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# Public body's Energy Efficiency in Estonia (Default approach)

Riina Tamm

Head of Energy Efficiency

[Riina.Tamm@kliimaministerium.ee](mailto:Riina.Tamm@kliimaministerium.ee)

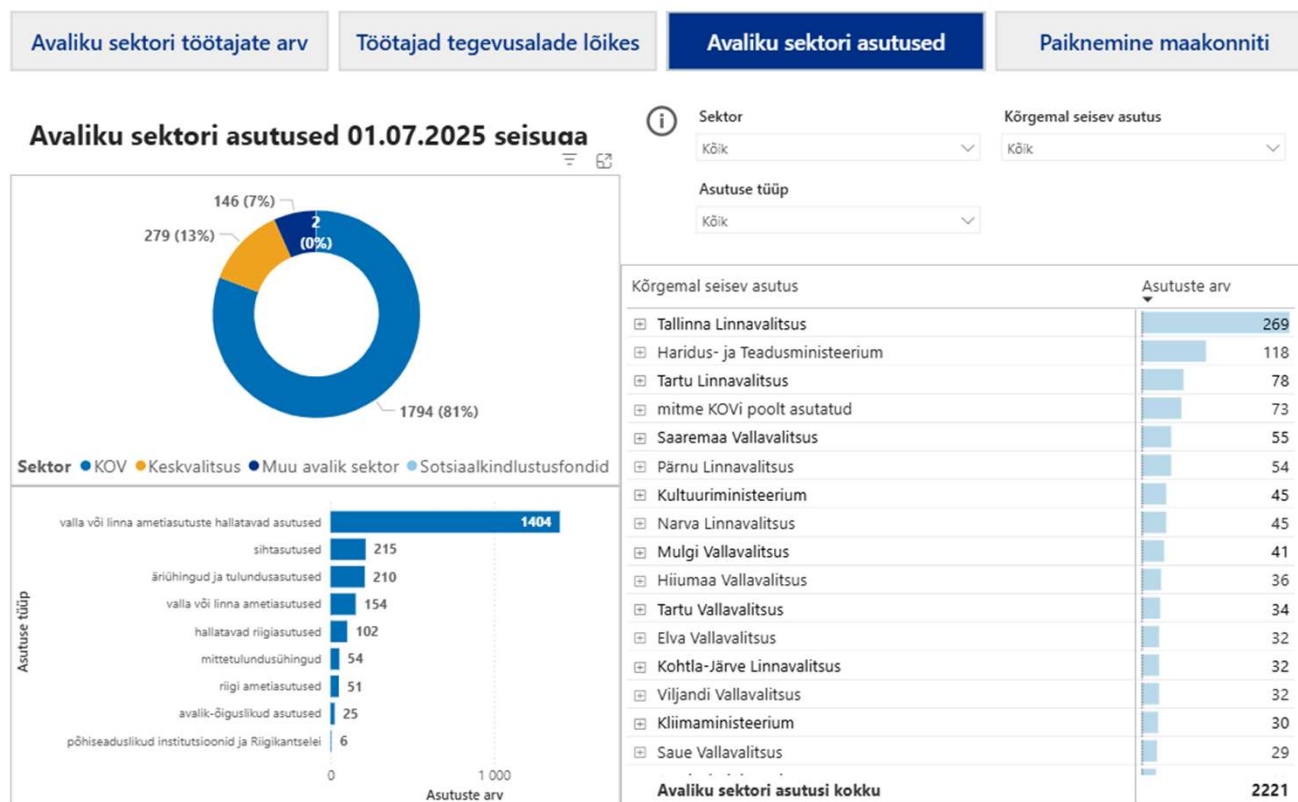


# What is public sector body?

- The largest part of the public sector (91%) is the government sector; the rest is considered the so-called other public sector. The Estonian government sector is divided into three: central government, local governments and social security funds.

- <https://www.fin.ee/riigihaldus-ja-avalik-teenistus-kinnisvara/riigihaldus/avaliku-sektori-statistika>
- <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-statistical-books/-/ks-gp-13-002>

