

Buildings in national energy strategy

Madis Laaniste
Energy Department

12.06.2014



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
AND COMMUNICATIONS

National energy policy

- Adopted in Parliament June 2009
- Key issues for Estonia
 - Security of electricity supply, reduction of carbon intensity on power generation mix
 - Future of domestic oil shale power generation
 - Oil shale mining and shale oil production
 - Diversification of natural gas supply sources
 - Opening of electricity market
 - More efficient energy consumption
 - Higher share of renewable energy

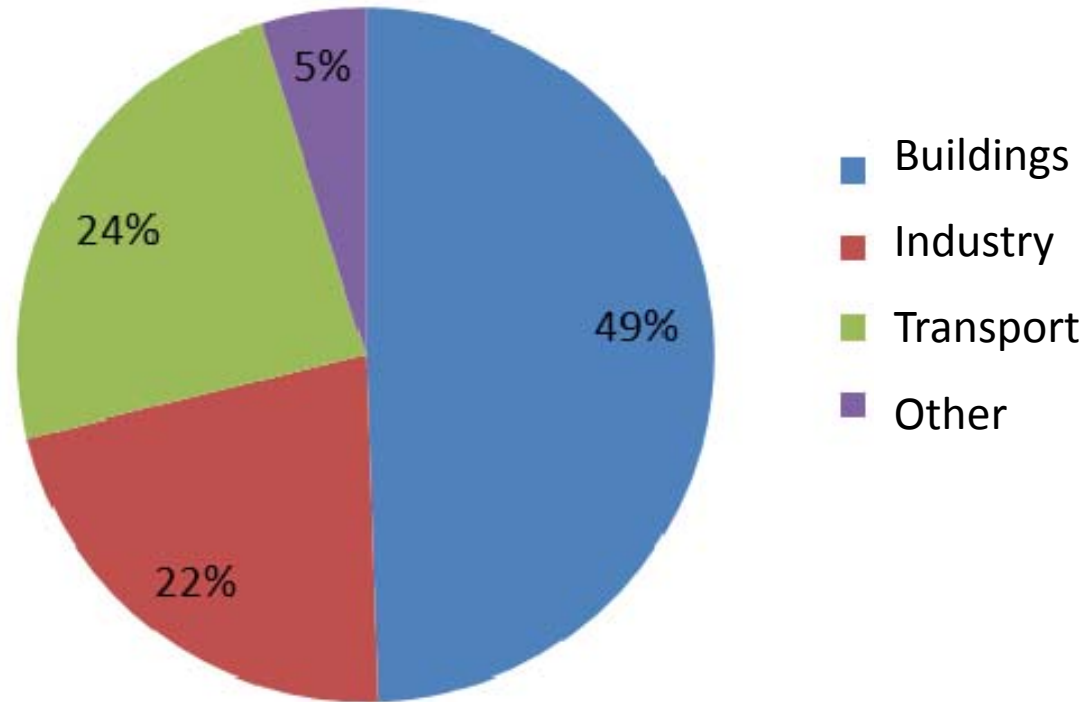


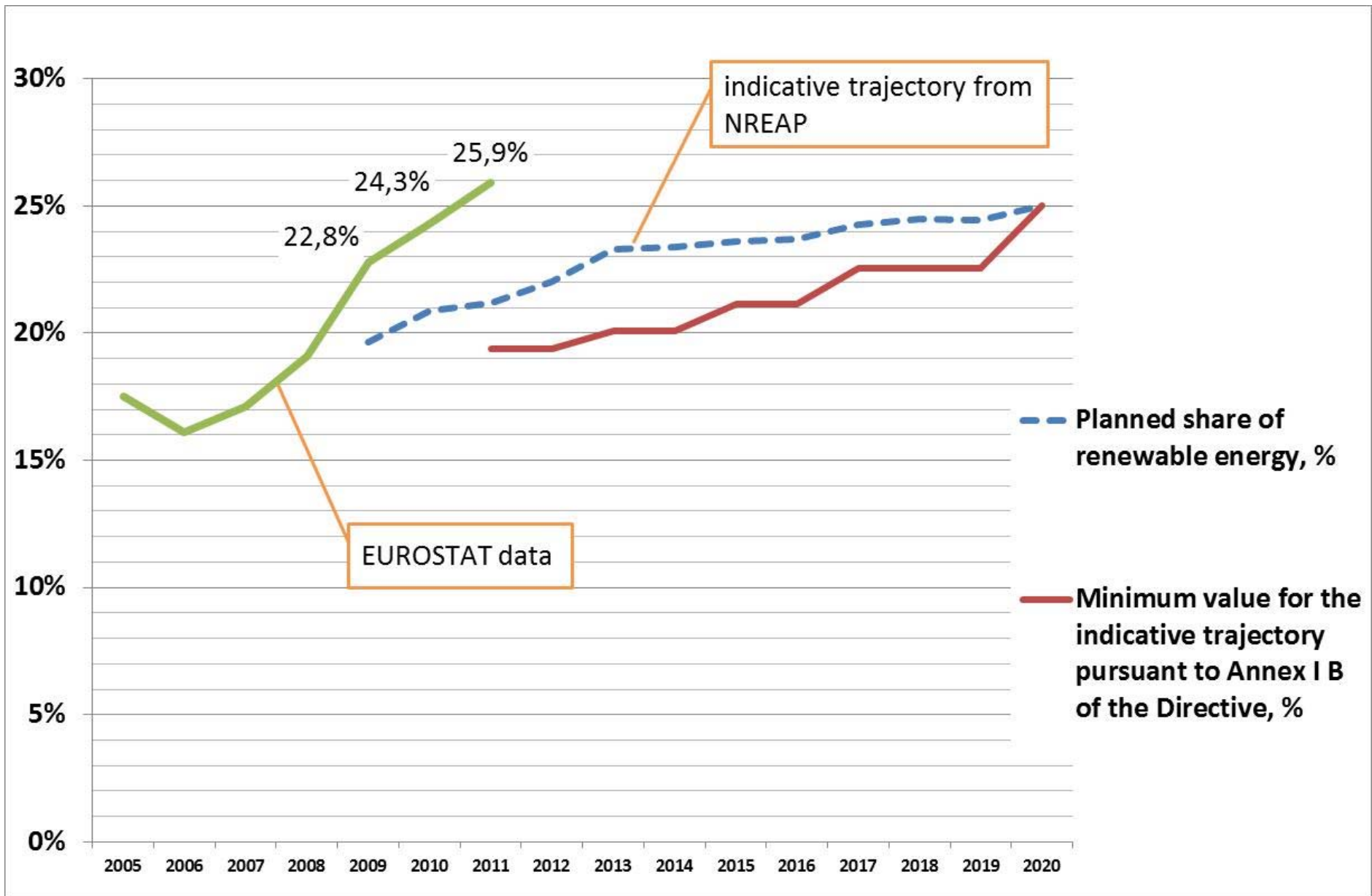
Policy targets

- national long-term energy strategy (Parliament 2009) and competitiveness strategy EESTI 2020
 - target for final energy consumption – energy consumption in 2020 shouldn't be higher than in 2010 (119 PJ)
 - target for renewables – 25% from gross final energy consumption in 2020
 - target for transport – 10% from renewables in 2020



Share of buildings in energy consumption





Importance of the buildings

- Almost half of the overall national RES target is fulfilled by the wood energy consumption in buildings, indirectly even more
- The renovation of the building stock offers large-scale and one of the most cost efficient option to achieve energy savings



A new energy strategy

- August 2013 – the Government decided to prepare a new energy strategy until year 2030
- The strategy should be submitted to the Government in November 2014
- The strategy will integrate individual energy policy domains (district heating, electricity supply, fuel supply, fuel consumption in transport etc) and national housing strategy



Housing issues in the new energy strategy

