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Estonian RES Legislation

The legislative and administrative regulations for RES implementation in Estonia are:

1) Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC;

2) Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings;

3) **Construction Law (Building Act)** of the Estonian Government of 15 May 2002 (RT I 2002, 47, 297).
   This Act provides the requirements for construction works, building materials, construction products and building design documentation. This is basically the only Estonian law which is regulates some energy saving topics.
   This Act also stipulates the buildings indoor environmental comfort (indoor quality, temperature) and minimum requirements for energy efficiency, reconstruction, energy labelling, and energy audit.

   (Energy labelling. It's a document which purpose is declare how much energy the building consumes compared to average energy consumption of other comparable buildings.)

4) **Electricity Market Act**, enacted 1 July 2003 by Estonian Government,
   According to the Electricity Market Act, renewable energy sources are hydro, wind, solar, wave, tidal and geothermal energy sources, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, biogases and biomass.
   Estonia is committed to the "Long-term national development plan for the fuel and energy sector until 2015". The plan calls for 12% of the gross national energy consumption to be renewable, which has already been achieved. Also, 5.1% of the electricity consumption must be renewable by 2010 and 8% by 2015.

   Estonia also plans to meet its EU targets, one of which is 25% of the energy consumption must be renewable resources by 2020.

5) **The green investment scheme "Support for renovation of apartment buildings", enacted 17.08.2010 by The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications**

The objective of the assistance is supporting the reconstruction and renovation of apartment buildings for achieving indoor climate and energy efficiency and improving the energy-performance label grade as well as using renewable energy in the existing apartment buildings by supporting the investment made for the reconstruction.

The support is aimed at apartment associations, building associations and communities of apartment owners and funded from trade in assigned amount units under article 17 of Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The renovation project must be in accordance with the results of the energy audit and leading to at least 20% of energy savings. The limit of financing of support is a percentage of the cost of the project, depending on the level of complexity of the reconstruction of the apartment building. The rates of support for project are 15%, 25% or 35% of the cost of the project.

The following costs related to the reconstruction of an apartment building are supported:

- costs related to the reconstruction and insulation of the facade of the apartment building;
- costs related to the reconstruction and insulation of the roof of the apartment building;
- costs related to the replacement of windows and entrance doors of the apartment building;
- costs related to the thermal insulation of the cellar ceiling of the apartment building;
- costs related to the thermal insulation of the roof ceiling of the apartment building;
- costs related to the replacement, reconstruction or balancing of the heating system of the apartment building;
- costs related to the replacement of the ventilation system by a new system with heat return or reconstruction of the ventilation system of the apartment building;
- costs related to the installation of the equipment for the use of renewable energy by the apartment building;
- costs of the finishing works of the publicly used premises of the apartment building, if it is an integral part of the reconstruction works;
- costs related to the building design documentation and owner supervision of the reconstruction of the apartment building;
- costs related to the partial or full reconstruction of the control system and/or drive of the elevators of the apartment building and the works contingent to it.

6) Support To Increase Energy Performance Of Buildings Constructed With The Help Of Programme KOIT, enacted 08.04.2010 by The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications

The Climate and Energy Agency, together with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, have developed a support scheme to increase the energy performance of buildings constructed or reconstructed with the help of the support allocated through the local governments investment support programme (programme KOIT). An application may be submitted for the designing, constructing or reconstructing of buildings to meet the criteria of houses with lower energy consumption. Buildings eligible for this support are kindergartens, schools, children's homes, care homes, rehabilitation homes and centres, community centres, social houses, local public services centres and combinations of these facilities.

A more detailed overview of the programme KOIT procedures and eligible objects is published on the homepage of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at http://www.siseministeerium.ee.

