

What does the IEA say about Estonia?

The IEA commends Estonia for the steps it has taken to end all remaining energy trade with Russia while ensuring regional energy security, and for the work to accelerate the energy transition, including setting a 2050 carbon-neutrality target and a target for 100% of annual electricity demand to be covered by renewable energy by 2030.

How much energy does Estonia use?

Estonia's all-time peak consumption is 1591 MW (in 2021). In 2021 the electricity generated from renewable energy sources was 29.3 %, being 38% of the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption. Oil-based fuels, including oil shale and fuel oils, accounted for about 80% of domestic production in 2016.

What percentage of Estonia's energy supply is renewable?

According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), in 2020, renewable energy accounted for 32% of Estonia's Total Energy Supply (TES). The composition of this renewable energy mix was heavily dominated by bioenergy, which represented 93% of renewables.

Does Estonia use natural gas?

Natural gas plays a relatively minor role in Estonia's energy system and is used mostly for heating. In 2021, natural gas accounted for just 8.6% of total energy supply (versus the IEA average of 30%) and came mostly from Russia.

What are Estonia's ambitious energy goals?

Estonia's ambitious targets require accelerated renewables deployment, increased electrification and phasing out oil shale generation while ensuring a just transition that maintains energy affordability and supports economic development in the oil shale region.

What percentage of Estonia's energy supply is biomass?

In 2020, biomass constituted 29.8% of Estonia's Total Energy Supply (TES). This figure was derived from the renewable energy sector's 32% contribution to the TES, with biomass making up 93% of the renewable energy mix.



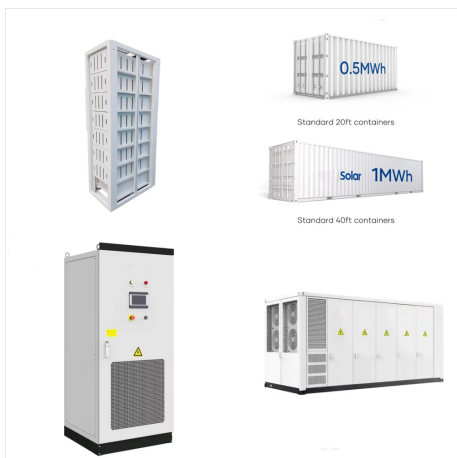
The IEA commends Estonia for the steps it has taken to end all remaining energy trade with Russia while ensuring regional energy security, and for the work to accelerate the energy transition, including setting a 2050 carbon ???



Estonia's forests, which historically offset significant greenhouse gas emissions, have become a net emissions source. Estonia is aiming to accelerate its clean energy transition with a target to cover 100% of annual electricity demand with renewables by 2030 as part of a larger package to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.



Forestry biomass plays a major role in Estonia's energy system, accounting for 23% of total energy supply in 2022 (compared to the IEA average of 3.5% in 2022) and is a key fuel for heating. The European Union ban on wood n imports from Russia could increase demand for Estonia's forestry energy products



Estonia Total Energy Consumption. Total energy consumption per capita is about 3.6 toe/cap (2022), i.e. 22% above the EU average. This is mainly due to the high share of oil shale, since it requires a significant amount of energy to be processed. Electricity consumption per capita is in line with the EU average (5 800 kWh, +4%).



Estonia: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.



Estonia's energy landscape showcases a multifaceted approach to sustainability, combining renewable energy investments with reduced greenhouse gas emissions. This approach aligns with global priorities, such as the Paris Agreement, demonstrating Estonia's commitment to addressing climate change and achieving a more sustainable energy future



3 ? Estonia's state-owned land with potential for wind energy development is now available through auctions. Successful bidders will gain the right to use the land to construct and operate wind farms for nearly four decades.



Estonia estimates a share of 42% of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy for 2030. This level of ambition, not clearly set out as a contribution to the EU renewable energy target for 2030, is significantly above the share of 37% in 2030 that results from the formula in Annex II of the Governance Regulation<sup>3</sup>. The



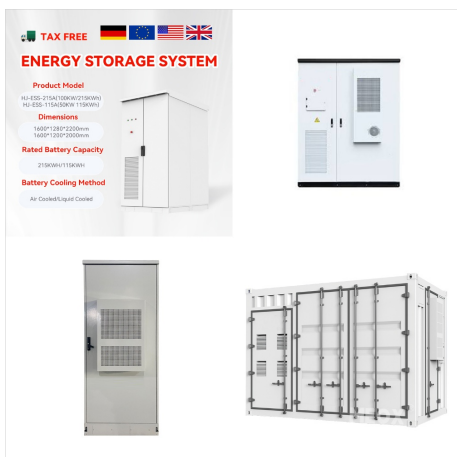
As the target for renewable electricity is raised to 100 percent, the target for the share of total renewable energy rises from 42 percent to 65 percent. The state is taking a number of steps to achieve this goal. A tender for renewable energy generation has recently concluded, bringing 540 gigawatt-hours of renewable energy to the market.



Renewable energy accounted for 38.5 percent of Estonia's total energy consumption in 2022 ??? the fifth highest in the European Union, data from Eurostat shows. The average share was 23 percent last year, an increase of ???

