



Estonian electricity demand scenarios 2025 update

Energex OÜ

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updated 23.02.2026**

Foreword

This update builds on the previous studies and was carried out under Contract No. 1.1-4/2025/532. The Employer is Elering AS and the Contractor is Energex OÜ.

The purpose of the Contract is to update the electricity demand forecast model inputs for use in the Pan-European Market Modelling Database (PEMMDB).

Previous models and methodology:

- ✓ [Eesti elektritarbimise tundlikkusanalüüs – küte, jahutus ja transport](#) (14.02.2024)
- ✓ [Eesti elektritarbimise stsenaariumid aastani 2050](#) (31.10.2022)

Questions regarding update:

- ✓ Has electricity consumption in recent years remained within the climate model confidence interval?
- ✓ Has building renovation taken place at the expected scale?
- ✓ Has PV capacity increased as projected?
- ✓ Has gas consumption electrified at the projected level?
- ✓ Has the expected electrification trend occurred in the heating sector as previously forecast?
- ✓ Have electric vehicles increased in number as projected?
- ✓ Which previously forecast scenario best reflects today's most up-to-date knowledge?

Definitions

ACY – Average Climatic Year

ECY – Extreme Climatic Year

L1 – End-user electricity demand (gross demand level)

L3 – Transmission system demand (net load level)

Peak demand – Maximum hourly demand

Minimum demand – Lowest hourly demand

PV – Photovoltaics

V2G – Vehicle-to-grid

The study updates the previous model's results on two levels:

Level 1: end user demand without local generation.

- On this level local production (solar power generation) and vehicle to grid is not considered.

Level 3: transmission network demand.

- This level also considers additional electricity generation from distribution networks, so large distinct solar farms and CHPs connected to the distribution network. Power generation in the transmission system network is not in the scope of this study.

Conclusion

Jump to [Results](#)

- Electricity demand in recent years has remained within the climate model's confidence interval.
- Building renovation has not reached the expected volume.
- Gas demand has not been electrified to the forecasted extent.
- PV installation volumes are higher than expected.
- The expected electrification trend in heating has not occurred.
- Within the previous forecast, Scenario 11 best reflects the situation given today's knowledge.
- **Updated base demand is lower than previous models, primarily due to PV adoption and reduced industrial demand.**

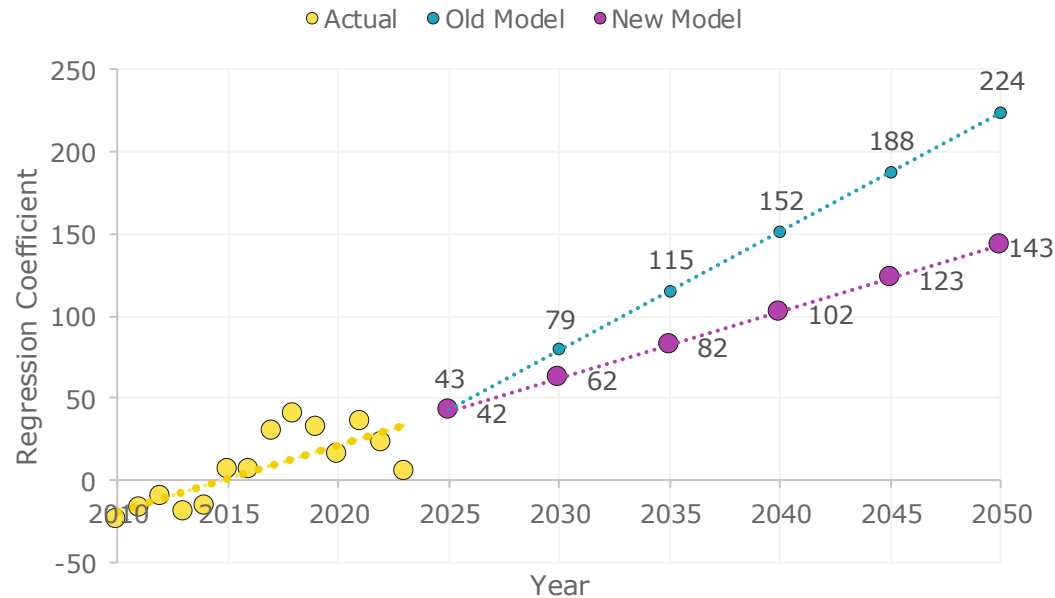
Kokkuvõte

- Viimaste aastate elektritarbimine on püsinud kliimamudeli usaldusvahemiku piirides.
- Hoonete renoveerimine ei ole toimunud prognoositud mahus.
- Gaasitarbimise elektrifitseerimine ei ole saavutatud prognoositud ulatuses.
- Päikesepaneelide paigaldusmahud on oodatust suuremad.
- Kütte elektrifitseerimise oodatud trend ei ole realiseerunud.
- Tänapäevase teadmise valguses vastab olukorrale kõige paremini varasema prognoosi stsenaarium 11.
- **Uuendatud prognoos on võrreldes eelmiste mudelitega madalam peamiselt PV-paigaldiste lisandumise ja sektorite elektritarbimise vähenemise tõttu.**

Sector modelling

Base Model

Regression Coefficients for Base Model

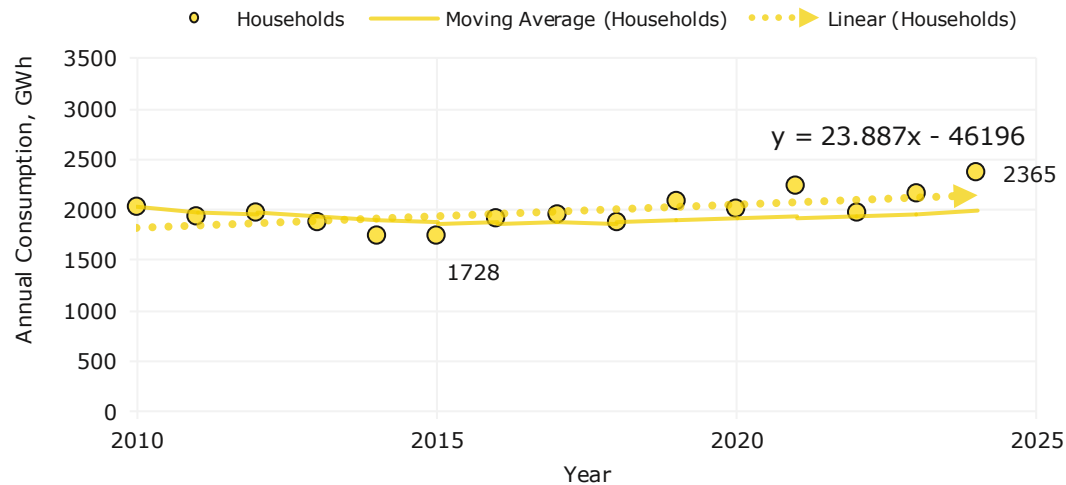


The regression coefficient represents the change in the average hourly electricity demand each year compared to the base year.

- The updated model now reflects significantly reduced demand levels, especially during previously high-demand hours.
- Average hourly demand in the updated profile set is 26% lower than in the previous base model.
- The shift suggests structural and lasting changes in demand patterns (PV adoption, efficiency gains, reduced industrial load).
- However, electricity demand in recent years has remained within the climate model's confidence interval and is suitable to predict 2025 consumption.

Households

Household Sector Annual Electricity Consumption



Previous model's linear regression:

$$y = 4.1364x - 6423.3$$

↑ New formula yields **+13.8%** higher consumption.

