

# MINIFACTS ABOUT ESTONIA 2010

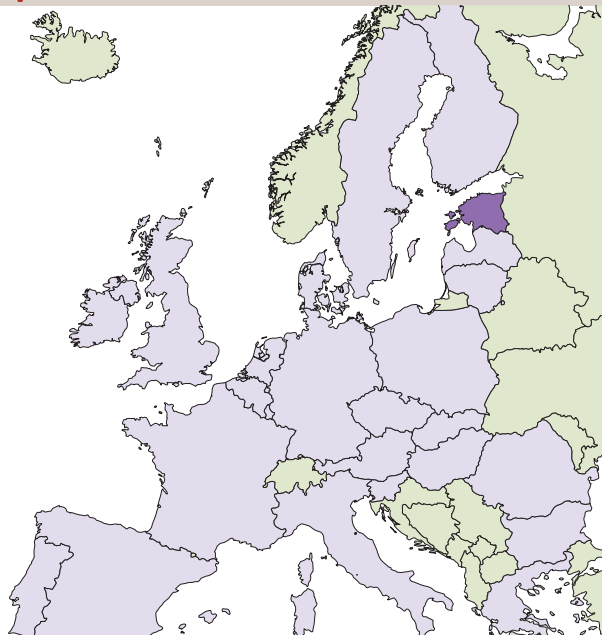




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# Republic of Estonia



Population	1 324 000
Total area	45 227 km <sup>2</sup>
National currency	Estonian kroon (1 kroon = 100 cents) Exchange rate of Estonian kroon to euro: 1 euro = 15.6466 kroons
Capital city	Tallinn
Administrative division	15 counties, 226 administrative units, including 33 cities and 193 rural municipalities
Number of islands	1 521
Largest islands	Saaremaa, 2 671 km <sup>2</sup> Hiiumaa, 989 km <sup>2</sup> Muhu, 198 km <sup>2</sup>
Longest rivers	Võhandu, 162 km Pärnu, 144 km Põltsamaa, 135 km
Largest lakes	Peipus, 3 555 km <sup>2</sup> (including the part belonging to Estonia 1 529 km <sup>2</sup> ) Võrtsjärv, 271 km <sup>2</sup>
Highest point	Suur Munamägi, 318 m
Average daily temperature	Annual mean +6 °C in January -3.4 °C in July +17.4 °C (2009)

The Republic of Estonia is a parliamentary republic. The head of the State is the President, elected for five years. The current President is Toomas Hendrik Ilves.

National legislature is a unicameral Parliament of 101 members — Riigikogu, whose term is four years.

The Republic of Estonia was proclaimed on 24 February 1918. In November of the same year the War of Independence started and ended on 2 February 1920 when Tartu Peace Treaty was signed and Russia accepted the independence of the Republic of Estonia. On 22 September 1921 Estonia became a member of the League of Nations.

During the World War II the Republic of Estonia lost its independence — first it was occupied by the Soviet Union (1940–1941) and after that by Germany (1941–1944). In autumn 1944 the Republic of Estonia was annexed to the Soviet Union for about 50 years. Occupation period lasted for decades and ended with the Singing Revolution in 1988. The restoration of Estonian independence was declared on 20 August 1991.

The Republic of Estonia is a member of the United Nations since 17 September 1991, a member of NATO since 29 March 2004 and a member of the European Union since 1 May 2004.

The official language is Estonian. The national flag is blue, black and white tricolour.

The Estonian national flower is the cornflower, the national bird is the swallow and the national stone is limestone.

There is an effigy of three blue lions on the golden shield.

# 2 Nature

In Estonia a lot of various natural landscapes and habitats have remained due to the low density of population. A nature hobbyist may find here large forested areas, swamp landscapes, natural meadows, coastal shallows, small lakes and rivers.

47% of Estonia is covered with forests, which means that forests (stands) comprise two million hectares of land. Pine woods and birch woods are dominating, accounting for 34% and 30% of stands, respectively. The spruce woods are on the third place by spread (16%).

Agricultural land makes up less than one third (30%) of Estonia. Swamps cover 5% and inland waters 3% of the Estonian territory. The area of agricultural production has decreased substantially during the last decade.

As of 31 December 2008, there were 3,442 nature objects under protection, of which 5 natural parks, 129 nature reserves and 149 landscape reserves in Estonia.

There are 64 species of mammals, 222 species of birds, 5 species of reptiles, 11 species of amphibians and a lot of different species of invertebrates in Estonian nature. 74 species of fishes live in Estonian waters.

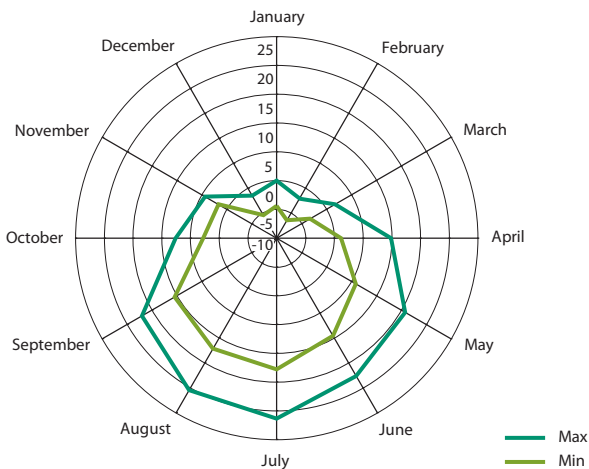
The number of games has remained high in Estonia — 63,000 roe deer, 21,000 wild boars, 19,400 beavers, 11,000 elks and 2,200 red deer were counted in 2008. Also the populations of species like wolf, lynx and bear, which have become a rarity in some places in Europe, are viable in Estonia. It has been estimated that 135 wolves, 760 lynxes and 620 brown bears are living in Estonian woods.

The excavation of mineral resources has increased from year to year. The production of the most mined resource — oil shale — was 26% or 2.8 million tons bigger in 2008 than in 1998.

Mineral resources, 2008	Production	Resources
Oil shale, thousand tons	13 706.2	4 851 358.9
Limestone, thousand m <sup>3</sup>	3 206.8	944 037.2
Sand, thousand m <sup>3</sup>	2 798.4	831 296.1
Gravel, thousand m <sup>3</sup>	1 952.4	128 797.6
Peat, thousand tons	702.3	1 603 492.8
Dolomite, thousand m <sup>3</sup>	526.6	346 341.6
Clay, thousand m <sup>3</sup>	171.6	297 947.2
Sea mud, thousand tons	0.3	3 022.4
Phosphorite, thousand tons	-	2 935 735.0
Granite, thousand m <sup>3</sup>	-	2 968 994.0



Maximum and minimum average monthly temperature, 2009



# 3 Population

As of 1 January 2009, the population in Estonia was 1.32 million. Only three EU Member States — Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta — have a smaller population than Estonia.