The other European regulation, directives and policies used in Estonia

7) EPBD - Energy Performance in Buildings Directive (under recast)
8) EU Energy and Climate Package
9) Strategic Energy Review 2009
10) SET Plan (Strategic Energy Technology Plan)
11) Green paper "towards a secure, sustainable and competitive European energy network" (2008)
12) Green paper "A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy" (2006)

The role of Local Authorities

1) The **Building Act** sets the criteria of minimum requirements and labelling for buildings. According to Building Act the local authorities and municipalities have a possibility to carry out the energy audit (to determine the overall energy situation in the building). Energy audit is necessary to prepare the buildings renovation plan.
2) **Minimum Requirements of Energy Efficiency Act** (under Building Act) of the Estonian Government of 20 December 2007 (RT I 2007, 72, 445). This Act regulates the requirements for the energy efficiency and documentation for that. The target group for that act is also local authorities, social housing bodies etc. – all institution who must manage the building.
3) In Estonia the local authority and municipality is not the institution which will be able to make any direct changes in laws. Every law or act gives a little room for manuever, so the local authorities can make (under the law) their own rules and ordinances. Several municipalities have adopted ordinances improving and detailing requirements and conditions of RE systems (for example using solar panels).
4) In 2009 was reconstructed the kindergarten in town Valga (municipality) as a pilot project of first (energy-efficient) passive house. After the renovation it takes 10 times less heating energy compared to any usual new building, and heating demand are reduced 15-16 times compared with an old decaying house. Roofs are installed in a large solar-based hot water collector etc. The project was supported (financed) by EU (project KOIT) and Valga municipality.
5) The Estonian Government are very interested to educate local authorities and social housing bodies on the field of energy efficiency. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications has established a specialised unit in KredEx Foundation - Energy Efficiency Competence Centre – to work in this area. Kredex provides information on the implementation of energy efficiency measures for residents of apartment or public buildings, manages information concerning energy conservation and arranges meetings between the various parties in Estonia involved in the further development of energy use in apartment or public buildings.
6) Under the project KOIT have fully reconstructed the Elva High School, built Kaerapere Kindergarten (new building) and Sutlepa Leisure Centre (new building)

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Estonian RES Legislation

Energiasäästuga seotud õigusaktid Eestis:

1) Euroopa Parlamendi ja nõukogu direktiiv 2006/32/EÜ - Energia lõpptarbimise tõhusus ja energiateenused, 5. aprill 2006, mis käsitleb energia lõpptarbimise tõhusust ja energiateenuseid ning millega tunnistatakse kehtetuks nõukogu direktiiv 93/76/EMÜ;
2) Euroopa Parlamendi ja nõukogu direktiiv 2002/91/EÜ - Ehitiste energiatõhususe direktiiv, 16. detsember 2002, ehitiste energiatõhususe kohta;
3) Energiatõhususe miinimumnõuded, Vastu võetud 20.12.2007 RT I 2007, 72, 445 Vabariigi Valitsuse poolt, viimane redaktsioon 12.09.2009. Määrusega kehtestatakse hoonete energiatõhususe miinimumnõuded ning nõuetele vastavuse tõendamiseks vajalikud lähteandmed ja arvutusmeetodid.
4) Ehitusseadus. Vastu võetud 15.05.2002 RT I 2002, 47, 297, redaktsiooni jõustumise kp: 01.01.2011

   Seadus sätestab nõuded ehitistele, ehitusmaterjalidele ja -toodetele ning ehitusprojektidele ja ehitiste mõõdistusprojektidele, samuti ehitiste projekteerimise, ehitamise ja kasutamise ning ehitiste arvestuse alused ja korra, vastutuse käesoleva seaduse rikkumise eest ning riikliku järelevalve ja ehitusjärelevalve korralduse.

   (Energiamärgis on dokument, mis väljastatakse projekteeritavale või olemasolevale sisekliima tagamisega hoonele ja mille eesmärgiks on anda teada, milline on selle hoone projekteeritud energiavajadus või tegelik energiatarbimine.)

5) **Elektrituru seadus,** Vastu võetud 11.02.2003 Riigikogu poolt, viimane versioon hakkas kehtima 01.01.2011
   Käesolev seadus reguleerib elektrienergia tootmist, edastamist, müüki, eksporti, importi ja transiiti ning elektrisüsteemi majanduslikku ja tehnilist juhtimist. Seadus näeb ette elektrituru toimimise põhimõtted, lähtudes vajadusest tagada põhjendatud hinnaga, keskkonnanõuete ja tarbija vajaduste kohane tõhus elektrivarustus ning energiaallikate tasakaalustatud, keskkonnahoidlik ja pikaajaline kasutamine.
   Elektriettevõtja soodustab tarbija tegevust, mille eesmärk on elektrienergiat säästa.