Since previous modelling:

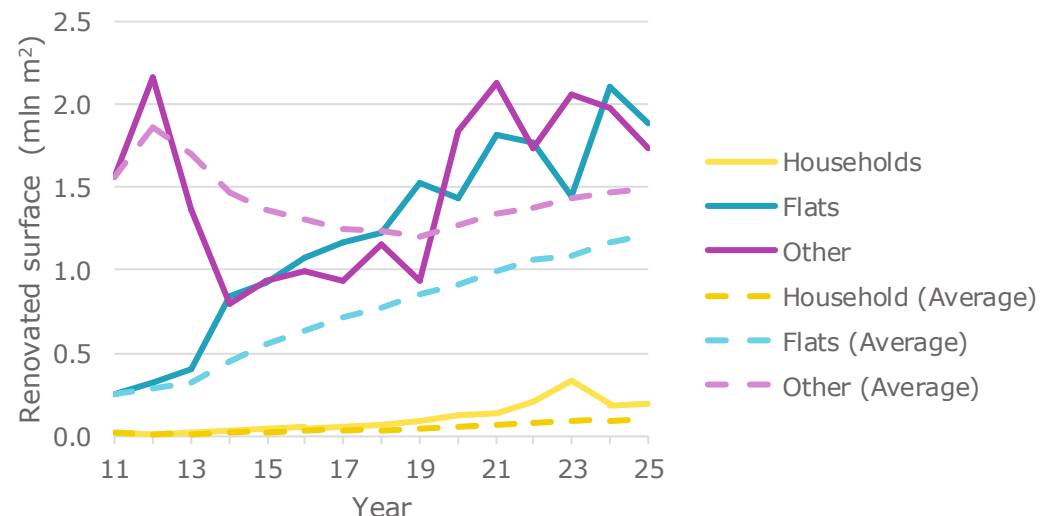
- Electricity consumption has increased by 17%.
- District heating usage has declined by 14%.
- Natural gas use has risen slightly by 4%.
- Solid biofuels consumption has grown by 7%.

Growth is driven by new residential buildings and a rising standard of living.

Households face minimal regulatory requirements beyond energy classes, leading to slower adoption of broader decarbonization and electrification measures.

Renovation

Trends in Annual Renovated Surface Area



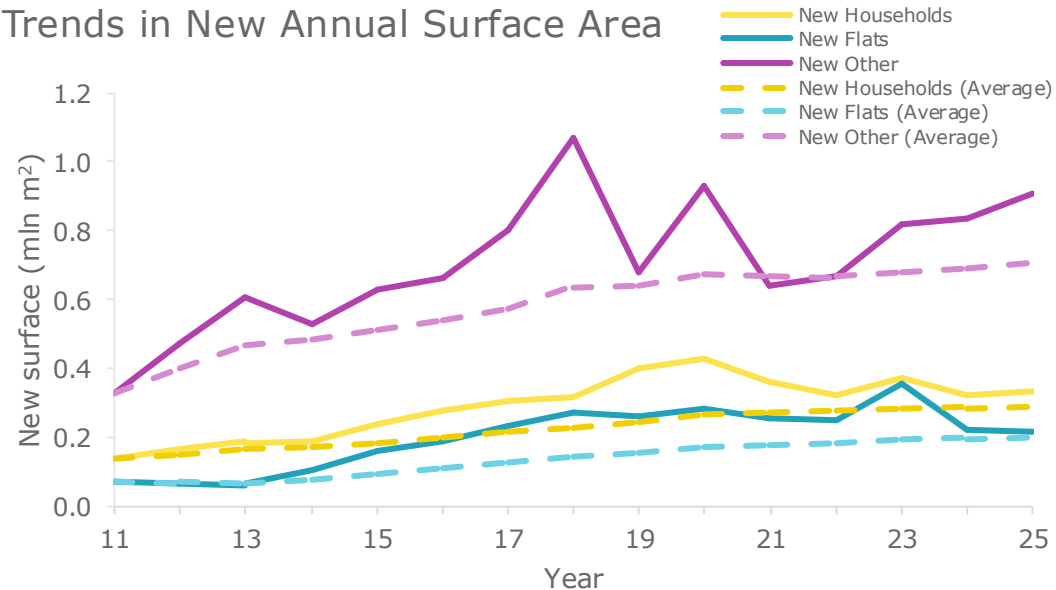
Compared to the old model renovation 2025 targets:

- Households: 48% of the expected renovation volume.
- Flats: 83%
- Other buildings: 88%

- Renovated building areas remain below the targets set in the national renovation strategy.
- This indicates that buildings are being renovated more slowly than planned, and the strategy's expected renovation surface area has been overestimated.
- The post-COVID period, energy crisis and EU renovation subsidies have accelerated renovation activity, but not enough to reach strategic targets.

New Buildings

Trends in New Annual Surface Area

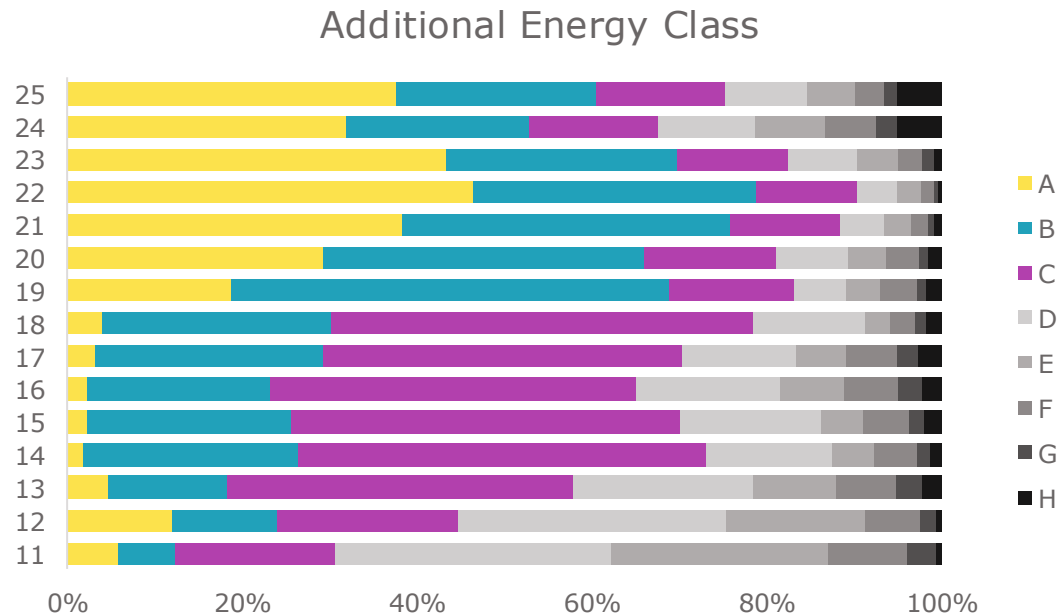


Compared to the old model:

- Households: +81% more surface area than expected.
- Flats: -12% less surface area than expected.
- Other buildings: +90% more surface area than expected.

- New household buildings and new other buildings have been constructed at nearly double the surface area expected in the previous model.
- New flats remain below earlier projections, making them the only category not meeting expected levels.
- Average surface area is increasing for household and other buildings, while flats are trending smaller compared to previous years.
- Each year, roughly 256 more buildings are constructed than previously estimated (+14%).
- Other buildings show a clear upward trend, while flats and households have stabilized at consistent annual levels.

