

Forecast for Estonia on the use of flexible cooperation mechanisms for achieving national targets pursuant to Article 4 (3) of Directive 2009/28/EC

1. Introduction

Pursuant to Article 4 (3) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC, Member States shall publish, six months before their national renewable energy action plans are due, a forecast on the use of the flexible cooperation mechanisms laid down in the Directive for achieving their targets.

In their forecast pursuant to Article 4 (3) (a) Member States are to indicate their estimated excess production of energy from renewable sources compared to the indicative trajectory, which can be transferred to other Member States in accordance with Articles 6 to 11, and their estimated potential for joint projects until 2020. Pursuant to Article 4 (3) (b) information is to be provided on the estimated demand for energy from renewable sources to be satisfied by means other than domestic production until 2020.

2. Forecast on the use of flexible cooperation mechanisms for achieving national targets in Estonia

All information included in the present forecast is based on Estonia's current targets and instruments for renewable energies.

Estonia will reach its national target of 25% share of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption by 2020 by using its own potential and measures. Therefore Estonia does not have to rely on flexible cooperation mechanisms for target achievement.

According to current estimations between 2010 and 2020 Estonia will exceed its 25% target for 2020 by 0.1% (see table below). There is no need to import renewable energies up to 2020 to ensure target achievement pursuant to Article 4 (3) (b).

The peak of excess production is expected to be the highest between 2013 and 2016 with an average of 85 ktoe and then decrease to about 3 ktoe by 2020. Estimates of the individual excess volumes from 2011 to 2020 have been included in the table below.

Best option to increase excess production for joint projects could be offshore wind parks in Estonia. The implementation depends mainly on the development of infrastructures for integration of wind energy to the grid although the potential of offshore wind resource is very good.

It should be noted that this document contains only a preliminary forecast. Each specific case must therefore be evaluated and decided on individual bases.

It is also not clear the duration and consequences of economical recession to the demand on energy. Therefore the present estimation of excess volumes produced is preliminary.

At present Estonia does not include any information on cost and benefits and on financing for the use of the flexible cooperation mechanisms.

3. Overview of the expected development of renewable energies in Estonia from 2010 to 2020 and potential for the use of flexible cooperation mechanisms

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
a) total gross final energy consumption,[ktoe/a]	3 098	3 357	3 372	3 386	3 397	3 412	3 428	3 415	3 428	3 442	3 455	3 469
b) gross final energy consumption from renewable	515	678	703	724	762	780	803	812	826	841	856	870
c) share of renewable energies,[%]	18	20,2	20,8	21,4	22,4	22,9	23,4	23,8	24,1	24,4	24,8	25,1
d) minimum value for the indicative trajectory pursuant to Annex I B of the Directive, [%]	18		19,4	19,4	20,1	20,1	21,15	21,15	22,55	22,55		25
e) minimum value for the indicative trajectory, [ktoe/a]	515		656	656	684	684	724	724	775	775		876
f) excess volume of renewable energies compared to indicative trajectory [ktoe/a]			47	69	78	96	79	88	52	67		3

Conversion factor used: 1 PJ= 23.885 ktoe or 1 ktoe= 41.868 TJ

All figures given in the table are based on the latest estimates available. They are continuously reviewed and will be updated if necessary.