

<p>Country: Estonia</p>	<p>Sector: <i>Industry, residential heating</i></p>
<p>Type of strategy, policy or measure: <i>Several measurement campaign have been conducted to specify emission factors from the key sources from the industry and residential heating. Ambient air measurement campaign have been conducted to assess the origin and the chemical composition of the particles during the pollution episodes. Based on that, local and regional action plans are foreseen to reduce PM emissions from the residential sector, as residential heating is giving most of the PM pollution during the heating season.</i></p>	<p>Level: <i>Action plans are adopted at the local level.</i></p>
<p>What is the main objective of the strategy, policy or measure? When has it been implemented/or will be implemented? <i>The action plans are currently in preparation phase and negotiations with local municipalities are taking place. It is obvious that the PM reduction from the residential sector is not an easy task, as people are used to use wood as their parents have done it for decades. Therefore Estonia is not supporting the idea that emission reduction can be achieved only by replacing the old stoves with the new ones. In addition to that continuous people awareness raising campaigns about the proper wood usage in their stoves, have to be conducted. In Estonia the second largest city Tartu has been chosen to implement air quality measures from the residential heating sector. As Tartu represents typical Estonian town, where the private houses are for heating mostly using wood, we can adapt similar measures also in other towns.</i></p>	
<p>Background and driving forces: <i>About 2/3 of total PM and POP emission in Estonia is attributed to residential wood combustion (RWC). In order to reduce GHG emissions the use of biomass in energy production has been favoured, which has led to elevated PM and POP levels from the biomass burning. Use of wood in residential combustion have increased which is affecting directly emission figures for PM and POPs. Wood is dominant fuel used in residential areas in small cities. In Estonia wood and wood chips account >90% of the fuel used for residential heating. Typical masonry stoves are used in >50% of residential households in Estonia. In majority of houses old type batch fuelled masonry stoves are still used. In addition to wood, people tend to burn also package waste in their stoves, which influences local air quality and can harm the technical situation stoves. People awareness rising about negative aspects of burning waste in their home stoves should be raised.</i></p>	
<p>Description of the strategy, policy or measure: <i>Action plan is in preparation phase. So far measurement campaigns have been conducted and every year media campaigns about proper wood use in home stoves before heating season are carried out.</i></p>	
<p>Costs, Funding and Revenue allocation: <i>Funding from the Environmental Investment Fund</i></p>	
<p>Effect and impacts on air pollution abatement: <i>Exact impacts and effects are so far not fully clear, as the emission reduction from the residential sector takes time and at some point also the long-range air pollution gives important share to the pollution episodes. Therefore closer and coordinated co-operation with neighbouring countries should take place. Emission reduction is monitored within action plan implementation phase.</i></p>	

References/Further information: *Please provide most relevant sources for information such as references for web links, books, other resources.*

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Additional comments: *Please include any additional information you may wish to provide here.*