   Käesoleva seaduse tähenduses on taastuvad energiaallikad vesi, tuul, päike, laine, tõusmõõn, maasoojus, prügilagaas, heitvee puhastamisel eralduv gaas, biogaas ja biomass.

6) **"Korterelamute renoveerimislaen", kinnitatud 17.08.2010 Majandus-ja Kommunikatsiooniministeeriumi poolt** Renoveerimislaenu eesmärgiks on korterelamute renoveerimise toetamine ning energiatõhususe parandamine vähemalt 20% kuni 2000 m² (suletud netopinna) suurustes korterelamutes ja vähemalt 30% üle 2000 m² suurustes korterelamutes. Korterelamuks loetakse vähemalt 3 korteriga elamu.
http://www.kredex.ee/public/Renoveerimislaenu_programm_2011..pdf

Finantseeritakse järgmisi renoveerimistöödega seotud kulusid:

- korterelamu fassaadi täieliku või osalise soojustamisega seotud kulu;
- korterelamu katuse rekonstrueerimisega ja soojustamisega seotud kulu;
- korterelamu akende ja välisuste vahetamisega seotud kulu;
- korterelamu keldrilae soojustamisega seotud kulu;
- korterelamu katuslae soojustamisega seotud kulu;
- korterelamu küttesüsteemi asendamise, rekonstrueerimise või tasakaalustamisega seotud kulu;
- korterelamu ventilatsioonisüsteemi uue soojustagastusega süsteemiga asendamise või ventilatsioonisüsteemi rekonstrueerimisega seotud kulu;
- korterelamu taastuvenergia kasutamiseks seadmete paigaldamisega seotud kulu (välja arvatud soojuspumpade paigaldamine kaugkütte piirkondades kaugkütte süsteemis olevatele korterelamutele);
- korterelamu liftide juhtimissüsteemi ja ajami osalise või täieliku rekonstrueerimisega ning sellega kaasnevate töödega seotud kulu;
- korterelamu üldkasutatavate ruumide viimistlustööde kulu, kui see on rekonstrueerimistööde lahutamatu osa;
- korterelamu energiaauditi, projekteerimise ja omanikujärelvalvega seotud kulu.

7) KOIT-kava objektide energiatõhusamaks ehitamise toetus (08.04.2010)

Kliima- ja Energiaagentuur töötas koos Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeeriumiga välja toetusskeemi kohalike omavalitsuste investeeringutoetuste kavast (KOIT-kavast) toetust saavate hoonete ehitamiseks või rekonstrueerimiseks energiatõhusamaks. Toetust võib taotleda hoonete projekteerimiseks, ehitamiseks või rekonstrueerimiseks madala energiakasutusega majade kriteeriumidele vastavaks. Hooned, millele toetust väljastatakse, võivad kasutamise otstarbe järgi olla lasteaiad, koolid, lastekodud, hooldekodud, rehabilitatsioonikodud ja –keskused, rahvamajad, kultuurimajad ja –keskused, sotsiaalmajad, kohalike avalike teenuste keskused ja nende kombinatsioonid.

Taotlusvooru tingimused ja selle juurde kuuluvad dokumendid on alljärgnevad: toetusskeemi tingimusi määrav majandus- ja kommunikatsiooniministri 8.04.2010 käskkiri nr 110

Täpsem ülevaade KOIT-kava koostamise protsessist ja selle raames toetust saavatest objektidest on avaldatud Siseministeeriumi kodulehel:http://www.siseministeerium.ee/35930/

Eestis kehtivaid Euroopa määruseid ja direktiive:

8) EPBD - Energy Performance in Buildings Directive (under recast)
9) EU Energy and Climate Package
10) Strategic Energy Review 2009
11) SET Plan (Strategic Energy Technology Plan)
12) Green paper "towards a secure, sustainable and competitive European energy network" (2008)
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