Estonia is a thinly populated country — about 31 inhabitants per square kilometre. Population density is close to that of the United States. Only two countries in the European Union — Sweden and Finland — are more thinly populated than Estonia. About 30% of the population live in the capital city Tallinn, 41% live in the capital region. Each year, the share of the population of the capital region increases by 0.4 percentage points.

Estonia's population is decreasing. Due to the increasing number of births and decreasing number of deaths the decrease in population number has slowed down. In 2008 the natural increase of Estonians was positive. It occurred last in 1990. In 2008, the crude birth rate in Estonia was one of the highest in the European Union. The total fertility rate increased to 1.7 in 2008.

The total number of emigrants from Estonia is larger than the number of immigrants. Immigration has grown steadily year by year, most people immigrate to Estonia from Finland and Russia. Emigration has been irregular over years, during last years the main country of destination for Estonians has been Finland. 2.3% of the Estonian population moved to reside in other countries during 2000–2008.

The age structure of population in Estonia is changing. Thus the demographic labour pressure index in Estonia has fallen below one, which means that in the nearest future more persons will leave than enter the labour market as a result of demographic processes. The dependency ratio, characterising the proportion between the number of dependants and working-age persons was in the downward trend from the second half of the 1990s until 2006. The rise started in 2007 and on the basis of population prognosis it can be assumed that it is the starting point of the upward trend of dependency ratio as the number of youth has started to grow and the average life expectancy has started to lengthen.

In 2008, 4.6 marriages were contracted and 2.6 marriages were divorced per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2008, the total amount of divorces was the lowest during the last 40 years.

## DEFINITIONS

Natural increase — the difference between the number of births and deaths in a certain year.

Crude birth rate — annual number of live-born persons per 1,000 of mean annual population.

Total fertility rate — the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she passed through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

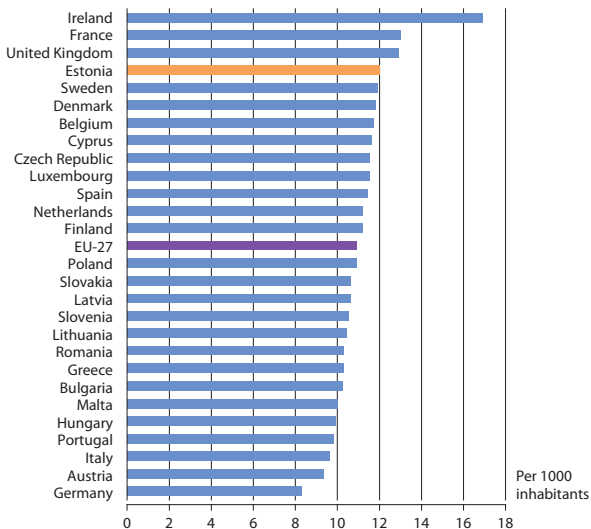
Demographic labour pressure index = persons aged 5–14 / 55–64.

Dependency ratio = ((persons aged 0–14 + 65 and older) / 15–64)\*100





### Crude birth rate in the European Union, 2008



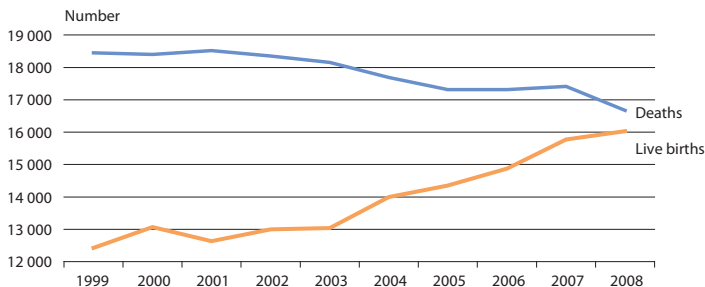
**Population, 1 January 2009**

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Population</b>	1 324 260	611 089	713 171
0–14	199 164	102 443	96 721
15–64	896 336	433 140	463 196
65+	228 640	75 451	153 189
age unknown	120	55	65
population of urban settlements	900 348	401 912	498 436
population of rural settlements	423 912	209 177	214 735
Life expectancy at birth, 2008	74.1	68.6	79.2
<b>Population, %</b>			
0–14	15.0	16.8	13.6
15–64	67.7	70.9	64.9
65+	17.3	12.3	21.5
Estonians	68.7	69.6	68.0
Russians	25.6	24.7	26.3
other ethnic nationalities	5.7	5.7	5.7
population of urban settlements	68.0	65.8	69.9
population of rural settlements	32.0	34.2	30.1

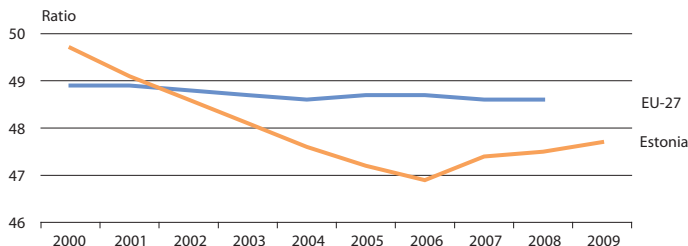
**Vital events, 2008**

	Total	Males	Females
Live births	16 028	8 259	7 769
Deaths	16 675	8 403	8 272
Immigration	3 671	2 181	1 490
Emigration	4 406	2 059	2 347

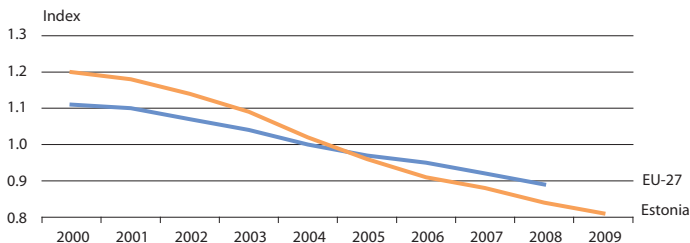
## Live births and deaths, 1999–2008



## Dependency ratio in Estonia and the European Union, 2000–2009



## Demographic labour pressure index in Estonia and the European Union, 2000–2009



Participation in culture has always been honoured among Estonians. It played an important role in birth of the national self-consciousness in the 19th century as well as during the re-independence of Estonia in 1991. In 2009 another regular Song and Dance Festival took place, celebrating the 140th anniversary of the first Song Festival in Tartu. The tradition of Song and Dance Festivals of the Baltic countries has also been included in the list of UNESCO's Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of the Humanity (since 2003), as well as the subculture of the Kihnu island and song tradition of Setu leelo (since 2009).

2009 was the year of the museum in Estonia. More than two million people visit museums every year in Estonia, i.e. about 1.5 visits per inhabitant. With this indicator Estonia is among the first countries in the European Union.

