



ESTONIA'S DRAFT UPDATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN





An important step towards the more ambitious 2030 energy and climate objectives under the European Green Deal and REPowerEU



Highlights of the Commission's assessment

The European Green Deal, the fast-evolving geopolitical context and the energy crisis have led the EU and its Member States to **accelerate the energy transition and set more ambitious energy and climate objectives**. These developments are reflected in the legislative and policy framework adopted under both the 'Fit for 55' package and the REPowerEU Plan. Taking this new context into account, **Member States are updating their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for the first time since 2019**. The European Commission has assessed Estonia's draft updated NECP, submitted on 15 August 2023.

Estonia's key objectives, targets and contributions

	2030 value submitted in the draft updated NECP	2030 target under EU legislation	Assessment of 2030 ambition level
 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in ESR sectors (compared with 2005)	-11.4%	-24%*	Estonia does not reach its target based on projections
 GHG net removals in LULUCF (Mt CO ₂ eq. net GHG removals)	-2.8 to 3.6	-0.434 (additional removals target) - 2.545 (total net removals) **	Estonia is not reaching its target based on projections
 Energy Efficiency (final energy consumption)	2.6 Mtoe	2.6 Mtoe***	Estonia's final energy consumption meets the indicated target resulting from EU legislation
 Renewable Energy (share of renewable energy in gross final consumption)	65%	50%****	Estonia's submitted contribution to the EU target is significantly above the one resulting from EU legislation

* under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR).

** under the Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

*** according to the formula set out in Annex I of the Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 ('EED recast').

**** according to the formula set out in Annex II of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance Regulation of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

Estonia's main positive elements and areas for improvement

- ✓ On **renewable energy**, the draft updated NECP provides specific trajectories for renewables in the electricity, transport and heating and cooling sectors and projects to reach 100% renewable energy share in the electricity sector in 2030.
- ✓ On **research, innovation and competitiveness**, Estonia outlines measures to strengthen the clean energy innovation landscape and support the manufacturing and scaling up of commercially available clean energy technologies and sets out a plan for the digitalisation of the energy system.
- ✓ On **energy security**, the plan convincingly sets out objectives to increase Estonia's security of energy supply, including concrete measures and targets for the diversification of its gas supply and the objective to achieve synchronisation with the continental European electricity network in 2025.
- ✓ On **energy efficiency**, Estonia restates its ambitious target to reduce final energy consumption from the 2020 NECP and provides detailed measures to achieve the 2030 energy efficiency goals.
- ✓ On **carbon capture, usage and storage**, the plan refers to the preparation of a study on the CCS potential, whose outcomes should be made available once finalised.

- ✗ On the **internal energy market**, the draft updated NECP sets up actions to develop demand side response and to enhance the flexibility of the electricity system but could put forward clear objectives and targets for demand response.
- ✗ On achieving a **just transition**, the plan lacks a comprehensive analysis of social, employment and skills impacts, including distributional ones, of the climate and energy transition and does not elaborate on concrete policies and measures to address these beyond the oil shale region.
- ✗ On **adaptation to climate change**, the plan does not consider relevant climate vulnerabilities and risks, and this may put the achievement of energy and climate mitigation objectives at risk. Adaptation policies and measures to address these risks and vulnerabilities are not adequately described.
- ✗ On **buildings**, the plan does not increase ambitions of Estonia's 2020 long-term renovation strategy and is not sufficiently supported by adequate measures and funding.

Moving forward...

Based on this assessment, the Commission has published country-specific recommendations for each Member State. These recommendations should be taken into account by the Member States when preparing their final updated NECPs, which are due by 30 June 2024.

Full Commission's assessment and recommendations on Estonia's draft updated NECP: [here](#)

More information about the National Energy & Climate Plans: [NECP website](#)