



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
AND COMMUNICATIONS

Renewable Energy Policy Framework: Estonia

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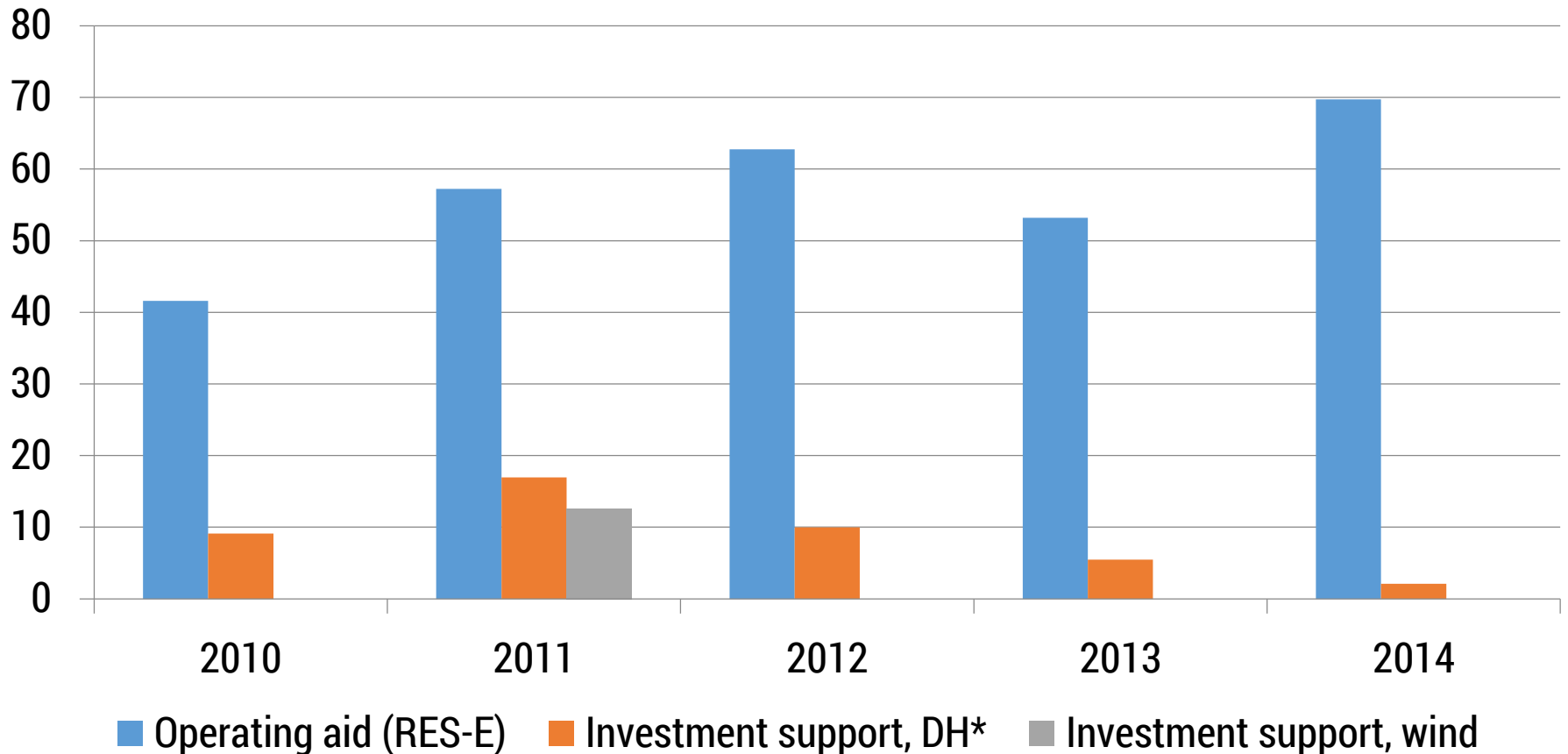
Policy targets for 2020

- renewable energy directive and national energy strategy (Parliament 2009)
 - target for renewables – 25% from gross final energy consumption in 2020
 - target for transport – 10% from renewables in 2020