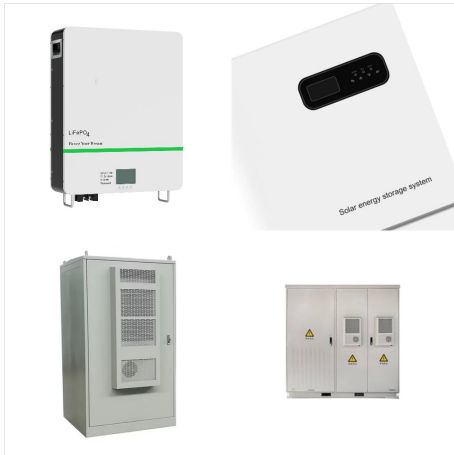


The IEA commends Estonia for the steps it has taken to end all remaining energy trade with Russia while ensuring regional energy security, and for the work to accelerate the energy transition, including setting a 2050 carbon-neutrality target and a target for 100% of annual electricity demand to be covered by renewable energy by 2030.



The Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review (INIR) was carried out at the request of the Government of Estonia. Estonia, seeking to reach net-zero emissions by 2050, is looking at nuclear power as a reliable and low ???





Increase energy efficiency, in particular the energy efficiency of buildings, to reduce energy consumption. Intensify efforts to improve the sustainability of the transport system, including through electrification of the rail network and by increasing ???



In July 2024, the EC approved a ???1.2bn (\$1.3bn) Spanish scheme to boost investments in renewable hydrogen production. "EC approves \$2.7bn to support Estonia's offshore wind energy projects



"The underwater energy systems connecting Estonia and Finland are critical for the energy security of both countries. The memorandum is a joint step towards a stable and secure energy future. We agree on clear directions for cooperation to ensure the competitiveness, resilience, and security of both countries" energy sectors, as well as a



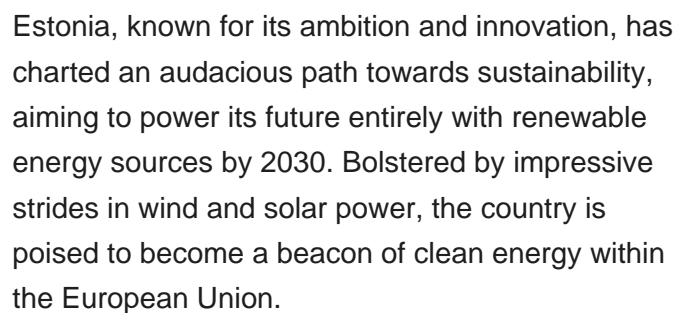
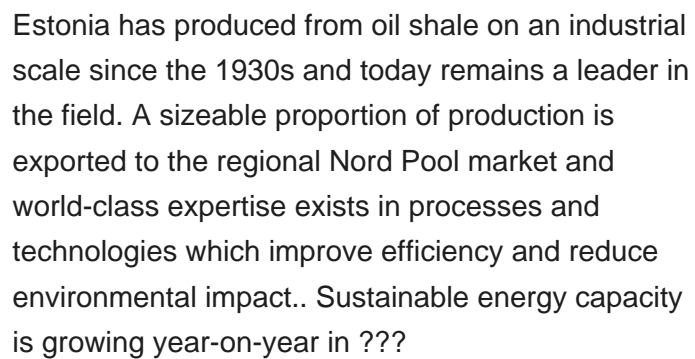
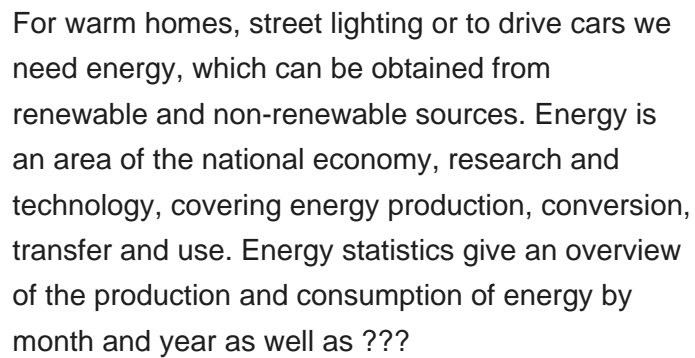
This Energy Policy Review was prepared in partnership between the Government of Estonia and the IEA. It draws on the IEA's extensive knowledge and the inputs of expert peers from IEA member countries to assess Estonia's most pressing energy sector challenges and provide recommendations on how to address them, backed by international ???



The oil shale sector is highly energy intensive and is the main culprit behind Estonia's high greenhouse gas emissions, but reducing dependence on the sector is challenging. This Economic Survey of Estonia assesses the country's macroeconomic performance and proposes policy measures to promote higher, greener, more resilient and inclusive



According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), in 2020, renewable energy accounted for 32% of Estonia's Total Energy Supply (TES). The composition of this renewable energy mix was heavily dominated by bioenergy, which represented 93% of renewables.







Although oil shale covers 70% of Estonia's energy demand and ensures the country's energy security, the government is seeking to reduce the intensity and environmental impact of its energy system by phasing out old power plants and developing new technol



Estonia: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across ???