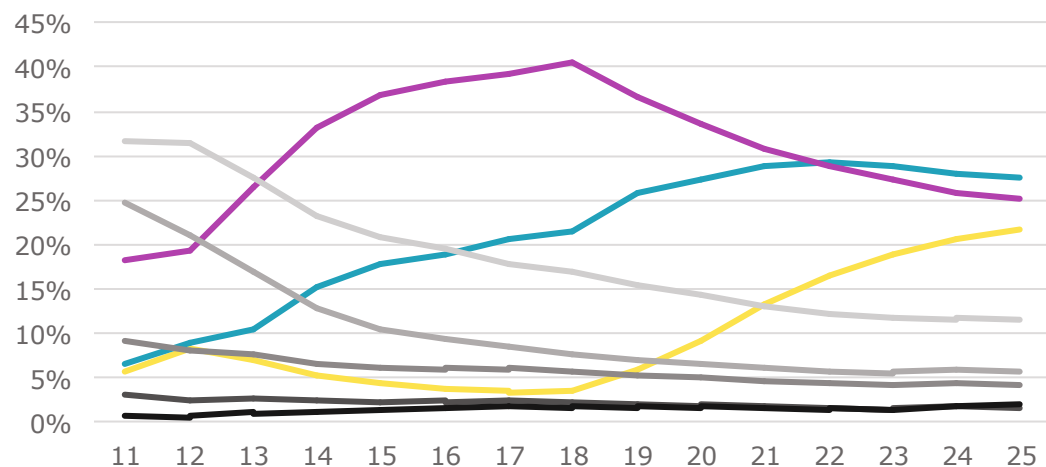
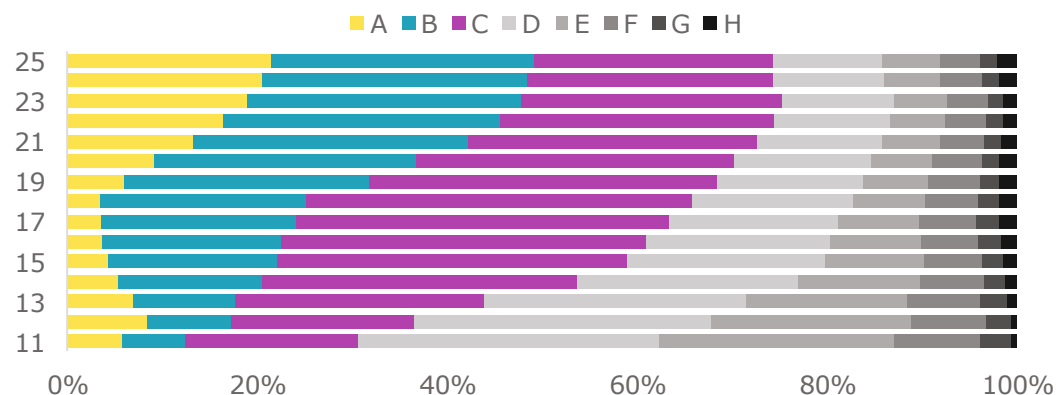
Energy Classes



- New A-class buildings have increased noticeably, especially after COVID and the energy crisis.
- New B-class buildings have also grown steadily in share with slight decrease in recent years due to more buildings reaching A-class.
- New C-class buildings have dropped sharply, showing a major shift toward higher energy performance.
- All lower energy classes (D–H) have been gradually declining as new A and B buildings become more common.
- Cheaper solar panels and renewable-based district heating have made it easier for new buildings to reach A and B energy classes.

Energy Classes

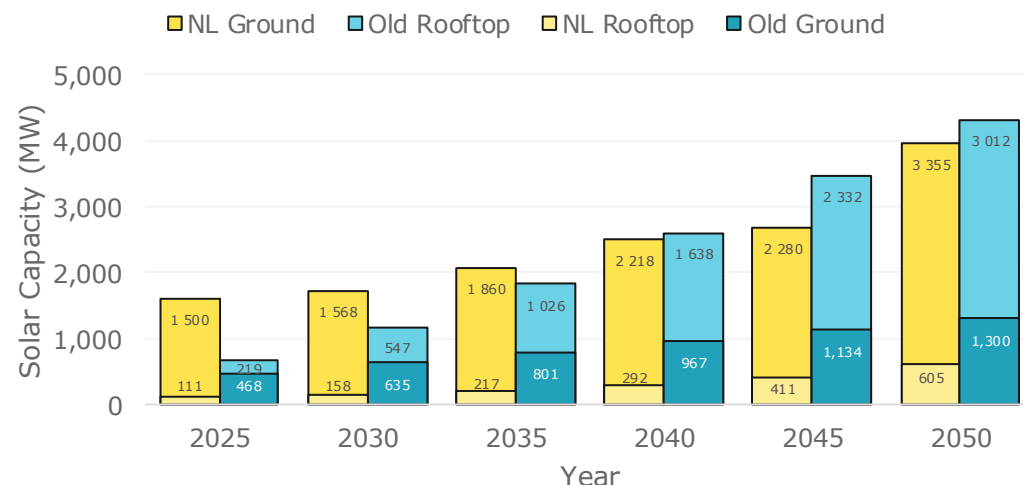
Cumulative Energy Class



- A and B classes have grown rapidly in recent years. D to H classes are steadily declining, reflecting continuous improvement in building efficiency.
- Compared to the previous modelling, the share of A-class buildings has increased faster than expected, while D-class buildings have declined much faster than earlier projections.
- The energy class distribution is becoming increasingly top-heavy, with newer buildings moving toward A & B standards.

Solar Panels

Ground and Rooftop Solar Capacity



Comparison between new and old model by 2050:

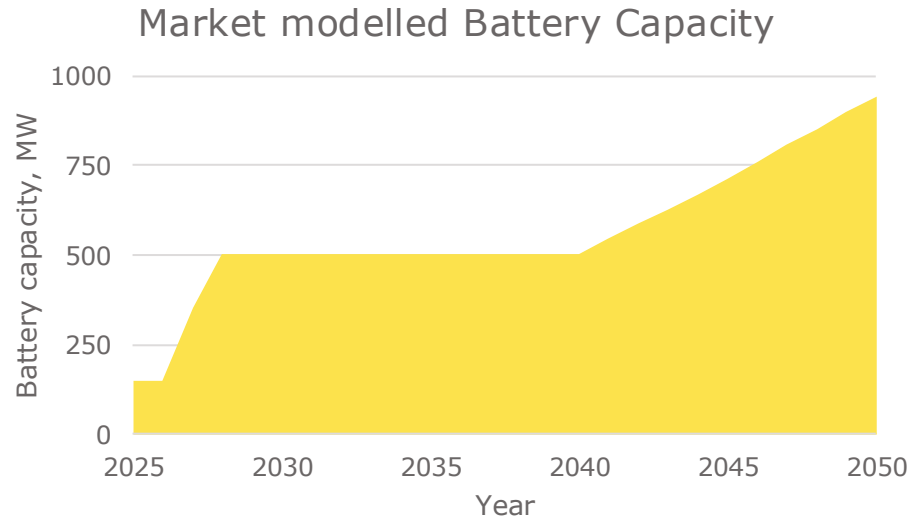
- Ground: 3355 MW vs 1300 MW
- Rooftop: 605 MW vs 3012 MW
- **Totalling 3960 MW vs 4312 MW**

Extreme Scenario:

Total solar capacity could reach up to 6300 MW under the most intensive development pathway.

- Rooftop PV (systems <100 kW): 110 MW vs 219 MW forecast (-50%). Additional rooftop capacity exists in the >100 kW category (~85 MW), which was not captured under the original rooftop segmentation.
- This shortfall is consistent with the lower-than-expected construction of new flats and slower renovation activity, which were the main sources of rooftop PV potential in the original model.
- In contrast, the model expected 468 MW of ground-mounted solar parks by 2025, but total solar capacity is already projected to reach 1500 MW, indicating a much faster expansion of large-scale solar than forecasted.

Batteries



Balmorel modelling indicates battery capacity increasing to 944 MW by 2050 (EAEA 2026).

This represents the economically optimal storage level at transmission system level, determined based on market signals.

Based on historical regression, 41% of PV installations are assumed to include battery storage, with battery capacity proportional to installed PV.