2010 is the year of reading in Estonia. In 2008 there were nearly six million visits to public libraries, i.e. more than four visits per inhabitant in a year. The books or other items were lent more than 11 million times. That is on an average about two items lent per visit.

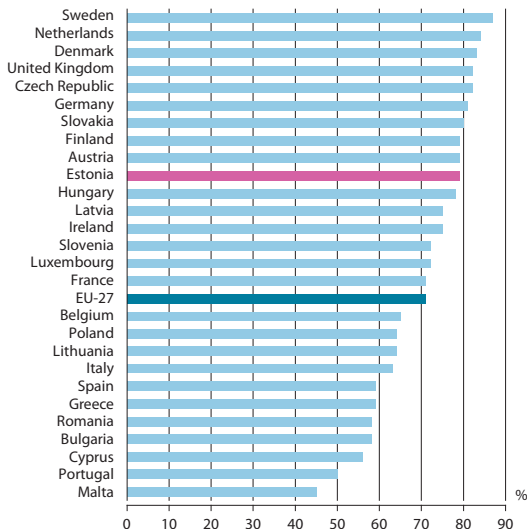
In 2008, more than seven million books were printed as total, i.e. more than five books per inhabitant of Estonia. The number of titles of children's books was 647 and 1.5 million children's books were printed as total.

Estonians are also fond of going to the theatre. In 2008 there were nearly a million theatre visits in Estonia, which are over 700 visits per 1,000 inhabitants. This indicator is also one of the highest in Europe.

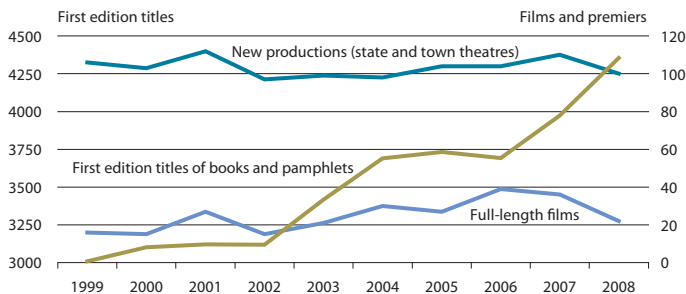
## Cultural institutions and their visitors, 2008

	Number	Visitors (users, attendance), thousands
Museums	224	2 059
local lore museums	90	374
archaeology and history museums	49	482
art museums	18	441
Public libraries	566	5 964
Specialized and scientific libraries	55	1 750
State and town theatres	12	800
Theatres supported by the Ministry of Culture	26	983

## Share of the population in the European Union, who have read a book at least once in the last twelve months, 2007



## Creative production, 1999–2008



# 5 Public health

The life expectancy — one of the most essential indicators of public health — is in a rising trend in Estonia. During the last decade the life expectancy at birth has lengthened 3.5 years for females and 4 years for males. In 2008 the life expectancy at birth was the highest of all years, reaching 79.2 for females and 68.6 for males. There was a significant rise in males' life expectancy in 2008, i.e. almost by 1.5 years, mostly due to the decrease of fatalities and external causes of injury and poisoning. At the same time the life expectancy for females had risen slightly less than half a year. In spite of the rise, the life expectancy in Estonia is one of the lowest in Europe and the difference between males and females is one of the biggest. It has to be noticed that these figures describe the life expectancy at birth of the child, which will be influenced by children's diseases, accidents in youth age and other cases of early death. That is the reason why, according to statistics, in 2008, a 65-year-old man has 13.6 years, not 3.6 years ahead of him to live.

There are significant changes in the health maintenance organization in the country due to the transition to the family doctor's system since 1997. At the present time 19% of physicians are family doctors. In 2007 there were 4,504 practising physicians (dentists excluded) in Estonia, i.e. 336 physicians per 100,000 inhabitants, which are 14 physicians more than the average of the European Union.

Infant mortality rate characterizes the level of public health and the level of health maintenance organization in the country. During the years it has been floating, but is in a downward trend in Estonia. In the last two years there were five infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Estonia which is close to the average of the European Union (4.5).

Similarly to other developed countries the most common cause of death is the diseases of the circulatory system. The number of deaths from diseases of circulatory system, incl. heart diseases, has decreased during the last decade, but these diseases still caused more than half of all deaths in 2008. Neoplasms are on the second and deaths caused by injuries and poisonings on the third place. Although during the last years, especially in 2008, the share of males' deaths caused by injuries and poisonings has decreased, it is still 3.4 times higher than in the European Union and more than five times higher than for females in Estonia.

## DEFINITIONS

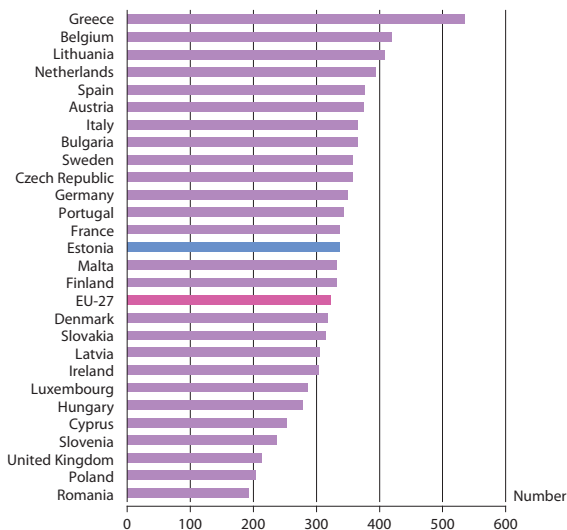
Life expectancy at given age — the average remaining number of years that a person of that age can expect to live, assuming that the age-specific mortality levels remain constant. Life expectancy at birth is used as the average life expectancy.

Infant mortality rate — the number of deaths per 1,000 live-born children aged less than one year.

Standardized death rate — the ratio used for comparing the mortality of the population; calculated on the basis of a standard age distribution to eliminate the impact of the actual sex-age distribution of the population

