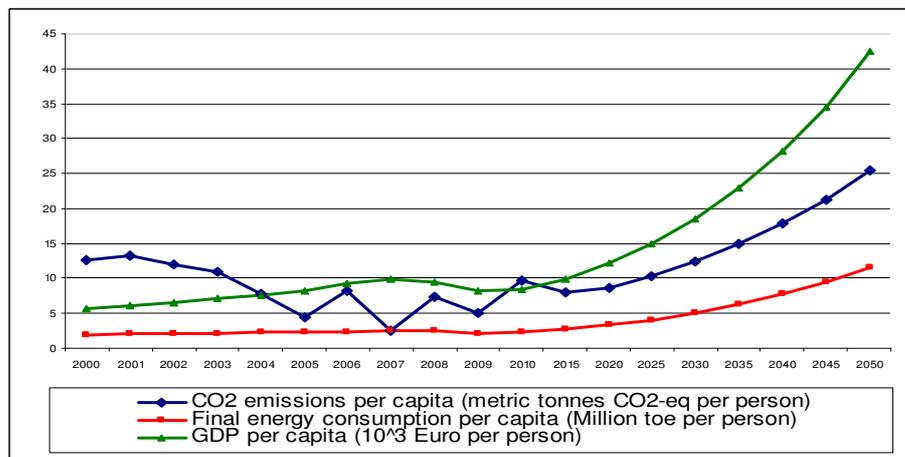


General Information

Table 2: Emission Trading

Jl Project priorities	Utilisation of RES (incl. among others grid-connected wind and hydro power); Fuel-switch from fossil fuels to biomass at boilerhouses; Combined heat and power production; Improvement of energy production technology for higher efficiency or emission reduction; Demand side management of energy consumption; Energy savings in heating of buildings (insulation, regulation); Energy savings in energy production and distribution; Utilization of waste industrial heat in existing installations; Construction of collection systems for landfill gases in old landfills; Implementation of industrial processes with higher energy efficiency.
Pertinent authority	The Ministry of the Environment is the Designated National Focal Point
Registered projects	5 (http://cdmpipeline.org/)
GIS Project priorities	Energy efficiency and use of RES at small boiler houses and improvement of district heating networks; Promoting the use of public transport; Increase in the share of renewable electricity; Renovation of public buildings and multi-apartment building aiming to reduce energy consumption.
Pertinent authority	Ministry of the Environment
EU-ETS	Estonia participated with the annual average quantity of allowances at 13301720 tonnes for the period 2008-2012.



Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)

National Contact Points

Ministry of the Environment - <http://www.envir.ee/67244>

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications - <http://www.mkm.ee/>

Ministry of Agriculture - <http://www.agri.ee/home-2>

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The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from academic institutions, located in 14 countries, developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

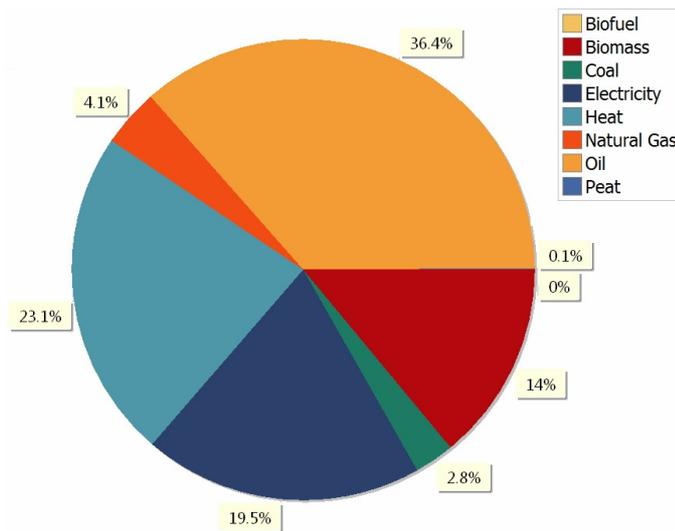


Country Overview (2010)