Depending on the solar scenario:

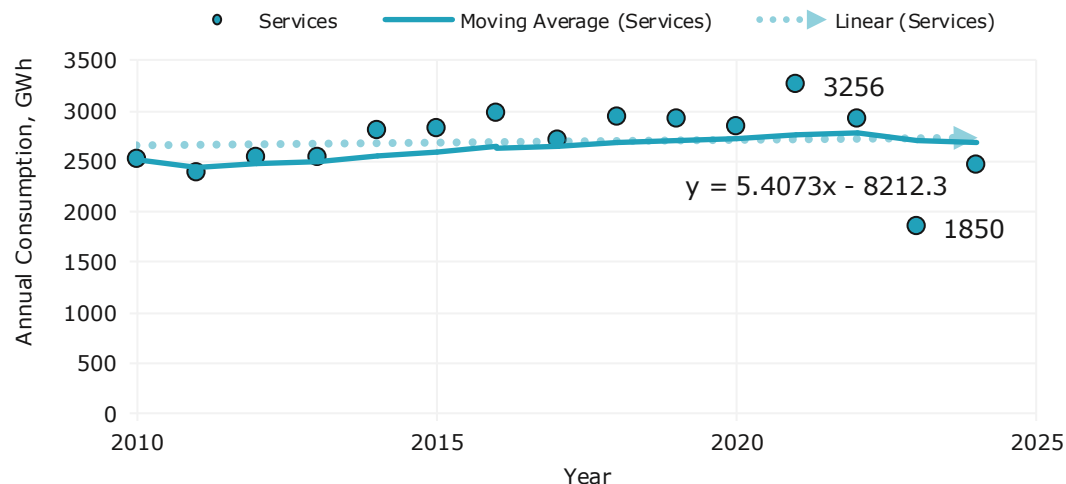
- 605 MW rooftop PV = 249 MW batteries
- 3022 MW = 1380 MW

If historical PV–battery coupling trends continue, distributed batteries alone could approach or exceed the system-optimised storage level.

Total storage deployment may therefore be significantly higher than indicated by market optimisation alone.

Service

Service Sector Annual Electricity Consumption



Previous model's linear regression:

$$y = 50.764x - 99566$$

↓ New formula yields **-15.3%** lower consumption.

Consumption peaked during the COVID period. Post-energy crisis, demand fell sharply to a 15-year low.

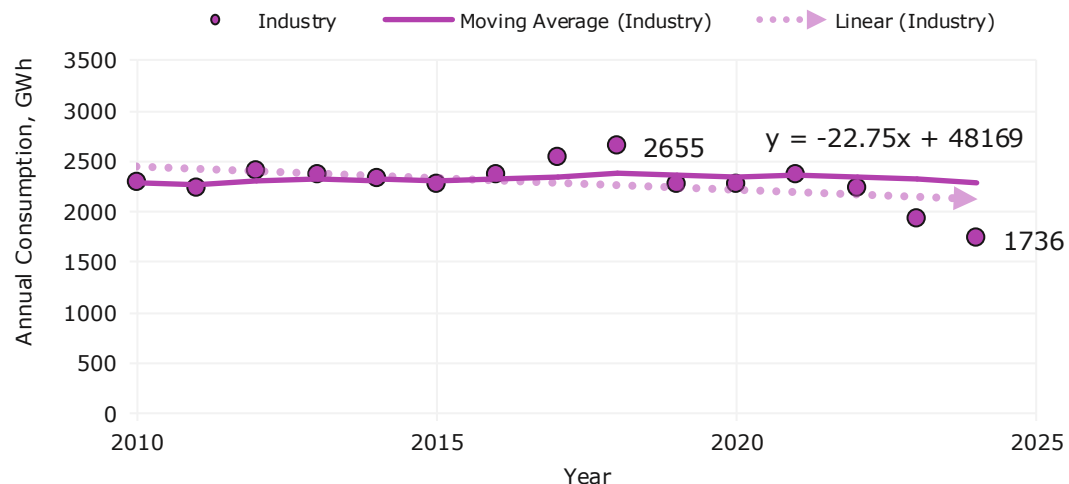
Since previous modelling:

- Electricity consumption has decreased by 14%.
- District heating usage has declined by 18%.
- Natural gas and Biofuel usage have dropped by 40% and 35%.

Faster adoption of solar panels continues to reduce grid electricity consumption.

Industry

Industry Sector Annual Electricity Consumption



Previous model's linear regression:

$$y = 10.745x - 19292$$

↓ New formula yields **-14.8%** lower consumption.

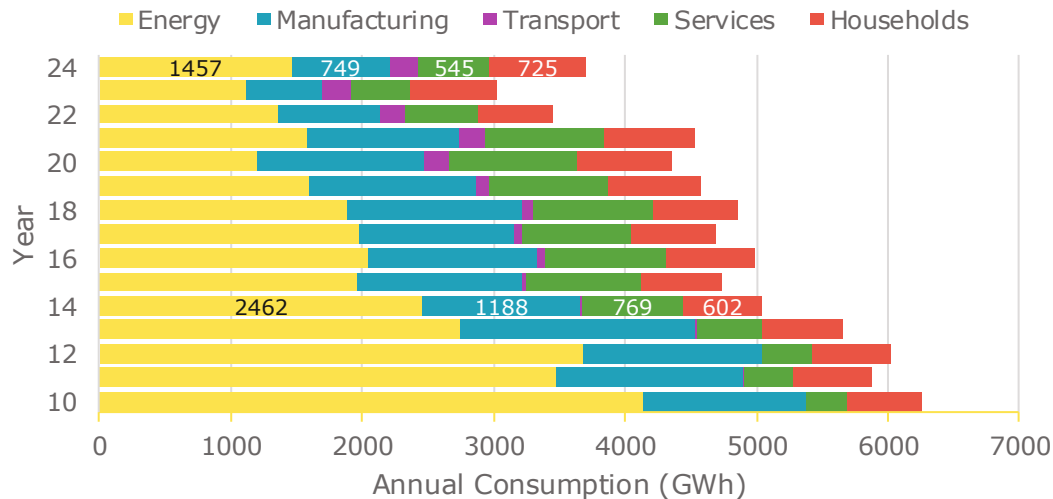
- Consumption has declined by 22% since COVID, the energy crisis, and the war in Ukraine, coinciding with rapid adoption of large-scale solar installations.
- Electricity-intensive industries have reduced production output. Significant growth in industrial electricity demand is unlikely without new industries.

Since previous modelling:

- Natural gas use has dropped by 46%.
- Solid biofuels consumption has grown by 1644%.
- Total fuel consumption has increased 34%.

Natural Gas

Normalized Natural Gas Consumption



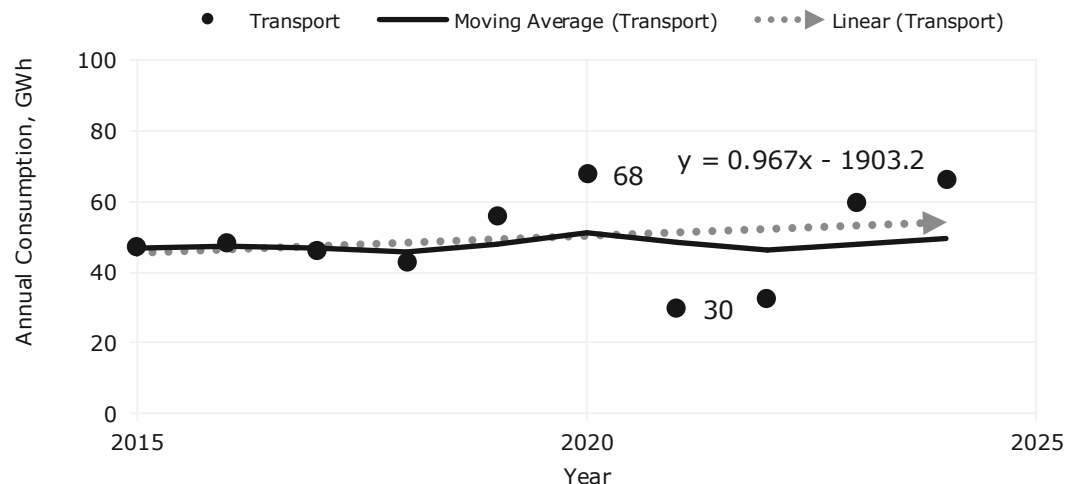
Actual natural gas consumption compared to model prognosis:

- ↓ Energy -4%
- ↓ Manufacturing -50%
- ↓ Transport -6%
- ↓ Services -39%
- ↑ Households +2%

- Energy, manufacturing, and service sectors have reduced natural gas consumption over the last 10 years that are driven by fuel prices, efficiency measures and stricter climate requirements.
- Household natural gas consumption has remained the same.
- Transport sector consumption is also increasing, as part of the shift away from diesel and gasoline.
- Although natural gas consumption has decreased, the fuel consumption data indicates that it has largely been replaced by other renewable fuels rather than by electricity, meaning no major electrification shift has occurred yet.

