

MEMBER STATE REPORT OF DATA FOR THE YEAR 2024 IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 21 OF REGULATION 2024/1735 - TRANSPARENCY OF CO₂ STORAGE CAPACITY DATA

This document has been prepared by the European Commission to make available to the public the information received from Member States in accordance with Article 21 of Regulation 2024/1735 on „Transparency of CO₂ storage capacity data“.

According to Article 21(1), ‘by 30 December 2024, Member States shall (a) make data on all areas where CO₂ storage sites could be permitted on their territory, including saline aquifers, publicly available, without prejudice to requirements regarding the protection of confidential information and (b) oblige entities which are or have been holders of an authorisation as defined in Article 1, point 3, of Directive 94/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on their territory to make publicly available on a non-reliance basis geological data relating to production sites that have been decommissioned or whose decommissioning has been notified to the competent authority and, if available, economic assessments of the respective costs of enabling CO₂ injection, unless the entity has applied for an exploration permit in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC, including data on: (i) whether the site is suitable for sustainably, safely and permanently injecting and storing CO₂; (ii) the availability or need for transport infrastructure and modes suitable for safely transporting CO₂ to reach the site’.

According to Article 21(2), ‘by 30 December 2024 and each year thereafter, each Member State shall submit to the Commission a report, which shall be made publicly available, and shall be without prejudice to requirements regarding the protection of confidential information, describing: (a) a mapping of CO₂ capture projects in progress on its territory or in cooperation with other Member States, and an estimation of the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities, and CO₂ transport; (b) a mapping of CO₂ storage and CO₂ transport projects in progress on its territory, including the status of permitting under Directive 2009/31/EC, expected dates for Final Investment Decision (FID) and entry into operation; (c) the national support measures that have been or will be adopted to prompt projects referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph, as well as measures relating to the cross-border transport of CO₂; (d) the national strategy and targets that will be and have been set for the capture of CO₂ by 2030, where applicable; (e) bilateral and regional cooperation that facilitates the cross-border transport of CO₂, including their implications for the access of entities capturing CO₂ to a safe and non-discriminatory means of transporting CO₂; (f) CO₂ transport projects in progress and an estimation of the necessary future CO₂ transport projects’ capacity to match the corresponding capture and storage capacity.

According to Article 21(3), ‘should the report referred to in paragraph 2 show that no CO₂ storage projects are in progress on their territory, Member States shall report on plans to facilitate the decarbonisation of industrial sectors. This shall, if applicable, include the cross-border transport of CO₂ to storage sites located in other Member States as well as CO₂ utilisation projects.’

This document has been compiled by the European Commission in order to avoid disclosing personal data in cases where the relevant information was submitted by email only, it reflects solely the information received from the Member State indicated, and the European Commission is not liable for the content of the information or any consequence stemming from the reuse of this information.

REPORT AS REGARDS ARTICLE 21(1) OF REGULATION 2024/1735

No notification.

REPORT AS REGARDS ARTICLE 21(2) OF REGULATION 2024/1735

No notification.

REPORT AS REGARDS ARTICLE 21(3) OF REGULATION 2024/1735

“Currently there are no ongoing or planned CO₂ capture, storage , transport projects nor any cross-border projects of a kind .

The limitation of greenhouse gas emissions in the industrial sector is not regulated by law in Estonia. Emission limit values and other requirements of the environmental complex permit for industrial enterprises are determined based on Best Available Techniques (BAT) requirements, which are typically updated every eight years. Currently, BAT requirements, and therefore complex permits, do not regulate CO₂ emission limits, as most installations fall under the EU ETS (Emission Trading System). The reduction of F-gas emissions is achieved through the implementation of the directly applicable requirements of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2024/573 by enterprises. The EU regulation imposes several restrictions on the use of F-gases and gradually reduces the quantity of F-gases allowed on the market, achieving zero levels by 2050. In addition, there are several marketing bans on equipment containing high-GWP gases. These bans encourage companies to invest in new technologies based on alternative refrigerants. The main natural refrigerants are carbon dioxide, ammonia, and hydrocarbons. The regulation also includes bans on servicing refrigeration equipment containing high-GWP refrigerants with new substances, allowing the addition of substances only if they have been recycled (extracted from existing equipment and processed).

As additional measures to reduce industrial sector emissions, Estonia currently provides various subsidies to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions:

- Promotion of renewable electricity production in industrial areas;
- Conducting energy and resource audits;
- Adoption of resource-efficient technologies;
- Business model transformation of manufacturing enterprises.

To conceptualize the competitive advantages of Estonia's climate-resilient economy and to facilitate the movement of various sectors toward climate neutrality, it is

planned to develop, in collaboration with companies, professional associations, the Ministry of Climate, and other relevant institutions, technology development and climate neutrality roadmaps, including a CCU/S roadmap, which are expected to be completed in the first half of 2025. In preparing these roadmaps, assessments will be made on how the transition away from fossil fuels and/or achieving climate neutrality can enhance the competitiveness of industrial sectors and develop technologies that provide a competitive edge for the country and its sectors. The roadmaps will outline specific issues and trends related to the adoption of sectoral technologies and propose actions to address them, including regulatory measures and potential support schemes. Additionally, they will identify opportunities to increase international competitiveness. It is crucial to ensure that the roadmaps incorporate the perspectives of companies as well as their proposals for the public sector, while also reflecting the public sector's willingness to implement the necessary changes.

Additionally, *Climate-Resilient Economy Act* [*Kliimakindla majanduse seadus / Kliimaministeerium*](#) is currently being drafted in Estonia , which will establish the foundation for a climate-resilient economy by setting greenhouse gas emission targets (including for the industrial sector), promoting the adoption of clean technologies, and increasing the valorization of resources.”