Surface area: 45227km²
 Population (in million): 1,340
 Growth rate of GDP real: 2,3%
 GDP per capita (Euro per person): 8341
 GHG emissions per capita (in metric tonnes CO₂ - eq per person): 9,570
 Gross Inl. Consumption (in toe per person): 15,1

Abbreviations

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)

Climate Change Policy

Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – 1994
 Kyoto Protocol - 2002

National Targets

GHG: 8% reduction by 2012 of its GHG emissions compared to those of base year 1990 (20% reduction by 2020 compared to reference year – Doha Amendment (28-2-2013, FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1))

RES: 25% share of RES in the gross final energy consumption by 2020 (RES share of 17,6 % in electricity production, 38,4% in heating and cooling; and 9,9% in fuel used in transport)

EE: 9% reduction of final energy consumption by 2016 in comparison to the average final energy consumption of the period 2001–2005

Other: none

Policy instruments implementation

Mitigation / sector

Buildings: Performance standards (energy audits, energy certification) - Energy labeling for appliances
 Industry: Regulatory standards - Tradable permits - Regulatory standards (combined type)
 Transport: Regulatory standards - Fuel quality standards – Behavior change
 Energy: Regulatory standards - Subsidy (Feed-in-tariffs) - Regulatory standards - Tradable permits - Regulatory standards (combined type)
 Waste management: Regulatory standards

Adaptation / sector

Agriculture: None
 Forestry: Economic instruments (Charge)
 Water Management: Economic instruments (Charge) - Command and control

Table 1: Sectors with perspectives for RES and EE

	Energy	Residential	Construction	Industrial	Services	Agriculture	Transport
RES	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
EE	X	X	-	X	-	-	X

Policy Mixtures

During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), that concluded to three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.

Current

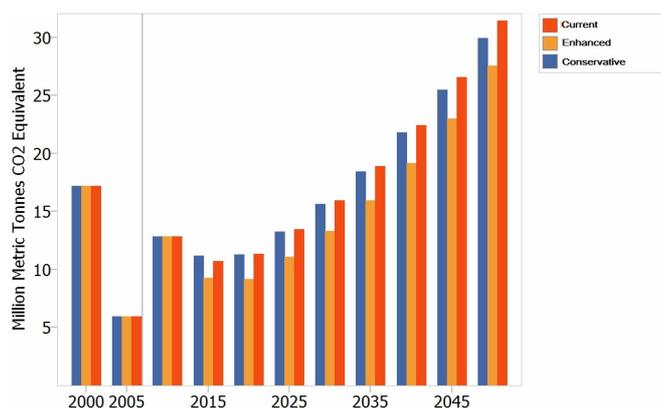
This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31st December 2010. It is a mainly a mitigation policy mixture. GHG emissions are expected to increase compared to those of year 2005 by almost 90%, but to be reduced by 35% compared to those of year 2000. The RES share in the transport sector for year 2020 is projected to be 0% (due to the absence of supportive mechanisms) and in electricity generation 20,6%.

Enhanced

It is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES. GHG emissions will increase by 54% in 2020 compared to those of year 2005, but will be reduced by 46% compared to those of year 2000. The share of RES in the transport sector in 2020 will be 11,25%, and 32% in electricity production. The final energy consumption in 2020 will be reduced by 9% compared to that of the previous policy mixture for the same year.

Conservative

It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES. GHG emissions are expected to increase by 65% compared to those of year 2005, but will decrease by 34% in 2020 compared to those of year 2000. The share of RES in the transport sector in 2020 will be 5,6% and in the electricity generation it will be 25,5%. The final energy consumption in 2016 will be reduced by 4% compared to that of the first policy mixture for the same year.



Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures

Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of available complete data series which are necessary for developing M/A policy portfolios; Lack of available information about climate change impacts; No adaptation policy; Inadequate national implementation network; Lack of capacity building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios.