management, waste and wastewater management, and sustainable infrastructure. For the reporting period 2021–2022, most of the activities aimed at supporting technology development and transfer were reported as ongoing.

3. Capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

29. Estonia provided capacity-building support to developing country Parties for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting needs. Estonia's capacity-building support responded to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps of developing country Parties by requiring project applicants to demonstrate that there is a need for the proposed specific action in the recipient country and that a partnership with a representative of the recipient country will be established through the project.

30. Estonia supported capacity-building measures or activities that focused mainly on strengthening capacity for clean energy and energy storage, sustainable agriculture and forest management, waste and wastewater management, and environmental education and entrepreneurship. For the reporting period 2021–2022, most of the capacity-building measures or activities were reported as ongoing.

D. Identification of areas of improvement[16]

31. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Estonia's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

32. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of Estonia in accordance with the MPGs.

33. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Estonia with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

34. The EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level. In its BTR1 Estonia described its contribution to the progress towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU, which states that the EU and its member States are on track to achieving the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions; however, maintaining this pace of emission reductions will require the full implementation of the EU 2030 legal framework and its related investment flows.

35. The TERT notes that the PaMs of the EU and Estonia have contributed to GHG emission reductions, particularly for CO_2 emissions from Estonia's EU ETS sector.

[16] As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

36. Estonia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but, in accordance with the MPGs, reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.

37. Estonia has provided financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels and through multilateral channels to developing country Parties. The financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 totalled USD 3,219,409.03; while the financial support provided through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 amounted to USD 3,255,128.21 (inflows).

38. Estonia continued to provide support for technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. Priority for technological and capacity-building support was given mainly to projects and programmes related to clean energy and energy storage, sustainable agriculture and forest management, and waste and wastewater management in East and Southern Africa and Eastern Europe.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of Estonia. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 CTF tables of Estonia. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 of the EU. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 CTF tables of the EU. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

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B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Cris-Tiina Pärn (Estonian Environmental Research Centre), including additional material. The following references were provided by Estonia and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

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