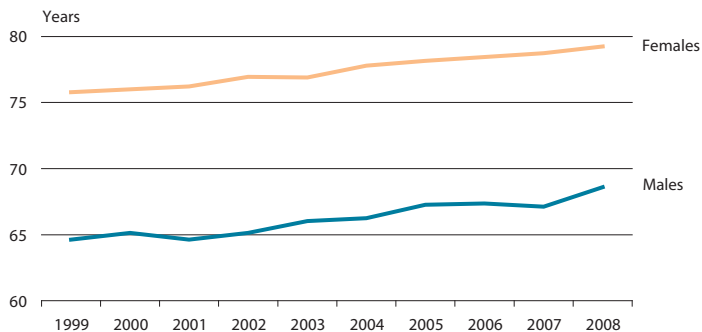


Physicians per 100,000 inhabitants in the European Union, 2007<sup>a</sup>

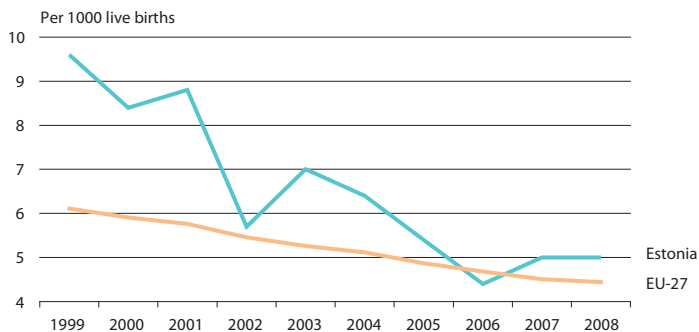


<sup>a</sup> Data from 2007 or latest available

## Life expectancy at birth, 1999–2008



## Infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Estonia and the European Union, 1999–2008





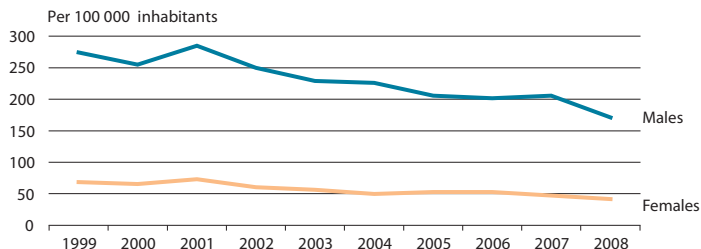
**Deaths by cause in Estonia and the European Union, 2007<sup>a</sup>**

(standardized death rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

<b>Total</b>	<b>Estonia</b>	<b>EU-27</b>
Total causes	958.9	624.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	463.8	232.7
Neoplasms	195.5	177.3
External causes of injury and poisoning	110.5	38.7
Diseases of the digestive system	45.1	31.9
<b>Males</b>		
Total causes	1 438.3	799.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	657.4	286.0
Neoplasms	302.3	234.7
External causes of injury and poisoning	199.3	58.4
Diseases of the digestive system	66.5	41.5
<b>Females</b>		
Total causes	644.9	483.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	343.2	188.3
Neoplasms	136.6	135.2
External causes of injury and poisoning	38.3	20.2
Diseases of the digestive system	29.8	23.2

<sup>a</sup> Most significant death causes in Estonia are presented**Injuries and poisonings, 1999–2008**

(death rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



# 6 Educational level

The educational level of the people in Estonia has continuously increased during the last decade. The share of persons having completed at least upper secondary education among people aged 25–64 has increased from 86% in 2000 to 89% in 2009. People in Estonia are more educated than residents of many other EU countries.

The educational level of the employed persons differs by sectors of economy. The labour force with below upper secondary education has found employment mainly in primary sector, but people with tertiary education are most required in tertiary sector. In 2009, 19% of persons employed in primary sector had below upper secondary education compared with 13% in secondary and only 6% in tertiary sector. At the same time the share of persons with tertiary education in tertiary sector (47%) was over two times bigger than in the primary and secondary sectors (23% both).

In 2009, the unemployment increased among persons with lower educational level as well as among persons with higher educational level. Persons who have lower education had still remarkably more problems with finding a job. In 2009, 28.6% of the labour force with below upper secondary education was unemployed (12% a year ago).

**Share of the educational level of employed persons by sector of economy and educational level, 2009 (%)**

	Sectors of economy, total	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below upper secondary education	8.7	19.0	12.9	6.0
Upper secondary education, post-secondary non-tertiary education	52.6	58.4	63.8	46.7
Tertiary education	38.7	22.5	23.3	47.3

## DEFINITIONS

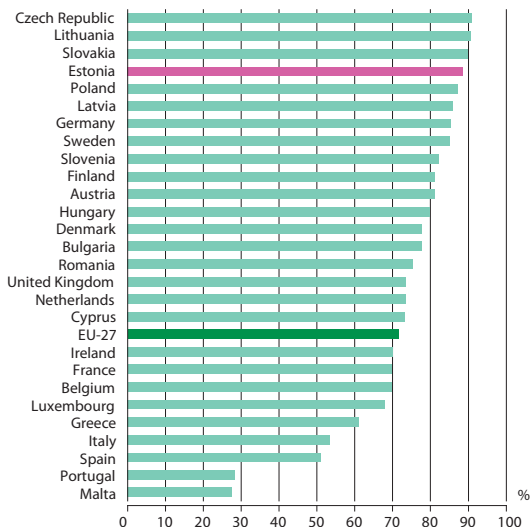
Below upper secondary education — less than primary education, primary education, basic education, vocational education for youngsters without basic education.

Upper secondary education — vocational training based on basic education, general secondary education, vocational secondary education based on basic education, professional secondary education based on basic education. Post-secondary non-tertiary education — vocational secondary education based on secondary education.

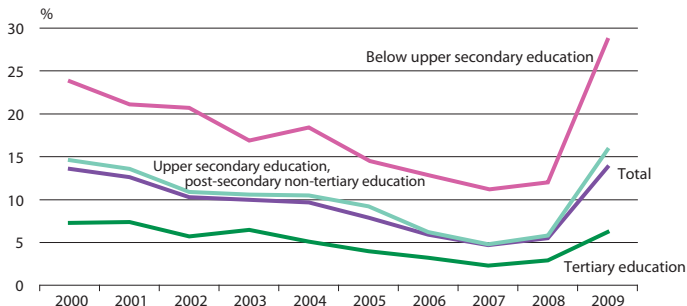
Tertiary education — professional secondary education based on secondary education, higher education, Master's and Doctor's degree.

Sectors of economy — see at page 18

## Share of people having completed at least upper secondary education among persons aged 25–64 in the European Union, 2008



## Unemployment rate by education, 2000–2009



# 7 Labour market

The labour market of the 1990s in Estonia was characterised by a continuous decrease in employment and increase in unemployment. For the year 2000, the employment rate of persons aged 15–64 had decreased to 60.7%. Since 2001 the situation on the labour market started to improve and for the year 2008 the employment rate of persons aged 15–64 had increased to 69.5%. It was only 0.5 percentage points less than in the goal set for the year 2010 by Lisbon Strategy. Unfortunately the worldwide economic crisis which had started in 2008 had a negative impact also on Estonia and the situation on the labour market changed rapidly. In 2009, the share of the employed persons among persons aged 15–64 decreased to 63.2%, while the employment decreased more among men than among women. The employment rate of women in Estonia is one of the highest in the European Union. The employment rate of women has surpassed the goal set by Lisbon Strategy for 2010 (60%) in Estonia already since 2005. In 2008 the employment rate of women in Estonia grew to 66.3%, in 2009 it decreased to 63%. The goal set by Lisbon Strategy has been surpassed significantly by the employment rate of elderly people in Estonia. The strategy has set the goal for the employment rate of 50% for persons aged 55–64, but in Estonia the respective indicator was 60.4% in 2009.