- Too high energy costs for homeowners. Not only the energy consumption should be addressed, holistic approach should be ensured when implementing any measures
- Indoor climate often not meeting current demands
- Accessibility of dwellings (the lack of rented dwellings, private rental market not transparent)



Housing issues in the new energy strategy

- Deficiencies in coordinated spatial planning generates problems for social and transport infrastructure
- New technical challenges – building industry is not ready to implement NZEB standards
- Cooperative action to organise energy supply locally



Analysis results

- Extensive econometric analysis to assess economic impacts of development scenarios, results:
 - additional 1 bn of GDP can be generated with appropriate intervention (GDP today 16 bn €)
 - in longer term, active intervention of state to foster energy efficiency in buildings is more advantageous than scenarios with a moderate or little intervention



Analysis results

- Extensive econometric analysis to assess economic impacts of development scenarios, results:
 - additional 1 bn of GDP can be generated with appropriate intervention (GDP today 16 bn €)
 - in longer term, active intervention of state to foster energy efficiency in buildings is more advantageous than scenarios with a moderate or little intervention



Active intervention for energy efficiency

- Should be attractive for target groups: the overall costs should be the same after the renovation
- Requires a lot of grants for the renovation: the state should ensure financing, the costs will be recovered from additional tax revenues from construction enterprises
- The new system on energy efficiency obligations may be a part of solution



Thank you!

madis.laaniste@mkm.ee
+372 6 256 497

