Estonia

Submitted on 30 December 2019

Summary of main findings

Metric	Value	Further information	
Overall goal of the LTS	To reduce the of GHG emissions by about 80% compared to 1990 emission levels by 20501	 The goal includes all main greenhouse gases. The goal covers all sectors. It excludes LULUCF, international maritime and aviation. Remaining emissions in 2050 to be compensated by enhanced carbon sequestration. The use of oil shale is not excluded. 	
Scenarios presented in the LTS	 The LTS includes two scenarios for energy and industry, two scenarios for agriculture, two scenarios for waste, three scenarios for transport and three scenarios for LULUCF. There are five different roadmaps (three excluding LULUCF), which are combinations of sector specific scenarios. 		
GHG reductions	Modelling results: GHG emission reductions by 2050 compared to 1990 (excluding removals): -64% to -80% (i.e. under the baseline scenario and the more ambitious roadmaps) Targets: The LTS includes indicative milestones for 2040 and 2050.	Emission projections by sectors: Mio.tCO2 eq 2030 2050 Power 7.96 5.34 Industry 0.87 0.5 Transport 1.40 0.44 Buildings n.a. n.a. Agriculture 1.44 1.59 Waste 0.19 0.17 LULUCF 5.04 -2.57 Notes: (1) Values reflecting the most ambitious scenario for the sector. (2) Net LULUCF emissions as reported.	
Renewable Energy Sources	n.a.	 Main drivers and features: The development of renewable energy must be cost-effective and diversified. The share of renewable energy sources in energy production will increase to almost three quarters by 2050, with wind energy and biomass being the largest sources of renewable energy. The projected RES in transport fuel consumption is about 26%–52% in 2050 for different scenarios. The possibilities for using grassland resources as a source of renewables will also be explored. Poor quality timber can be used instead of nonrenewable resources. 	
Energy Efficiency	n.a.	Main drivers and features: Increases in the efficiency of energy transmission networks will reduce primary energy consumption.	

¹ On 12 May 2021, the Estonian government adopted the "Estonia 2035" strategy, setting out five long-term strategic goals, including for climate. According to the new strategy, by 2050, 'Estonia will be a competitive, climate-neutral country with a knowledge-based society and economy, providing a high-quality and species-rich living environment and its readiness to reduce and make the best use of the adverse effects of climate change.'

Metric	Value		Further information
			 Renovation of the building stock and construction of new energy-efficient buildings will have a wider impact on reduced primary energy consumption.
Estimated investment needs	n.a.		The LTS includes information on estimated investments needed in specific sectors (e.g. electricity and heat production, shale oil, buildings, agriculture, waste, LULUCF) under different scenarios compared to the baseline scenario. However, without introducing significant uncertainty, it is not possible to provide an estimate of total investment needs.
Socio-economic impacts of transition	GDP: 0.287–0.44 billion EUR/year on average over the period of 2015–2050 Employment: -1,270 jobs on average over the period of 2015–2050		The LTS also includes impact assessments on energy security, environmental protection, air quality, regional development, equal opportunities, on information society and governance.
Adaptation Policies and Measures	Yes	The LTS submission refers to the 'Climate Change Adaptation Development Plan until 2030' and its implementation plan for years 2017–2020.	
Public consultation	Limited	A stakeholder consultation has been conducted but the LTS does not provide a feedback summary.	
Legal status of the LTS and targets	Yes	 The strategy document "General Principles of Climate Policy until 2050" was approved by the Government in 2016 and by the national Parliament in 2017. The target set in the LTS is legally binding. 	

Overall completeness of the LTS

- The LTS defines a quantitative goal for Estonia, aiming at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by about 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 emission levels. The goal does not include possible GHG removals and international maritime and aviation emissions.
- In general, the strategy is developed in detail and projections have been completed up to 2050.
- The LTS includes most of the mandatory contents (e.g. projected emission reductions and enhancement of removals, emission reduction in waste and agriculture). Gaps in mandatory elements are:
 - a) CO2 intensity of GDP;
 - b) Emission reductions in buildings;
 - c) Summary of the public consultation.
- The LTS includes some of the non-mandatory contents (e.g. adaptation policies and measures, energy emissions trajectories, drivers for energy use and transport decarbonisation options). However, there is little information on the likely estimates on the share of renewable energy and energy consumption by 2050, the expected emission reductions by industrial sectors, emissions and energy sources by transport type, agriculture and LULUCF emissions by sources and links to agricultural and rural development policies.