RES-E: operating aid and investment support

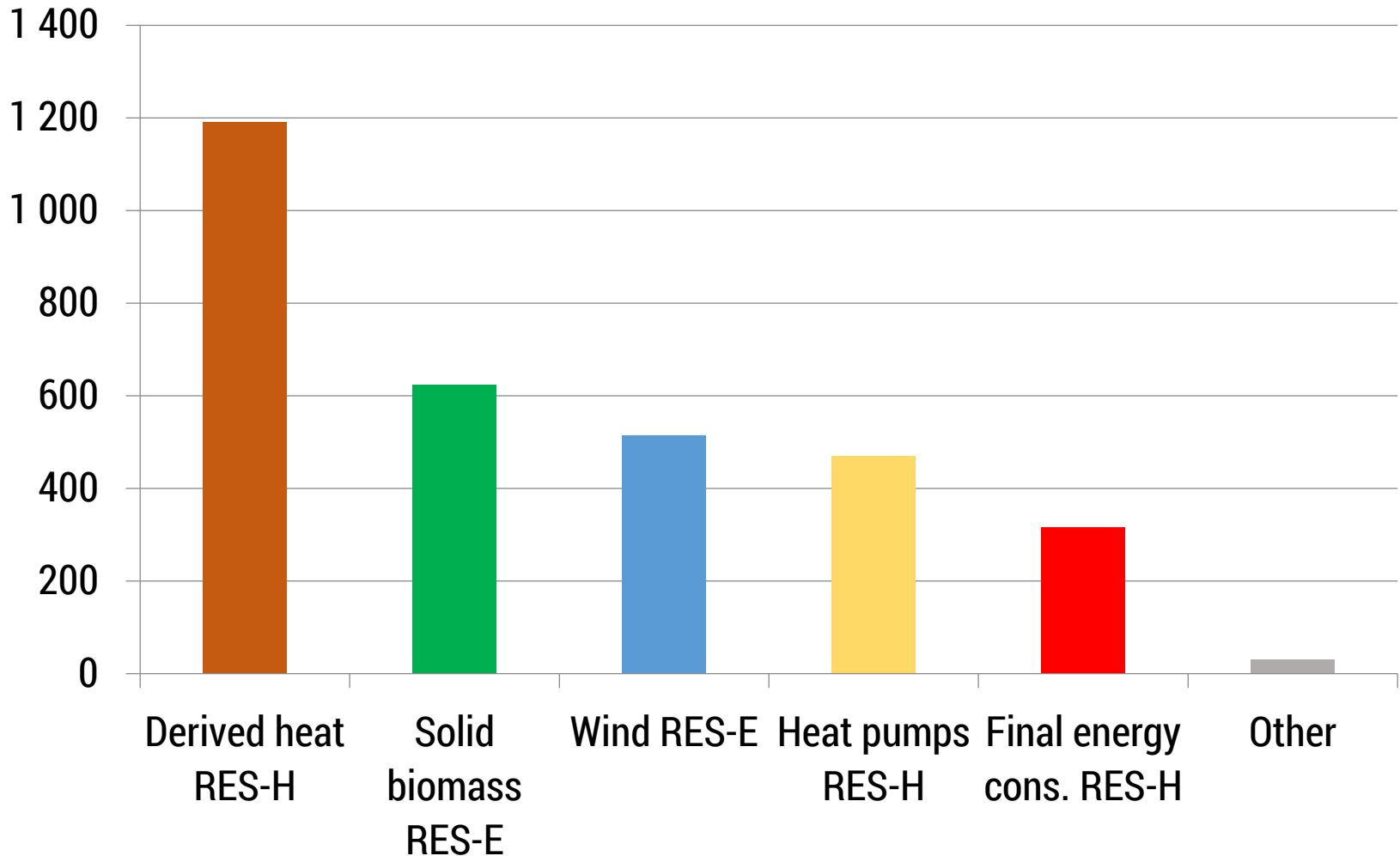
- Premium tariff support scheme for RES-E through TSO
 - main beneficiaries large biomass CHPs and wind farms
 - may be combined with investment support from the state (with a few exceptions)
 - *(co-firing of biomass in oil shale power plants) – discontinued after September 2012*
- Investment support schemes for RES-E and RES-H, funded from EU structural funds and Green Investment Schemes
 - for installation of wind energy capacities (12,9 MW)
 - for small CHPs (biogas, biomass)

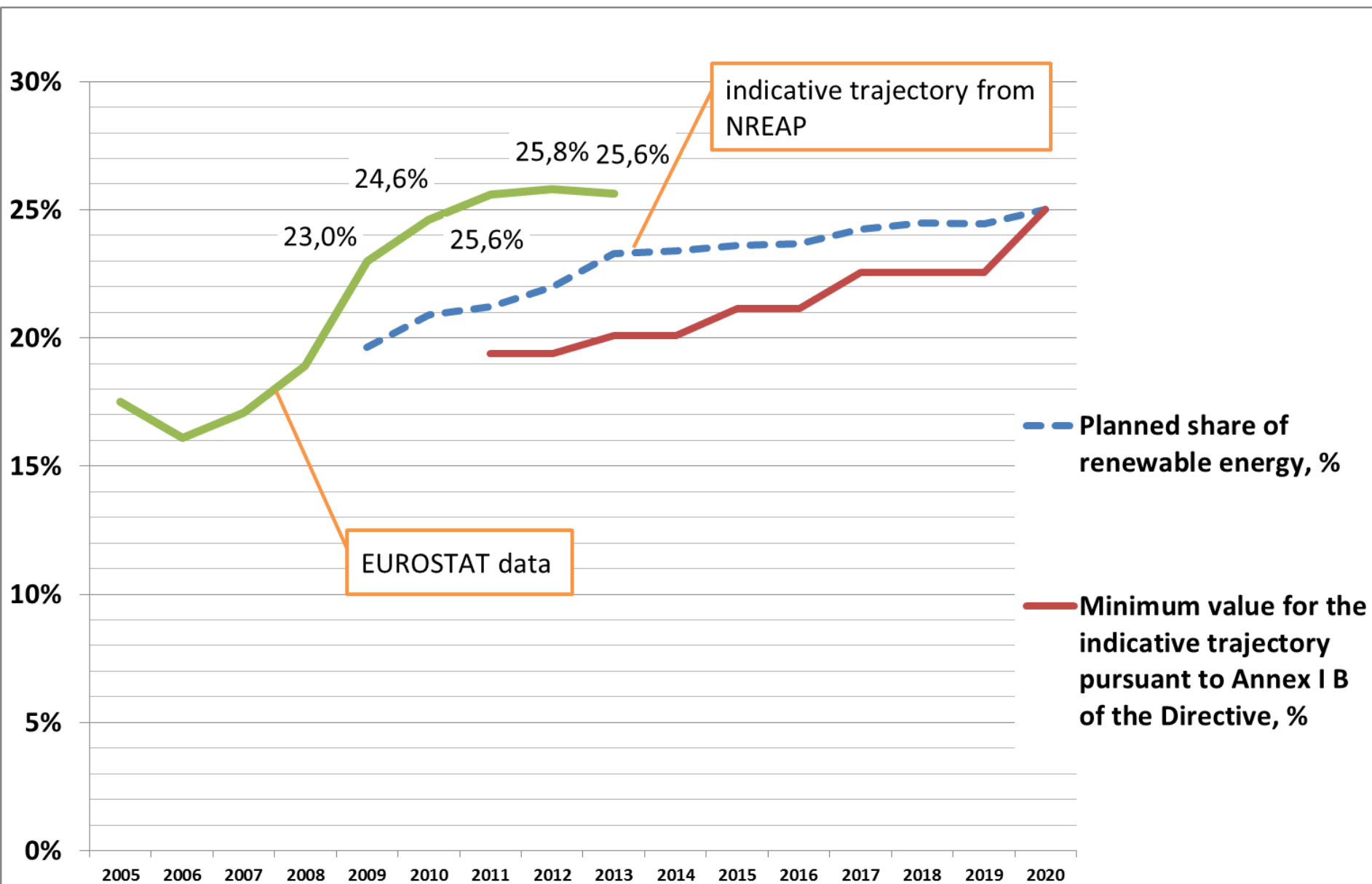
Support to investments and operating aid 2010-2014 (M€)