Transport

Transport Sector Annual Consumption



Previous model's linear regression:

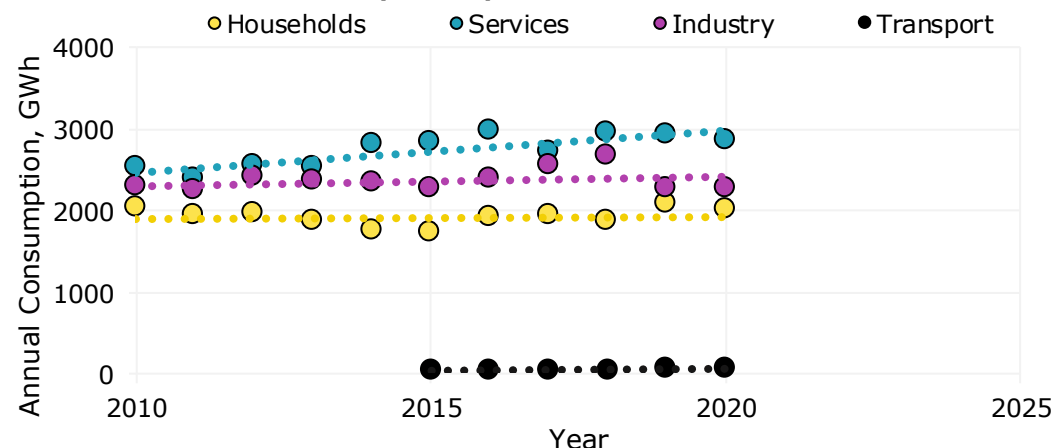
$$y = 2.3929x - 4775.3$$

↓ New formula yields **-21.8%** lower consumption.

- Consumption remains low due to the minimal share of electric vehicles.
- Annual consumption has stayed relatively stable, with only COVID years being exceptions.
- Current demand levels mainly represent charging of private EVs and limited electrified transport infrastructure.
- Projected V2G activations decline after 2035 due to the updated demand profile and a revised cut-off-based V2G forecasting method.
- Looking ahead, the sector is expected to grow significantly as the market shifts toward widespread electrification and emerging hydrogen-based transport solutions.
- This makes transport the sector with the largest long-term growth potential in electricity consumption.

Sector Model

Older Sector Model (2021)

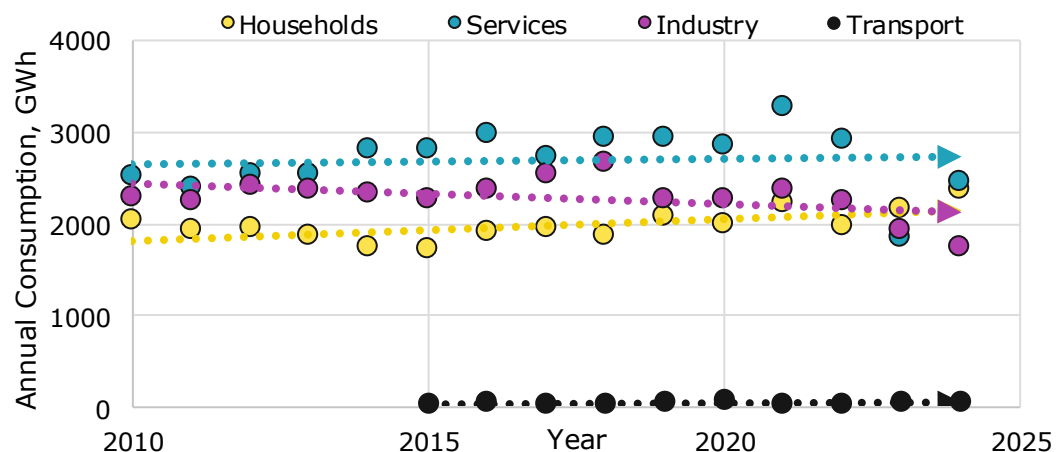


Industry and Services have experienced a notable decline in electricity consumption, reaching their lowest levels in the past 15 years.

Household consumption has risen to its highest point.

Transport base model remains largely unchanged.

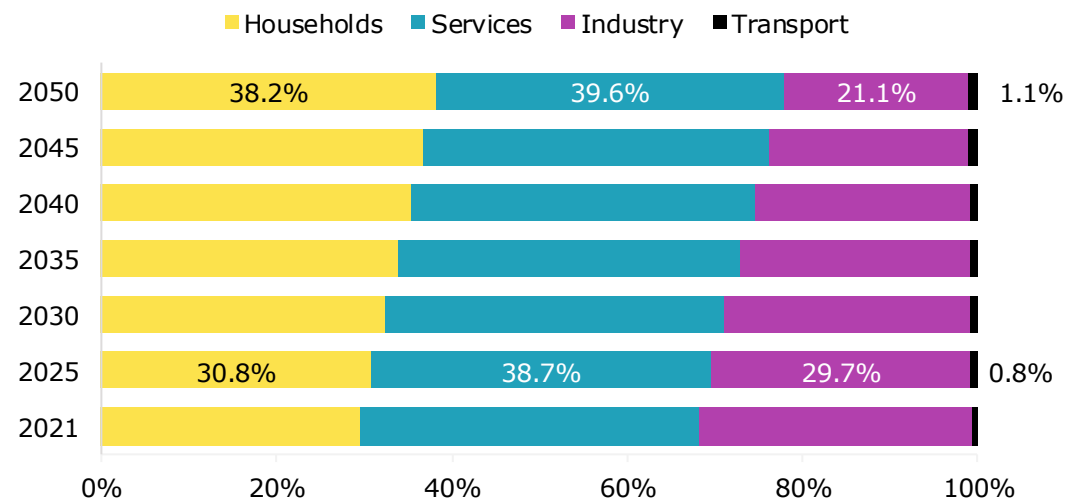
New Sector Model (2025)



The post-COVID landscape, combined with the war and energy crisis, has accelerated a structural shift to increasingly adopt solar power and energy-efficiency measures, reshaping overall demand patterns.

Base Model

New Sector Base Consumption Prediction



Compared to the old model by 2050:

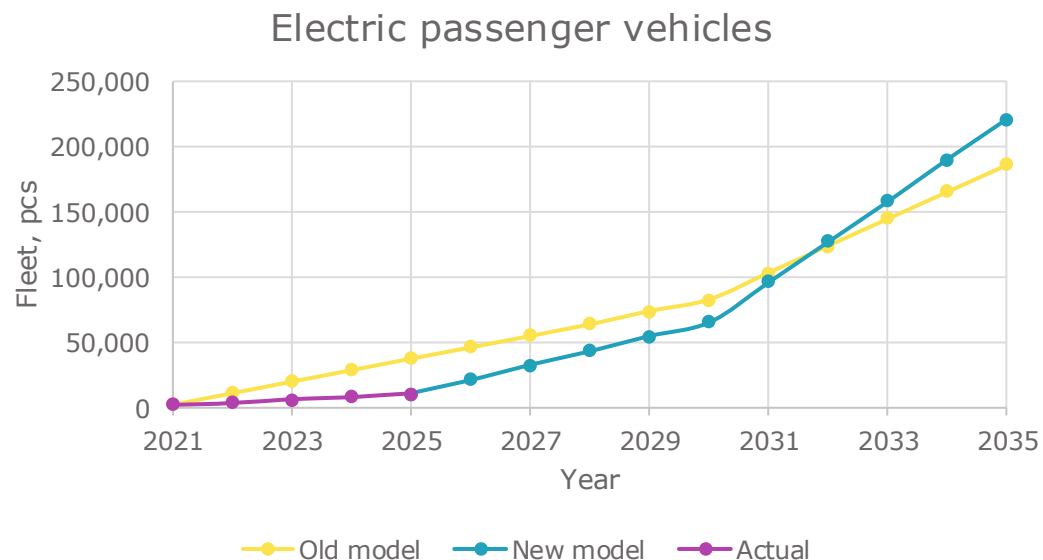
- ↑ Household consumption share increases by **16.4%**.
- ↓ Industry's share decreases by **7.9%**.
- ↓ Service sector share declines by **8.1%**.
- Transport remains relatively unchanged in its overall share.

