Session SBI45 (2016)

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Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Estimates of mitigation impacts

In “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, a significant number of mitigation actions were listed. Congratulations for that. However, there is no mitigation impact estimated for some of the actions. Please, inform the reasons for not reporting mitigation impacts of those actions. What are the difficulties?

Answer by Estonia, Friday, 28 October 2016

The main reason for not estimating and reporting mitigation impacts for some of the actions is that strategies, policies and legislation where these actions are determined do not include concrete (numerical) goals that could be used to estimate mitigation impact. Estonia is making efforts to estimate the mitigation impact of some of the PaMs for which mitigation impact is not estimated but has currently no plans to estimate the mitigation impact of all PaMs.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Emissions projections

Regarding BR1, in table 6(a) “Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a ‘with measures’ scenario”, the GHG emissions projected for 2020 were 13,587 kt CO2 eq (with LULUCF). In regards to BR2, the GHG emissions projected for 2020 were 19,690 kt CO2 eq (with LULUCF). Could Estonia please explain why the projections with LULUCF in BR2 are above to those projections contained in BR1?

Answer by Estonia, Friday, 28 October 2016

The projections in current Biennial report (BR2) are updated, compared to the previous Biennial report (BR1). The reason behind the updated projections is that according to

Regulation No 525/2013 the European Parliament and Council, EU Member States must update their GHG projections every two years. Also, the CO_2 equivalent emission difference between BR1 and BR2 is connected to implementing new methodology. The methodologies, activity data used and emission factors in BR1 are consistent with the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and IPCC Good Practice Guidance, IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry and also the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The methodologies, activity data used and emission factors in BR2 are consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The calculation methodology, assumptions and the results of the two projections are somewhat different therefore causing differences in the projections. In addition, CO_2 equivalent emission projections reported in BR2 were based on the global warming potential values listed in the column entitled “Global warming potential for given time horizon” in table 2.14 of the errata to the contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC. The global warming potential values used in the BR1 were based on the Second Assessment Report of the IPCC.

Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: CTF Table 3

Regarding mitigation actions referred to in “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, are there any current estimates of mitigation impacts since the respective years of implementation?

Answer by Estonia, Friday, 28 October 2016

For mitigation actions under Green Investment scheme the mitigation impacts since the respective years of implementation have been assessed. Some examples are brought out hereinafter:

- eq between 01.01.2015-31.12.2015. However it is important to notice that actual annual production may vary from the estimations due to the actual wind conditions.$_2$ reduction was approximately 49 126 tonnes of CO_2 emission reduction presented in Greening Plan, the CO_2Investment support for wind parks- according to the calculation method for CO
- emissions has been calculated solely on the basis of the actual mileage during the monitoring period as well as according to the agreement between Estonia and Spain only “green energy” will be used by the new trams.$_2$ 562.4 tons. The reduction of the CO $_2$Investments for development of electric public transport in Tallinn have been assessed

to have during the period 01.04.2015-31.03.2016 an overall decrease in CO
- was 1963 tons. $_2$Through the promotion of the use of electric cars in 2015 the reduction of CO

Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Commercial/institutional and residential sectors

On mitigation actions in the commercial/institutional and residential sectors, what is meant by “Implementation of the minimum requirements for nearly zero buildings.”? Are those minimum requirements already established?

Answer by Estonia, Friday, 28 October 2016

The minimum requirement for the nearly zero buildings are established with Government regulation no. 68 of 30.08.2012, Minimum requirements for energy performance[1]. According to the regulation a nearly zero-energy building is a building that is characterised by sound engineering solutions, that is built according to the best possible construction practice, that employs solutions based on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and whose energy performance indicator is greater than 0 kWh(m^2 y).

The energy performance indicator of a nearly zero-energy building may not exceed the following limit values:

1) in small residential buildings, 50 kWh(m^2 y);
2) in multi-apartment buildings, 100 kWh(m^2 y);
3) in office buildings, libraries and research buildings, 100 kWh(m^2 y);
4) in business buildings, 130 kWh(m^2 y);
5) in public buildings, 120 kWh(m^2 y);
6) in commerce buildings and terminals, 130 kWh(m^2 y);
7) in educational buildings, 9 0 kWh(m^2 y);
8) in pre-school institutions for children, 100 kWh(m^2 y);
9) in healthcare buildings, 270 kWh(m^2 y)

[1] https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/520102014001/

Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Reconstruction and energy efficiency

One of the main mitigation actions for the commercial/institutional and residential sectors is the reconstruction of buildings. Are there any examples of possible measures that may be understood as reconstruction? And what are the characteristics needed to achieve the energy efficiency classes C and D (public and commercial buildings target) and energy efficiency classes D and E (private houses and apartment buildings target)? Is it feasible to have energy efficiency classes A or B in some public buildings in the 20-year period?