The unemployment rate, which was 13.6% in 2000, decreased in the following years and dropped to 4.7% in 2007. The unemployment rate remained within 4% in the first half of 2008, but increased rapidly in the second half of the year and in the 1st quarter of 2009. With every following quarter the growth of the unemployment slowed down. The growth of the number of new unemployed persons continuously decreased, but the number of long-term unemployed and discouraged persons grew rapidly in the second half of 2009. 26,000 unemployed had been looking for a job for one year or more in 2009. Nearly 9,000 persons had stopped seeking a job because they did not expect to find one. In 2009, the share of the unemployed persons in the labour force rose to 13.8%, which is even higher than the level of 2000, the year of the largest unemployment so far. Compared to 2008, the unemployment grew in Estonia more than the average of the European Union. In 2008 the unemployment rate was remarkably lower in Estonia compared to the average of the European Union, but in 2009 the unemployment was bigger than in Estonia only in Latvia and Spain.

## DEFINITIONS

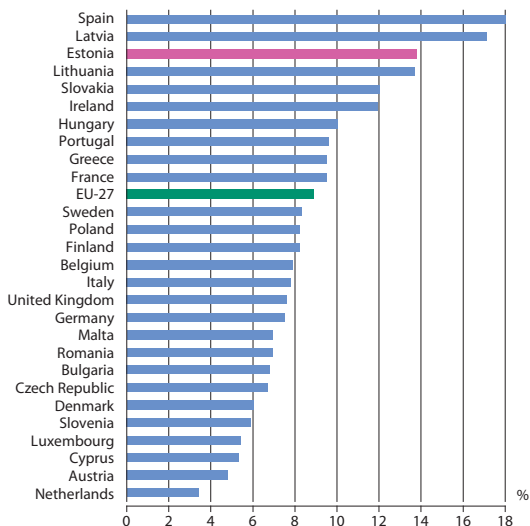
Primary sector — agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Secondary sector — manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, waste management, construction.

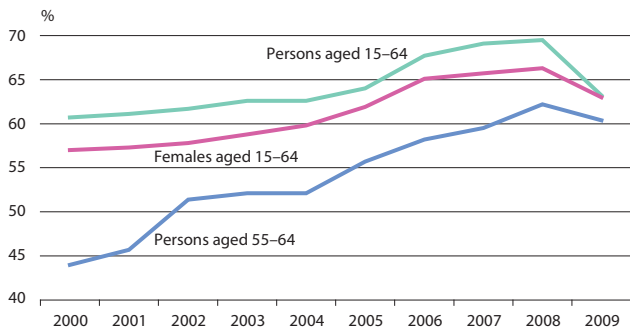
Tertiary sector — trade, services, etc.



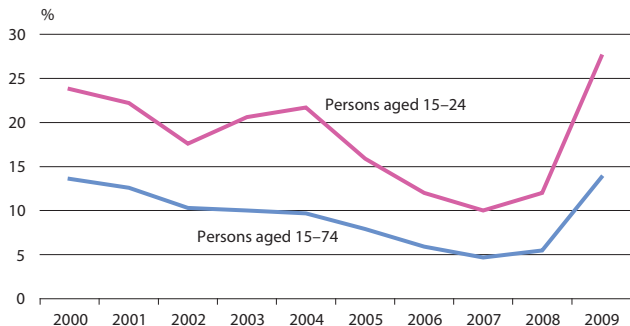
### Unemployment rate in the European Union, 2009



## Employment rate, 2000–2009



## Unemployment rate, 2000–2009



## Population aged 15–74 by labour status, 2009

	Total	Males	Females
Population aged 15–74 total, thousands	1 038.8	486.3	552.5
Labour force, thousands	690.9	346.6	344.3
<b>employed, thousands</b>	595.8	288.1	307.7
primary sector	24.0	16.0	8.0
secondary sector	188.7	128.2	60.5
tertiary sector	383.1	143.9	239.2
urban settlement	498.1	245.2	252.9
rural settlement	192.8	101.4	91.3
public sector	158.6	47.6	111.0
private sector	437.3	240.5	196.8
Estonians	453.8	228.7	225.1
non-Estonians	237.1	118.0	119.1
<b>unemployed persons, thousands</b>	95.1	58.5	36.5
less than 6 months	49.3	29.1	20.2
6–11 months	19.7	13.7	5.9
12 months or more	26.1	15.7	10.4
Inactive population, thousands	348.0	139.7	208.3
studies	105.5	50.9	54.7
illness or disability	50.5	29.8	20.8
taking care of children or other members of family	43.2	2.4	40.8
retirement age	131.7	45.0	86.7
discouraged workers (lost hope to find work)	8.7	6.0	2.7
other reason	8.3	5.6	2.7
Labour force participation rate, %	66.5	71.3	62.3
Employment rate, %	57.4	59.2	55.7
Unemployment rate, %	13.8	16.9	10.6

# 8 Labour costs and wages

According to the quarterly survey of Statistics Estonia, in 2008 compared to 2002, the labour costs per employee had increased 2.1 times per month. The average monthly labour costs per employee increased the most in forestry (2.8 times) and the least in real estate, renting and business activities (1.7 times).

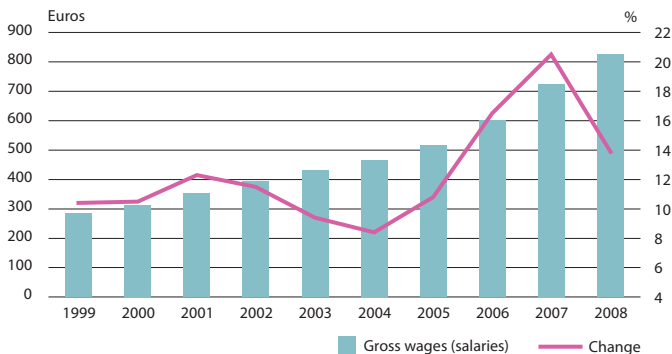
In 2008 compared to the year 2007, the average monthly labour costs per employee increased the most in forestry (33.4%) and the least in construction (8.2%).

One component of labour costs is monthly gross wages (salaries) of the employee. Compared to 1999, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) increased 2.9 times during the last decade. The average gross wages (salaries) increased the most in agriculture and hunting (4.2 times) and the least in financial intermediation (2.4 times).

The rapid growth of wages (salaries) which had started in 2006 decelerated abruptly in 2008. In 2008 compared to the previous year, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) increased the most in forestry (24.2%) and the least in construction (7.7%).

The growth of real wages, which took into account the influence of the change in the consumer price index, was only 3.2% in 2008. Since 1993, the growth of real wages has been smaller than that twice — in 1993 (2.3%) and in 1996 (2.1%).