Household consumption is projected to grow steadily, driven by the expansion of new residential buildings and increased electrification within homes.

Service and **Industry** sectors are expected to represent a smaller share of total consumption. Their stronger ability to adopt on-site solar generation, implement innovative energy-efficiency measures, and modernize processes significantly reduces their grid-based electricity demand.

Transport remains a minor component in base model, reflecting slow historical electrification.

Cars and vans



Compared to the old model by 2030:

↓ Over 15 000 less electric vehicles

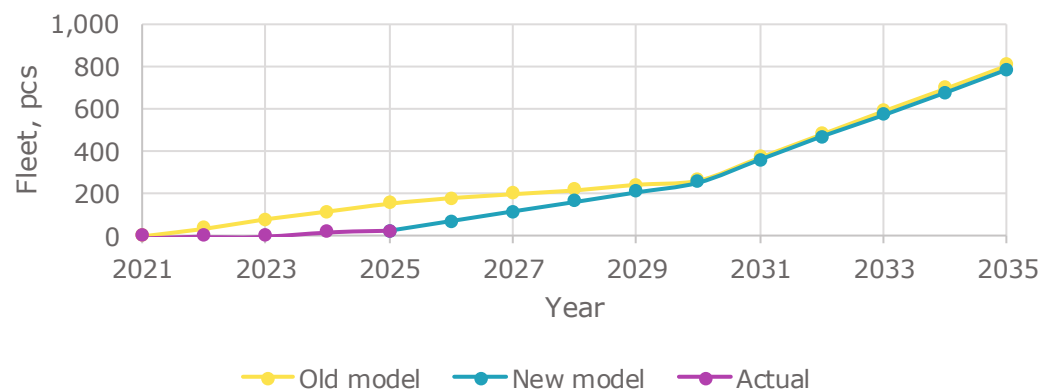
Due to updated modelling approach (sigmoid fitting), by 2035:

↑ Number of electric vehicles up by around 25 000 vehicles

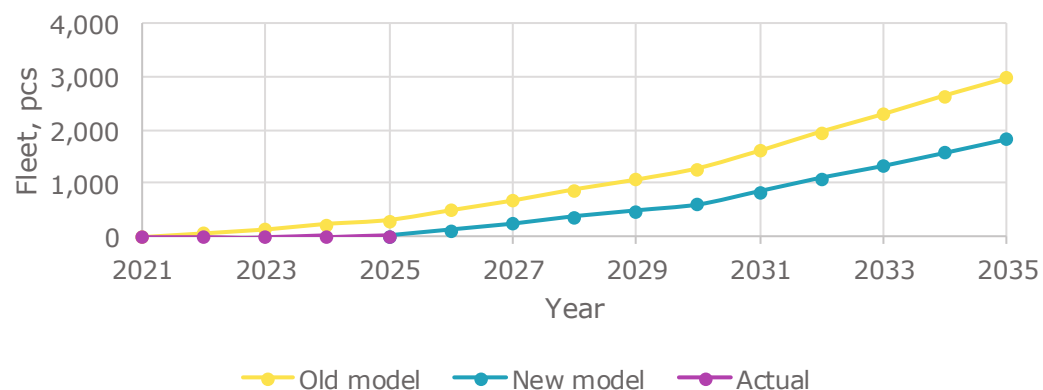
- The updated model reflects a slower growth of the electric passenger vehicle sector in earlier years.
- While the older model expected already over 37000 electric vehicles by 2025, then actually just over 10000 electric passenger vehicles are in use.
- A drastic decline in passenger vehicle sales in 2025 compared to previous years has reduced EV sales.
- However, the share of electric vehicles in all new registrations keeps rising, reaching nearly 10% in 2025.
- A sudden increase in registered EVs is possible if the passenger vehicle market rebounds.

Buses and trucks

Electric buses



Electric trucks



- So far, electric buses have remained an extremely niche product and by the year 2025, and instead of the projected 153 buses, only 22 are in the Estonian fleet.
- Uncertainty remains high, so later years of electric buses have not been adjusted.
- Electric trucks have gained no significant ground with only 10 units instead of 129 in the old model
- Overall, in electric buses and trucks, growth remains extremely limited and should be closely monitored every year as policies may have a major effect

Updated results

Results

Results are presented under two rooftop PV development pathways:

1. Optimistic Rooftop PV Scenario

- Strict building energy performance requirements drive rooftop PV installations which leads to higher distributed PV and associated battery deployment

2. Expected Rooftop PV Scenario

- There are ongoing discussions that current building energy class requirements may be overly strict. If these requirements are relaxed, the incentive and obligation to install rooftop PV could decrease, leading to lower overall deployment levels. As a result, rooftop PV capacity and consequently PV-coupled battery installations are more likely to align with the expected scenario.

Optimistic Rooftop (OR)

Results (OR L1)

Scenario 1: consumers demand WITHOUT local load management

Average Climate Year

Parameter	unit	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Household	TWh	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.1	6.1
Commercial and public sector	TWh	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.7
Industry	TWh	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Transport	TWh	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Sector Total	TWh	8.5	10.0	11.2	12.6	14.0	15.8
Transmission Losses	TWh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Total consumption	TWh	8.9	10.4	11.6	13.1	14.6	16.5
Peak demand	GW	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.4
Peak demand (summer)	GW	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
Minimum demand	GW	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

Extreme Climate Year

Parameter	unit	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Household	TWh	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.4
Commercial and public sector	TWh	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	5.0
Industry	TWh	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.9
Transport	TWh	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Sector Total	TWh	8.9	10.5	11.7	13.2	14.6	16.3
Transmission Losses	TWh	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total consumption	TWh	9.3	10.9	12.2	13.8	15.2	16.9
Peak demand	GW	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.9	5.2
Peak demand (summer)	GW	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
Minimum demand	GW	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9

Results (OR L3)

