

EED implementation in Estonia

Introduction

In June 2016, the Parliament adopted a new act to transpose the main requirements of the EED – the Energy Management Coordination Act. The Act defines the roles of the public institutions and energy market participants in promotion of energy efficiency. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications (MoEAC) has the key responsibility in coordination of the energy efficiency activities. The Ministry of Finance has a leading role in promotion of energy efficiency in buildings occupied by central government institutions. In addition, Technical Regulatory Authority has to ensure governmental supervision related to energy auditing in large enterprises and Competition Authority should contribute to the implementation of energy efficiency with its activities in energy market regulation. Important energy efficiency measures are carried out by implementing agencies KredEx and Environmental Investment Centre and manager of real estate owned by central government – Riigi Kinnisvara AS (State Real Estate Ltd.).

1. Legal context

To ensure transposition of the EED, the MoEAC prepared a new act - the Energy Management Coordination Act. Majority of the requirements in the EED are transposed with this act and only a few other acts (the Building Code and Electricity Market Act) were changed to transpose the requirements of EED. The Act was approved in Parliament in June 2016 and secondary legislation – regulations under the Energy Management Coordination Act – will be issued during the second half of year 2016.

2. Status of the implementation

2.1. Legislative provisions

This table contains information on how the EED has been implemented by article, including any relevant web links.

EED Article	Implementation status
Article 4	<p>Estonia's long-term strategy for the renovation of buildings was based on a draft of National Energy Strategy and preparatory studies on policy options to improve energy efficiency in buildings. The strategy for building renovation was published in June 2014. According to the strategy, measures by the Government are focused on residential buildings, particularly on multi-family buildings. The government has allocated 102 million euros for reconstruction grants of multi-family buildings and provides financing for renovation of public buildings owned by municipalities. Measures have been taken to enhance financing of single-family buildings: KredEx is providing for private persons loan guarantees to purchase new energy efficient dwellings.</p> <p>Other key measures taken include maintaining of the qualification systems for building energy professionals (designers, engineers, energy auditors), regular revision of Building Code, building energy performance certification, training of people managing apartment cooperatives and income tax reductions for households, who have taken a loan to renovate their building or to purchase a new dwelling.</p> <p>Measures for non-residential private buildings are limited, as the building</p>

EED Article	Implementation status
	market is upgrading non-residential private building stock effectively.
Article 5	Estonia has taken a default approach in renovation of public buildings. To achieve the target, roughly 30 thousand m ² should be renovated annually. The Riigi Kinnisvara AS, appointed as a manager of state real estate services to the executors of state authority by the Ministry of Finance, has a leading role to ensure achieving the target.
Article 6	This article is transposed to national law with the Energy Management Coordination Act and its subordinate legislation. Minimum energy performance standards for products, buildings and services purchased by the government will be adopted by the Government. These standards are compulsory in public procurements carried out by central government institutions.
Article 7	Estonia will use only alternative measures to fulfil the obligations under article 7. National target for cumulative savings under article 7 is 7,1 TWh. Most important measures to fulfil this target are taxation of energy products (with fuel and electricity excise), support schemes for energy efficiency investments in public and private sector financed from state budget. MoEAC as a coordinator of energy efficiency policy carries out annual monitoring of the results of policy measures and proposes new measures, if needed.
Article 8	The Energy Management Coordination Act includes a new obligation for large enterprises to perform an energy audit after every 4 years. There are roughly 200 companies subject to this new requirement. The first audits are requested from the companies in January 2017. As the energy audit practices in companies are not widespread so far, the requirements for the first audit are relatively simple.
Article 9	The issues related to metering are regulated in other acts on energy market (Electricity Market Act, Natural Gas Act, District Heating Act) and their subordinate regulations. In multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings with a central heating source or supplied from a district heating network the Act foresees a procedure for further investigations by the MoEAC. The requirements to use cost allocators or individual metering may be imposed, if cost-efficiency and technical feasibility of this action is demonstrated by studies. So far, a study covering whole building stock has been completed. This study does not confirm feasibility of individual metering or cost allocation, if we are considering entire building stock.
Article 10	The billing issues are regulated in other acts on energy market (Electricity Market Act, Natural Gas Act, District Heating Act) and their subordinate regulations. The Energy Management Coordination Act adds some new requirements.
Article 11	The access to metering and billing information in internet is free of charge and every customer can use this data.
Article 12	According to the Energy Management Coordination Act, the activities to ensure consumer information and their empowerment are carried out by the MoEAC.
Article 14	The requirements of the article 14 are transposed with the Energy Management Coordination Act. Some of the activities are done by the MoEAC, but actions in connection with planning new installations (analysis of benefits from co-generation) should be carried out by the developers or operators of the energy installations.

EED Article	Implementation status
Article 15	The requirements of article 15 are transposed mostly with existing acts on the energy market.
Article 16	The Energy Management Coordination Act states that the MoEAC should continuously analyse the situation with qualification, accreditation and certification schemes and intervene if the schemes need an upgrade.
Article 17	The Energy Management Coordination Act stipulates MoEAC to carry out information and training activities related to Article 17 implementation.
Article 18	Promotion of the energy services in Estonia is a task of MoEAC

Relevant information:

Relevant information on EED implementation in Estonia can be found at the website of MoEAC:
www.mkm.ee