## Average monthly gross wages (salaries) and change of average gross wages (salaries) compared to the previous year, 1999–2008



### DEFINITIONS

Labour costs — direct and indirect costs made by employers to employees during the year



### Average monthly gross wages (salaries) and labour costs per employee by economic activity, 2008

Economic activity	Monthly gross wages (salaries), euros	Labour costs, euros	Change over previous year, %	
			monthly gross wages (salaries)	labour costs
Agriculture and hunting	635	852	15.4	16.0
Forestry	874	1 258	24.2	33.4
Fishing	666	891	13.1	13.0
Mining and quarrying	958	1 301	16.0	17.2
Manufacturing	763	1 033	12.1	12.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	961	1 311	19.8	19.6
Construction	897	1 206	7.7	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	787	1 060	12.3	12.6
Hotels and restaurants	526	704	15.1	15.5
Transport, storage and communication	875	1 185	9.2	9.1
Financial intermediation	1 527	2 096	12.7	12.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	893	1 198	14.0	14.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1 061	1 434	16.1	16.6
Education	723	969	20.5	20.5
Health and social work	847	1 132	20.0	20.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	705	948	15.5	15.6
AVERAGE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	825	1 113	13.9	14.3

# 9 Gross domestic product

2008 turned out to be a critical year for Estonian economy — eight years of expansion halted and the gross domestic product (GDP) in chain-linked values decreased by 3.6%. Economic growth in Estonia started to slow down rapidly already a year before, primarily as a result of weakening domestic demand. Year 2008 brought along a global financial crisis and overall worsening of economic climate, which restricted credit and export opportunities in Estonia and abroad, resulting in negative growth estimates. The decline accelerated during the following year.

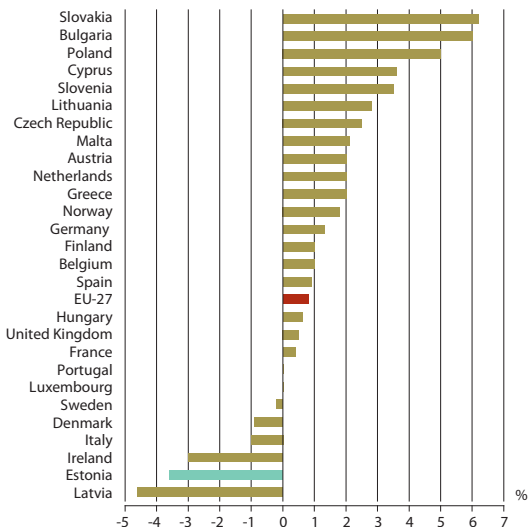
Both largest components of domestic demand — household final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation — began to recede in 2008 (by 5% and 12%, respectively). Domestic demand in total decreased by a tenth compared to 2007. Investments in corporations' and households' construction decreased the most. The growth rate of capital formation in general government sector also decelerated. Low consumer confidence and restrained purchasing power hindered expenditures on consumer durables and reduced the value added in retail trade.

Decreasing export orders affected manufacturing in Estonia, leading to a sharp decline in the industry during the 4th quarter of 2008. The volume of exports of goods and services declined by 0.7%. Due to the low domestic demand, imports also declined and the current account balance in Estonia improved.

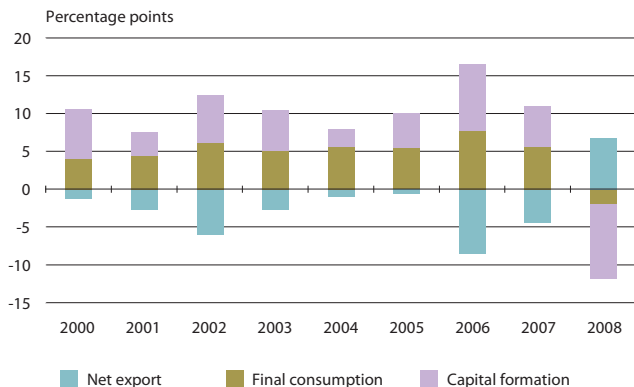
Sales difficulties on both domestic and external markets caused problems in most economic activities in 2008. After years of booming real-estate market there was a steep descent in construction volumes and in the value added of construction and real-estate activities. Contraction of construction market further influenced the retail trade of furnishing and finishing goods and the production of building materials in the manufacturing industry. The total value added of all economic activities declined by 3% in volume during 2008.



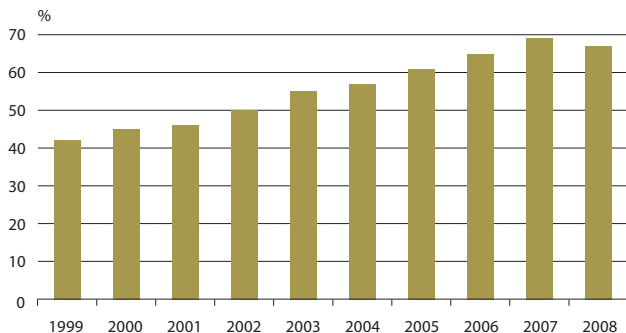
## GDP real growth in the European Union, 2008



## Contribution to the GDP growth, 2000–2008



## GDP per capita in PPS in Estonia (EU-27=100), 1999–2008



### DEFINITIONS

PPS (purchasing power standard) — a unit, which is based on the Eurostat estimates and eliminates the differences in price levels between countries

## GDP by economic activities and by expenditure approach, 2008

	Current prices, million euros	Real growth, %
Agriculture and hunting	248.4	-2.5
Forestry	137.7	7.6
Fishing	21.8	5.6
Mining and quarrying	147.8	-8.5
Manufacturing	2 384.5	-4.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	451.3	-7.4
Construction	1 178.4	-5.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc.	1 990.8	-8.6
Hotels and restaurants	214.8	-7.9
Transport, storage and communication	1 444.6	-4.1
Financial intermediation	573.6	-2.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	2 868.3	-0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	913.5	6.8
Education	685.9	1.2
Health and social work	517.0	-0.4
Other community, social and personal service activities	503.4	0.0
<b>VALUE ADDED TOTAL</b>	<b>14 281.8</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Net taxes on products	1 791.5	-7.2
<b>GDP AT MARKET PRICES</b>	<b>16 073.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Expenditure components</b>		
Households' final consumption expenditure	8 787.8	-4.8
General government final consumption expenditure	3 118.9	4.1
Consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households	201.4	0.9
Gross fixed capital formation and valuables	4 713.6	-12.1
Change in inventories	65.7	..
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>	<b>16 887.4</b>	<b>-10.5</b>
Exports of goods and services (f.o.b.)	12 157.9	-0.7
Imports of goods and services (f.o.b.)	12 827.9	-8.7

# 10 Finance

In 2009 the state budget's total revenue and expenditure<sup>a</sup> of Estonia were 5.5 and 5.4 billion euros, respectively. Compared to 2008, the revenues increased by 1.1% and the expenditures decreased 5.8%. Due to the acceptance of two supplementary budgets during the year, the revenue exceeded the expenditures by 48.8 million euros.