Answer by Estonia, Friday, 28 October 2016

Significant energy efficiency improvement measures in Estonia include financing plans supporting the reconstruction of buildings and a state regulation on energy efficiency in buildings, which has been drafted primarily with reference to Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings. The following significant financing plans have been approved with the aim of contributing to investments in the energy efficiency of buildings:

- support schemes for the reconstruction of apartment buildings, the primary objective of which is to ensure their energy efficiency. Preferential loans, guarantees and support are provided under support schemes organised by the national government;

- support schemes for improving the energy efficiency of small residential buildings;

- reconstruction of central government and local government buildings. In 2010- 2013 RKAS (Riigi Kinnisvara AS [State Real Estate Limited]) organised investments for the reconstruction of 540 public buildings or building complexes. The investments totalled EUR 165.6 million.

According to Estonian legislation, energy efficiency classes are defined based on primary energy needs of buildings in kWh/(m^2y) (kilowatt hours per square meter per year). This includes energy used for space heating and for the heating of domestic hot water, also electricity use and non-heating related natural gas use.

The values of energy efficiency class C are the following: for public buildings 151…200 kWh/(m^2y) and for commercial buildings 161…230 kWh/(m^2y).

The values of energy efficiency class D are the following: for public buildings 231…250 kWh/(m^2y) and for commercial buildings 161…230 kWh/(m^2y).

The values of energy efficiency class D are the following: for private houses 161…280 kWh/(m^2y), for apartment buildings 151…180 kWh/(m^2y).

The values of energy efficiency class E are following: for private houses 211…260 kWh/(m^2 y), for apartment buildings 181…220 kWh/(m^2y).

More information (in estonian) on the energy efficiency classes can be found:

https://www.riigiteataja.ee/aktilisa/1060/5201/5002/MKM_m36_lisa3.pdf#

The 2012 Energy Efficiency Directive establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020 and places energy savings requirements on EU countries' buildings. According to Directive 2010/31/EU European Union Member States shall ensure that after 31 December 2018, new buildings occupied and owned by public authorities and by 31 December 2020, all new buildings are nearly zero energy buildings. That means that these buildings must have a very high energy performance. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby.

Question by China at Monday, 29 August 2016

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: assumption on carbon price

We noticed that the carbon price assumptions in Table 5.1 of Estonia's BR2 is inconsistent with values recommended by EU in CTF TABLE5. Could Estonia provide further clarification regarding this matter?

Answer by Estonia, Friday, 28 October 2016

Estonia has projected GHG emissions using carbon price assumptions based on the National Development Plan for Energy Sector 2030+ as Estonia's BR2 projections should be in compliance with projections in National Development Plan for Energy Sector 2030+.

Question by China at Monday, 29 August 2016

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: renewable energy

The National Reform Programme Estonia 2020 sets three main targets, including “(b) a 25.0 per cent share of renewable energy in final energy consumption by 2020”. However, according to BR2, this target has already been achieved by 2012. Would Estonia update its national scheme to push forward more ambitious energy structure reformation?

Answer by Estonia, Friday, 28 October 2016

In addition to the overall goal of 25% share in renewable energy, Estonia has agreed on domestic goal for production of renewable electricity within “National Renewable Energy Action Plan until 2020”. This goal requires a minimum amount of 17,6% of domestic electricity consumption to be produced from renewable sources. As of 2015, the renewable electricity production was at a level 16,7% of domestic consumption. With the new Electricity Market Act, Estonia establishes a least-bidding system to cover the deficit from the goal. Currently, Estonia does not look to take on more ambitious overall renewable energy targets before 2020.

Question by China at Monday, 29 August 2016

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: sectoral mitigation targets

To achieve the emission reduction target for non-ETS target under the EU-ESD, has Croatia formulated any sectoral goals?

Answer by Estonia, Friday, 28 October 2016

The question is addressed to Croatia not Estonia. Nevertheless under the non-ETS sectors in Estonia the GHG emissions can increase 11 per cent by 2020 compared to 2005 level. These emissions include GHGs from transport, buildings, agriculture, and waste. Estonia hasn’t set any additional emission reduction targets in addition to the EU legislation in the concerned sectors. For example the 2012 Energy Efficiency Directive establishes energy savings requirements on EU countries' buildings by 2020. In transport sector the targets are coming from European Union’s climate and energy framework, after what we have to maintain our transport sectors energy use in 2010 level by 2020, not to increase transport sectors GHG emissions more that 11% compared to 2005 and to achieve a 10% share in renewable energy in road transport.

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