* includes also investment support for the renovation of DH networks

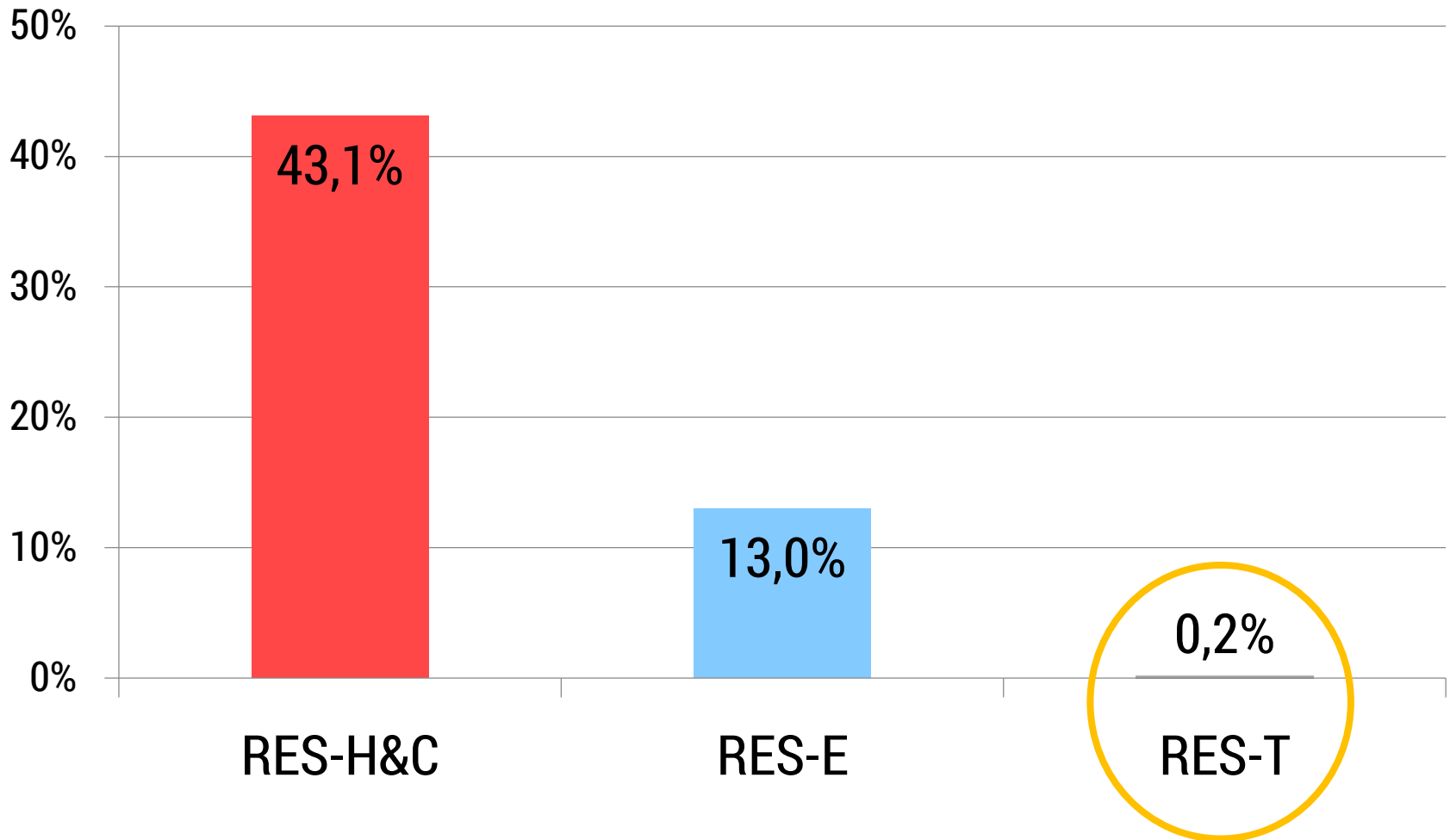
The increase of renewable energy use between 2005 and 2013 (GWh)