Compared to the previous year, the revenue of most taxes decreased. Among the main taxes, only the receipts from excise duties grew by 9%, amounting to 627 million euros. The receipts from the value added tax decreased 8% in spite of the tax rate rise from 18% to 20% in the middle of the year. The receipts from the income tax were 411 million euros, which was on the same level as in 2004. However, the share of the income tax revenue in the planned annual amount was positive, i.e. the receipts of income tax amounted to 138% of the planned annual amount. Thereby the share of corporate income tax exceeded the share of individual income tax by 1.7 times.

During the 12 months of 2009, the total revenue of social security contributions was 1.8 billion euros. For the first time during the previous ten years the growth of the revenue from social security contributions turned into a fall, decreasing 10% compared to 2008.

Similarly to the previous years, the most expensive activity at the end of 2009 was social protection, accounting for 33% of the total expenditures. Expenses on public health and economy comprised respectively 24.6% and 14% of the total expenditure.

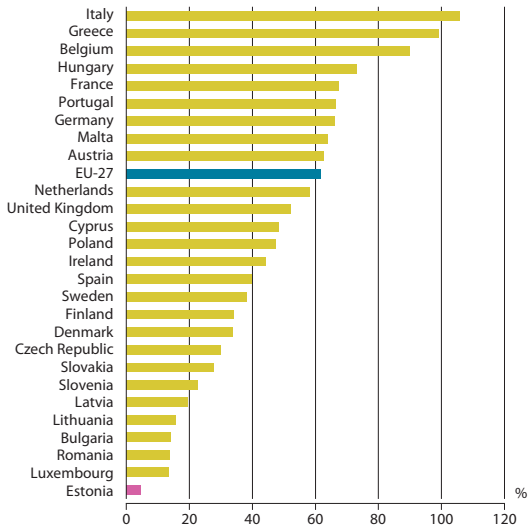
Foreign direct investments' position in Estonia decreased during the year and was 10.6 billion euros at the end of the 3rd quarter of 2009. The direct investments in Estonia were made mainly by Swedish and Finnish investors, the most favourable activities were financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities.

The direct investments' position directed abroad that had increased earlier year by year decreased during the year and was 4.6 billion euros at the end of the 3rd quarter of 2009. Most active direct investors were representatives of real estate, renting and business activities, and financial intermediation. Estonian investors made investments in several different countries, most favourable countries were Latvia and Lithuania — a third and a fourth of all direct investments, respectively.

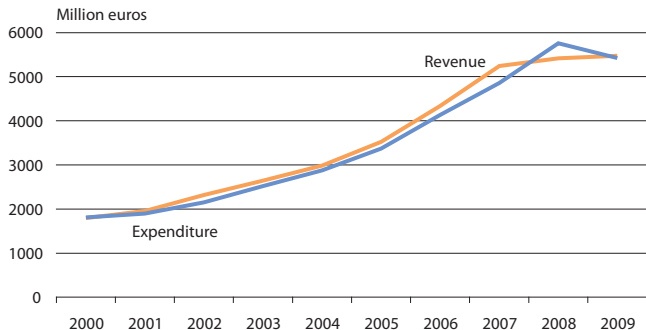
<sup>a</sup> Expenditures include financial charges



**General government consolidated gross debt as percentage of GDP in the European Union, 2008**

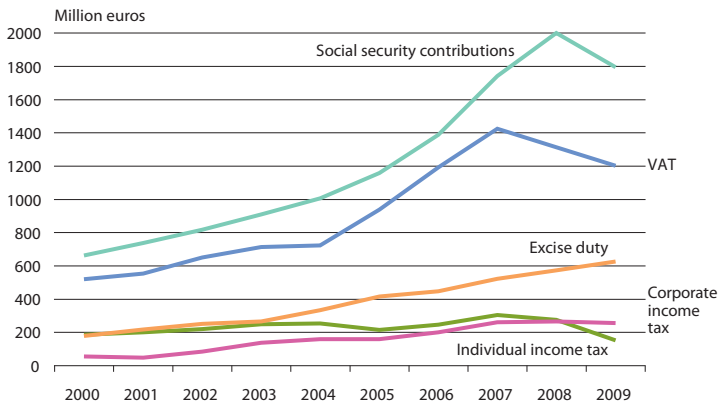


## State budget cash income, 2000–2009<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Expenditures include financial charges

## Income from main taxes of state budget revenue, 2000–2009





## State budget revenue, 2009

	Planned annual amount, million euros <sup>a</sup>	Revenue, million euros	Implementation, %
Taxes <sup>b</sup>	4 054.8	4 053.8	100.0
social security contributions	1 865.7	1 794.9	96.2
VAT	1 239.2	1 202.1	97.0
excise duty	606.8	627.5	103.4
Sale of goods and services	111.8	104.7	93.6
Grants	915.1	829.0	90.6
Other income	355.4	487.0	137.0
Total revenue	5 437.2	5 474.4	100.7

<sup>a</sup> State budget with supplementary budget<sup>b</sup> Tax revenues incl. changes in the prepayment of taxes

## State budget expenditure, 2009

	Planned annual amount, million euros <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure, million euros <sup>b</sup>	Share of total expenditure, %
Administration expenses	871.9	155.3	2.9
State defence	300.2	287.9	5.3
Order maintenance	480.9	429.3	7.9
Economy	741.8	762.0	14.0
Environmental protection	135.6	98.9	1.8
Public health	771.8	1 332.2	24.6
Recreation, culture and religion	159.1	149.4	2.8
Education	443.9	404.5	7.5
Social protection	1 815.1	1 806.0	33.3
Total expenditure	5 720.2	5 425.6	100.0

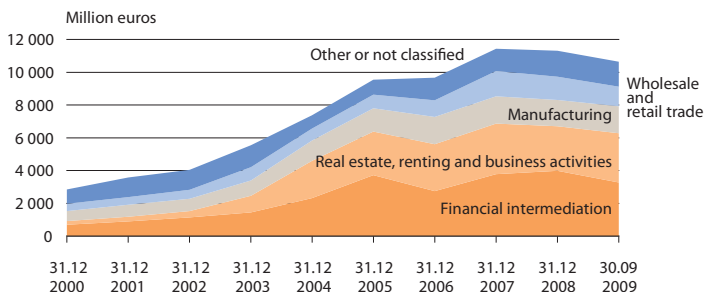
<sup>a</sup> State budget with supplementary budget<sup>b</sup> Cash income incl. the financial charges