Scenario 3: transmission network demand

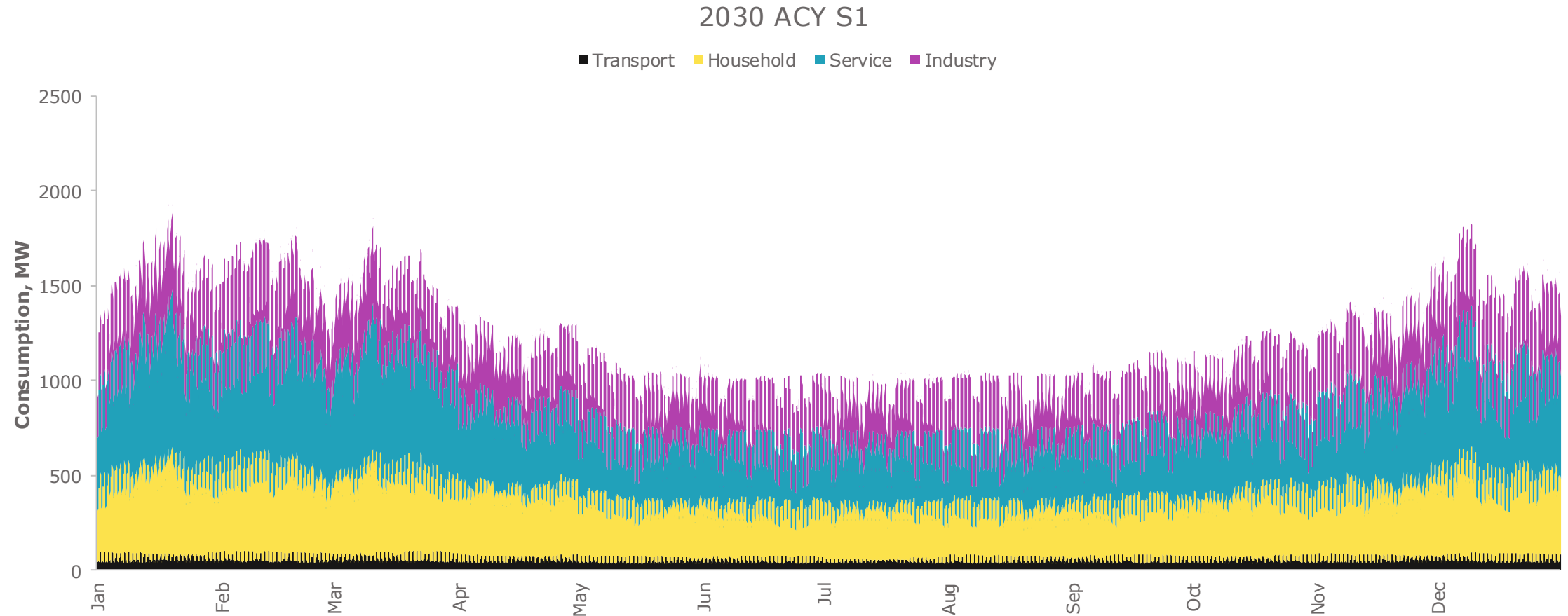
Average Climate Year

Parameter	unit	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Household	TWh	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.6
Commercial and public sector	TWh	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.2
Industry	TWh	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
Transport	TWh	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Sector Total	TWh	7.1	8.1	8.6	9.3	9.9	11.0
Transmission Losses	TWh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Total consumption	TWh	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.5	11.7
Peak demand	GW	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	4.2
Peak demand (summer)	GW	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Minimum demand	GW	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-1.3	-1.8	-2.2

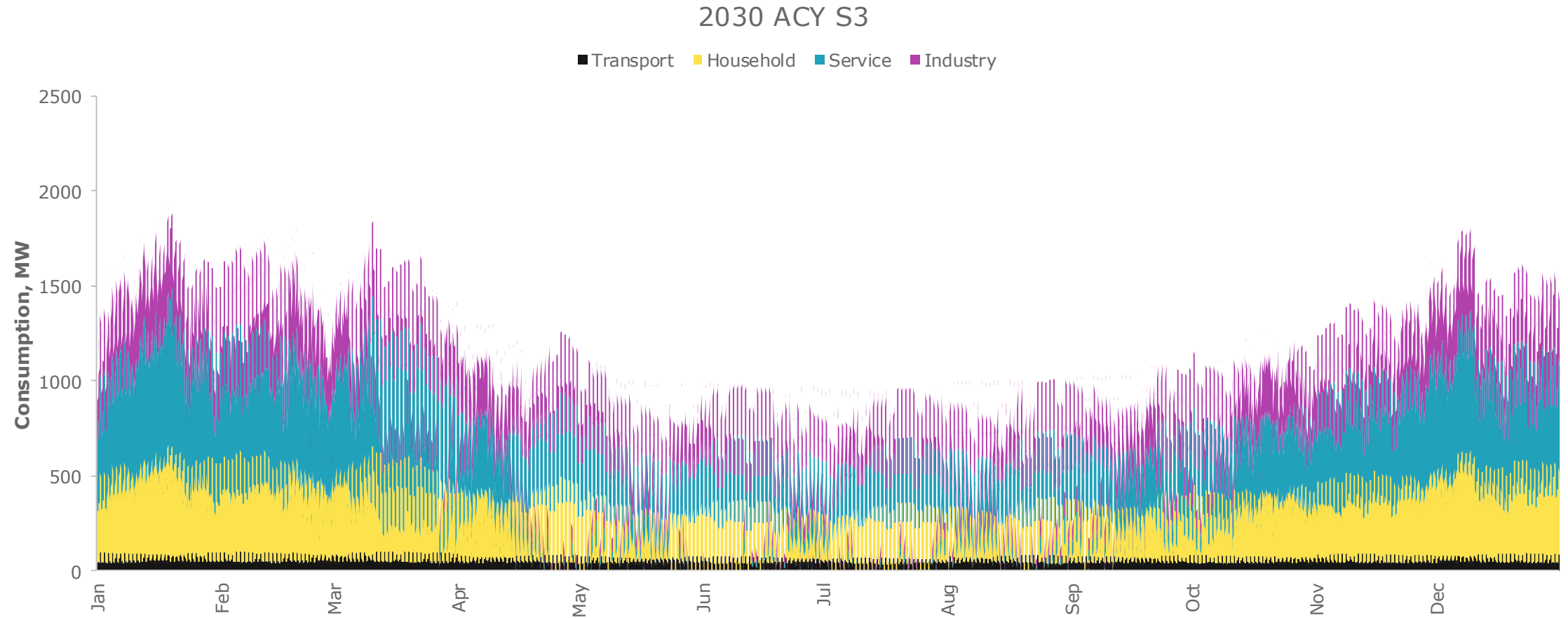
Extreme Climate Year

Parameter	unit	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Household	TWh	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.9
Commercial and public sector	TWh	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
Industry	TWh	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.1
Transport	TWh	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Sector Total	TWh	7.5	8.6	9.1	9.9	10.6	11.5
Transmission Losses	TWh	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total consumption	TWh	7.9	9.0	9.6	10.4	11.1	12.1
Peak demand	GW	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.7	5.0
Peak demand (summer)	GW	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
Minimum demand	GW	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-1.3	-1.8	-2.2

Results (OR L1-2030)



Results (OR L3-2030)



OR Results (TWh)

Sector specific demand	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Heating electrification	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	2.9
Natural gas electrification	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transport electrification	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.8
Base demand	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4
Distribution Sector Losses	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Sector Consumption	8.5	10.0	11.2	12.6	14.0	15.8
Transmission Losses	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total L1	8.9	10.4	11.6	13.1	14.6	16.5
Local PV production (Rooftop+Ground)	-1.2	-1.8	-2.5	-3.2	-4.0	-4.7
Transport & Vehicle to Grid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transmission Network Demand with Generation	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Additional Losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total L3	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.5	11.7

OR Difference (TWh)

The update doesn't dramatically change the near-term energy picture, but it reduces long-term demand.

Years	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
New Sector Demand	8.5	10.0	11.2	12.6	14.0	15.8
Previous Model Sector Demand	8.3	9.3	10.7	12.5	14.6	16.9
Difference between models	+0.2	+0.7	+0.5	+0.1	-0.6	-1.1
Transmission Losses	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
New Total L1*	8.9	10.4	11.6	13.1	14.6	16.5
New Total L3 (with TND Generation)	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.5	11.7
Previous Model L3	7.9	8.5	9.5	10.8	12.3	14.0
Difference between models	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-1.0	-1.8	-2.3

Expected Rooftop (ER)

Results (ER L1)

Scenario 1: consumers demand WITHOUT local load management

Average Climate Year

Parameter	unit	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Household	TWh	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.1	6.1
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Industry	TWh	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Transport	TWh	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Sector Total	TWh	8.5	10.0	11.2	12.6	14.0	15.8
Transmission Losses	TWh	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total consumption	TWh	8.9	10.4	11.6	13.1	14.6	16.5
Peak demand	GW	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.4
Peak demand (summer)	GW	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
Minimum demand	GW	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

Extreme Climate Year

Parameter	unit	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Household	TWh	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.4
Commercial and public sector	TWh	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	5.0
Industry	TWh	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.9
Transport	TWh	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Sector Total	TWh	8.9	10.5	11.7	13.2	14.6	16.3
Transmission Losses	TWh	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total consumption	TWh	9.3	10.9	12.2	13.8	15.2	16.9
Peak demand	GW	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.9	5.2
Peak demand (summer)	GW	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
Minimum demand	GW	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9

Results (ER L3)