## Töötajad ja asutused





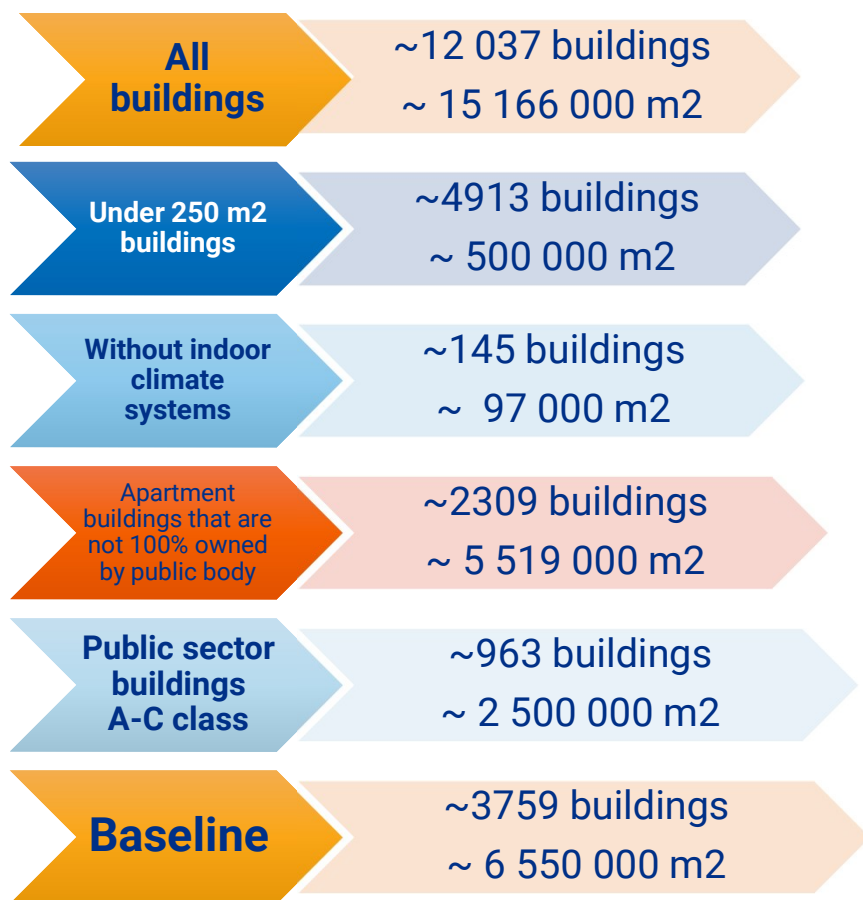
## Public sector leading on energy efficiency (Article 5)

- Data → [riigiraha.fin.ee](http://riigiraha.fin.ee) + [Average cost of fuels and energy](#) (KE08, Statistics Estonia)
- Exceptions for public transport vehicles and the armed forces.

	Consumption 2021		
Central government consumption excluding public transport and armed forces	~1003 GWh	2025/2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Central government (incl. Universities, hospitals)</li><li>• Local governments - population over 50 000 (Tallinn, Tartu, Narva, Pärnu)</li><li>• Total saving target ~ 28 GWh/a</li></ul>
Local government consumption	~1176 GWh		
Central government other transport	~52 GWh ehk ~ 5%	2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local governments – population over 5000 (60 pcs)</li><li>• Total saving target ~ 12 GWh/a</li></ul>
Local government other transport	~7 GWh ehk ~ 1%		
Central government facilities (street lighting)	~14 GWh ehk ~ 1%	2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local governments – population less than 5000 (15 pcs)</li><li>• Total saving target ~ 1 GWh/a</li></ul>
Local government facilities (street lightning)	~149 GWh ehk ~ 13%		



# Public body's buildings (Article 6, default approach)



**What is nZEB buildings or zero-emission buildings?**  
Renovation nZEB must be cost effective -> minimum requirements for renovation -> „Class C“

**3% ~196 000 m2/y**

Central government ~ 20% of m2  
Local governments ~ 60% of m2  
Other (hospitals, universities) ~20% of m2

Data sources:

All building data: <https://livekluster.ehr.ee/ui/ehr/v1/>

Central government buildings: [Riigi kinnisvararegister](#)

Local governments buildings: [Kinnisvara ülevaade | Minuomavalitsus](#)

Universities and hospitals – info provided by ministries.

Buildings that are missing EPC-s – are counted in.



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# Main challenges



- Data collection - Calculate indicative energy class for all the buildings that have grid connection.

*Our analysis shows that **electricity and gas data are already available** via Elering (smart metering), while **district heating data are not centrally collected**. The most practical solution would be to use the e-invoicing system, however, first step is **amendments to energy legislation to establish data-sharing obligations and ensure data accuracy**.*

<https://www.riigikantselei.ee/hoone-indikatiivse-energiatohususe-klassi-reaalajas-maaramine-ning-energiatohususearvu-jarelevalve>

- Cultural heritage buildings – approx. 430 buildings / 600 000 m<sup>2</sup>

*Missing EPC-s and **we aim to apply a lighter target** (e.g., one-class improvement) to count them towards the 3% renovation obligation, but it remains unclear **how to treat already renovated buildings** where further improvements are not feasible (e.g., assign C/D class or consider them already compliant).*

- Demolition and replacements

Prototype initial CO<sub>2</sub> footprint estimate for comparison of different scenarios. (comprehensive renovation; renovation + expansion; demolition and new construction) (apartment buildings, office buildings and schools)

<https://lammuta-renoveri.lovable.app/> or

[Research and development program LIFE IP BuildEST – starter for building renovation marathon | Ministry of Climate](#)

<https://app.eventos.fi/nsb-2026/website/home> (article methodology, yet to be published).

- Transport fuels data

- EED targets vs. EPBD MEPS targets:

**What is more cost-effective on limited budget?**