alternative fuels in the Estonian decarbonization initiative. Discussion salience and rated criticality were converted into a normalized weight vector that encompasses five dimensions: infra-structure/bunkering needs, technical readiness, economic viability, environmental performance, and operational safety/handling. Thereafter, fuels were evaluated using clear criteria based on operator feedback and literature, with scenario and sensitivity tests to check for robustness. The findings reveal that in the Estonian context, storage, toxicity/safety, and infrastructure deficiencies limit the potential for lifecycle emissions from hydrogen and ammonia; whilst DME exhibits promise but is not bunkering ready. Considered strongly environmentally friendly, hydrogen and ammonia remain generally a stable selection favoured by the industry. The paper concludes with practical policy steps to support the country's advancement towards the global, regional and national targets.

# PRESSURE PULSATION REDUCTION IN MICRO-HYDRAULIC POWER PACK WITH CHAMBER-TYPE DAMPER

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The paper identifies that one of the primary sources of noise is pressure pulsation. Noise criteria is becoming increasingly significant in evaluating the feasibility of drive applications, especially micro-hydraulic drives. The noise issue is particularly relevant to micro-hydraulic systems, which are being increasingly used in vehicles and other modes of transport. To address this, the paper proposes a method for reducing pressure pulsations by integrating a chamber-type damper into a micro-hydraulic power pack system. Experimental tests results confirmed the high effectiveness of the damper within the selected frequency range. The paper also provides the theoretical basis for designing a chamber-type damper.