Scenario 3: transmission network demand

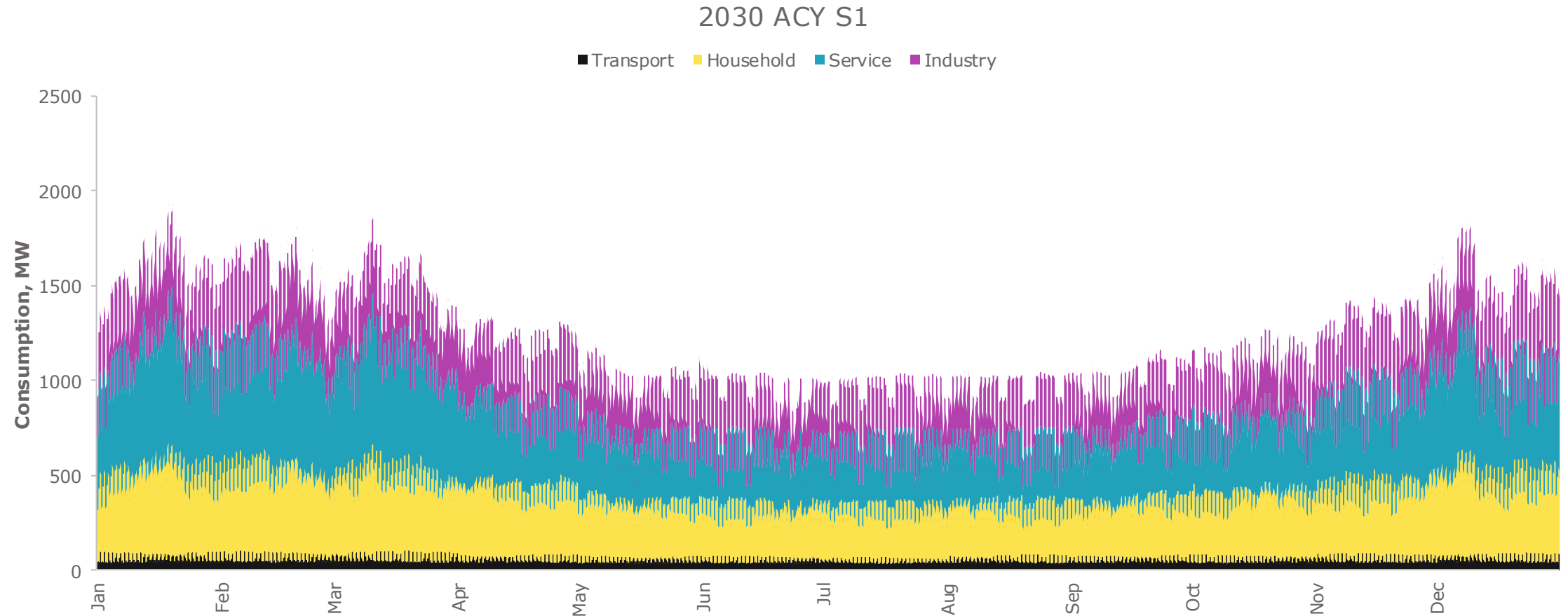
Average Climate Year

Parameter	unit	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Household	TWh	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.3
Commercial and public sector	TWh	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4
Industry	TWh	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
Transport	TWh	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Sector Total	TWh	6.9	8.0	8.8	9.8	10.7	12.1
Transmission Losses	TWh	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total consumption	TWh	7.2	8.4	9.2	10.3	11.3	12.7
Peak demand	GW	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	4.2
Peak demand (summer)	GW	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Minimum demand	GW	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4

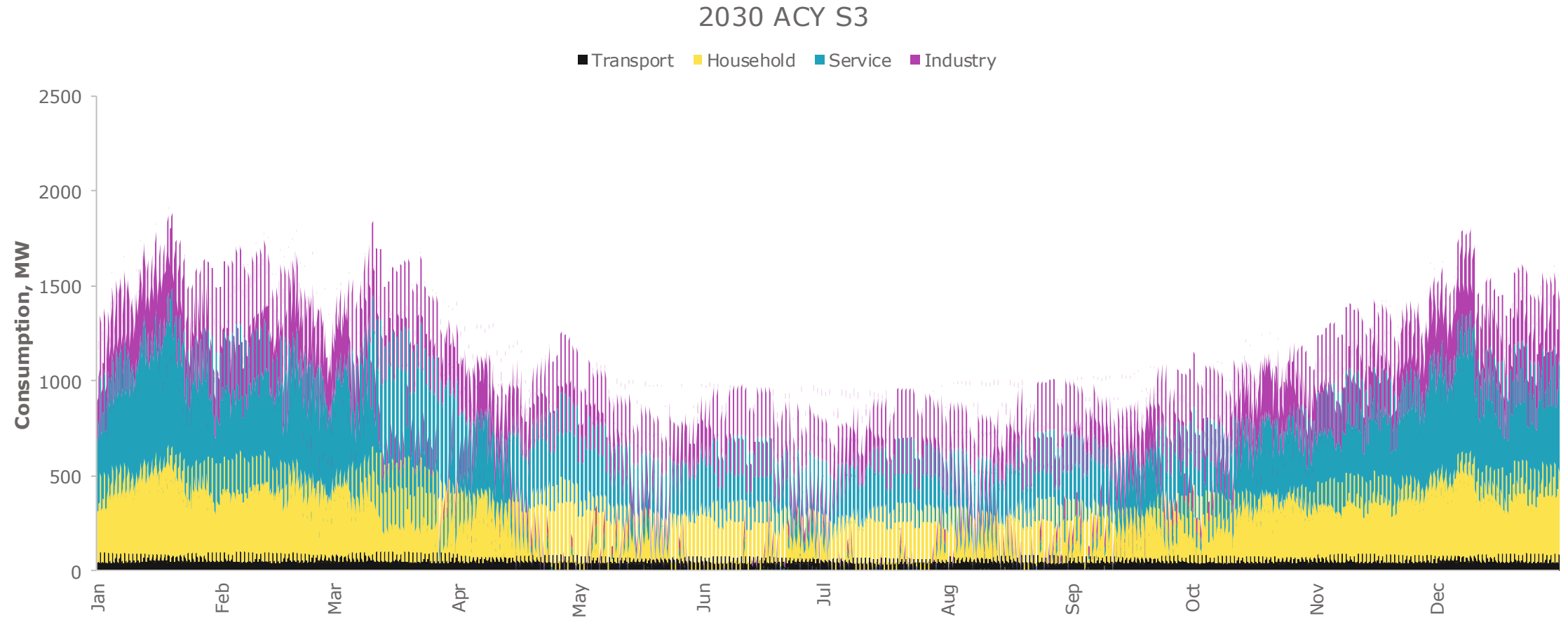
Extreme Climate Year

Parameter	unit	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Household	TWh	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.6
Commercial and public sector	TWh	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.7
Industry	TWh	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.2
Transport	TWh	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Sector Total	TWh	7.3	8.5	9.3	10.4	11.4	12.5
Transmission Losses	TWh	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total consumption	TWh	7.6	8.9	9.8	10.9	11.9	13.1
Peak demand	GW	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.7	5.0
Peak demand (summer)	GW	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
Minimum demand	GW	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5

Results (ER L1-2030)



Results (ER L3-2030)



ER Results (TWh)

Sector specific demand	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Heating electrification	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	2.9
Natural gas electrification	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transport electrification	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.8
Base demand	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4
Distribution Sector Losses	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Sector Consumption	8.5	10.0	11.2	12.6	14.0	15.8
Transmission Losses	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total L1	8.9	10.4	11.6	13.1	14.6	16.5
Local PV production (Rooftop+Ground)	-1.5	-1.9	-2.3	-2.7	-3.1	-3.6
Transport & Vehicle to Grid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transmission Network Demand with Generation	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Additional Losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total L3	7.2	8.4	9.2	10.3	11.3	12.7

ER Difference (TWh)

The update doesn't dramatically change the near-term energy picture, but it reduces long-term demand.

Years	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
New Sector Demand	8.5	10.0	11.2	12.6	14.0	15.8
Previous Model Sector Demand	8.3	9.3	10.7	12.5	14.6	16.9
Difference between models	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-1.1
Transmission Losses	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
New Total L1*	8.9	10.4	11.6	13.1	14.6	16.5
New Total L3 (with TND Generation)	7.2	8.4	9.2	10.3	11.3	12.7
Previous Model L3	7.9	8.5	9.5	10.8	12.3	14.0
Difference between models	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0	-1.3



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