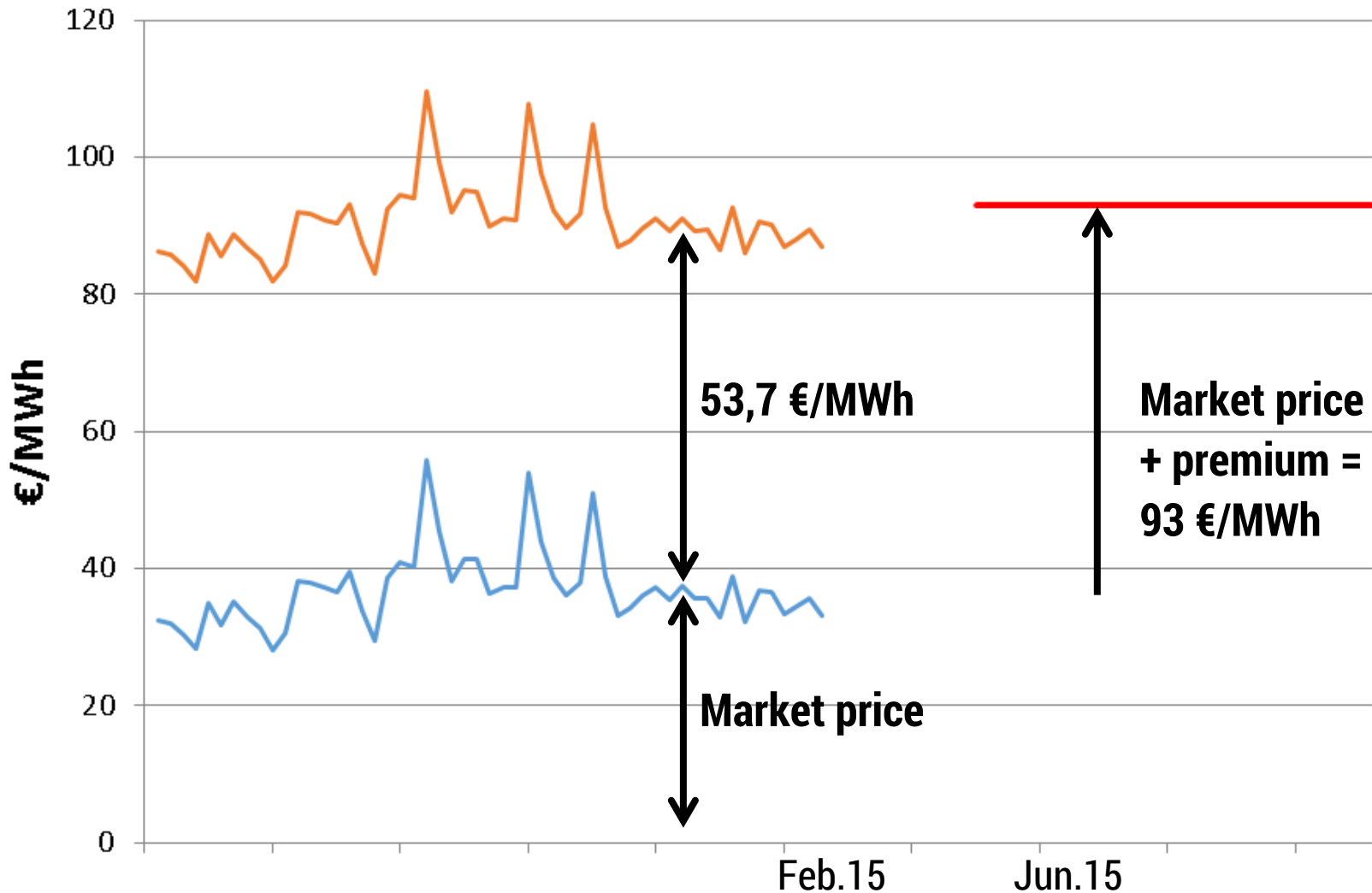


Note: for year 2013, preliminary data is shown

Penetration of RES in energy market sectors (2013)



Planned revision of support principles for RES in the electricity market



Draft new energy strategy until 2030: key messages on RE

- Until 2023, additional investment support for district heating 78 M€
- After 2020, focus on most cost-effective solutions to reduce GHG
- A separate target for fuel-free RE: 10% of GFEC-E
- Additional capacities of CHP-s on RE: +50 MW_e before 2020 and +25 MW_e between 2020 and 2030
- The share of RES can be up to 45% of GFEC (without statistical transfers), but need for cooperation mechanisms



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Thank you!

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