## Direct investment position by fields of activity, 30 September 2009

Field of activity		
Foreign direct investments in Estonia	Million euros	Share, %
Financial intermediation	3 275.2	30.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	2 996.3	28.1
Manufacturing	1 646.4	15.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1 216.2	11.4
Transport, storage and communication	626.1	5.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	383.6	3.6
Construction	156.6	1.5
Other or not classified	346.0	3.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 646.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Direct investments from Estonia to other countries		
Real estate, renting and business activities	1 801.4	38.8
Financial intermediation	1 570.9	33.8
Transport, storage and communication	576.5	12.4
Wholesale and retail trade	256.3	5.5
Manufacturing	177.3	3.8
Other community, social and personal service activities	97.4	2.1
Construction	91.5	2.0
Other or not classified	72.8	1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 644.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Direct investment position by fields of activity, 2000–2009

### Foreign direct investments in Estonia

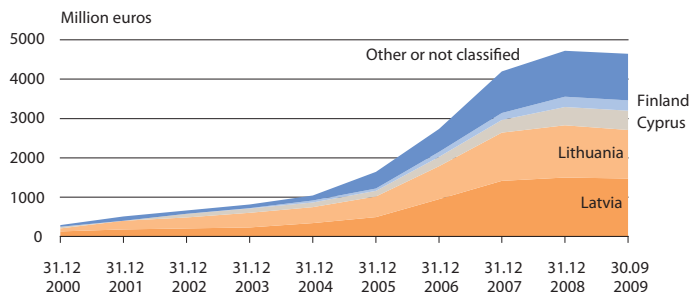


**Direct investment position by countries, 30 September 2009**

Country		
Foreign direct investments in Estonia	Million euros	Share, %
Sweden	3 949.0	37.1
Finland	2 603.8	24.5
Netherlands	972.9	9.1
Norway	358.2	3.4
Denmark	315.1	3.0
Russian Federation	312.5	2.9
Cyprus	229.1	2.2
Other or not classified	1 905.7	17.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 646.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Direct investments from Estonia to other countries		
Latvia	1 469.4	31.6
Lithuania	1 235.6	26.6
Cyprus	495.6	10.7
Finland	258.5	5.6
Russian Federation	202.3	4.4
Ukraine	188.1	4.1
Italy	156.4	3.4
Other or not classified	638.1	13.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 644.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Direct investment position by countries, 2000–2009**

## Direct investments from Estonia to other countries



# 11 Foreign trade

In 2009 exports of goods from Estonia accounted for 6.5 billion euros and imports for 7.3 billion euros in current prices. Compared to the previous year exports decreased 24% and imports 33%. The steep decline of Estonia's foreign trade in 2009 was undoubtedly influenced by the economic and financial crisis that began in the second half of 2008. In the last months of 2009 the trade decline rate slowed down.

The trade deficit was announced as 0.8 billion euros, which was threefold less than in the previous year. The deficit was smaller last in 1995. The trade deficit decreased significantly as imports declined more than exports.

In 2009, goods were exported from Estonia to 162 countries and imported to Estonia from 116 countries.

The share of the EU countries (EU-27) accounted for 69% and the share of the CIS countries for 12% of Estonia's total exports in 2009. The main countries of destination were Finland (18% of total exports), Sweden (13%) and Latvia (10%).

In imports of goods, the share of the EU countries (EU-27) was 80% and the share of the CIS countries 11%. Goods were mainly imported to Estonia from Finland (14% of total imports), Lithuania (11%), Germany and Latvia (both 10%).

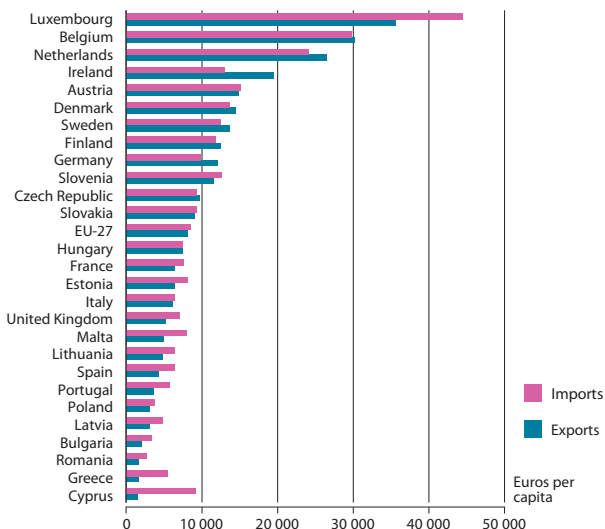
Among the commodity sections the first place was held by the section of machinery and equipment accounting for a fifth in total exports of Estonia in 2009. The second place was held by the mineral products, including fuels.

Mineral products accounted for the largest share of imports to Estonia (a fifth of the total imports), followed by machinery and equipment and agricultural and food products.

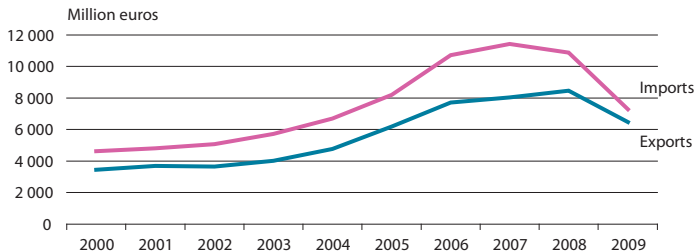
The biggest foreign trade deficit (imports exceeded exports) was mentioned in the trade of mineral products and raw materials and products of chemical industry. The biggest surplus was mentioned in the trade of wood and products thereof.

In 2008 the share of Estonia in total EU-27 countries' exports accounted for 0.2% of total exports of the EU countries and imports for 0.3% of total imports of the EU countries. Exports of goods are smaller than in Estonia only in Latvia, Cyprus and Malta. The turnover of imports of Estonia is smaller only in Cyprus and Malta.

## Exports and imports per capita in the European Union, 2008



## Exports and imports, 2000–2009



## Exports and imports by main partner countries, 2009

Country	Amount, million euros	Share, %
<b>EXPORTS TOTAL</b>	<b>6 474.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Finland	1 190.1	18.4
Sweden	809.9	12.5
Latvia	627.0	9.7
Russian Federation	602.3	9.3
Germany	390.5	6.0
Lithuania	315.9	4.9
United States	274.0	4.2
Denmark	220.7	3.4
Norway	206.4	3.2
Nigeria	188.9	2.9
Other countries	1 649.2	25.5
<b>IMPORTS TOTAL</b>	<b>7 291.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Finland	1 053.4	14.4
Lithuania	796.1	10.9
Germany	760.9	10.4
Latvia	741.3	10.2
Russian Federation	640.2	8.8
Sweden	610.2	8.4
Poland	401.0	5.5
Netherlands	269.3	3.7
France	186.5	2.6
Denmark	170.7	2.3
Other countries	1 661.6	22.8

**Exports and imports by commodity sections, 2009**

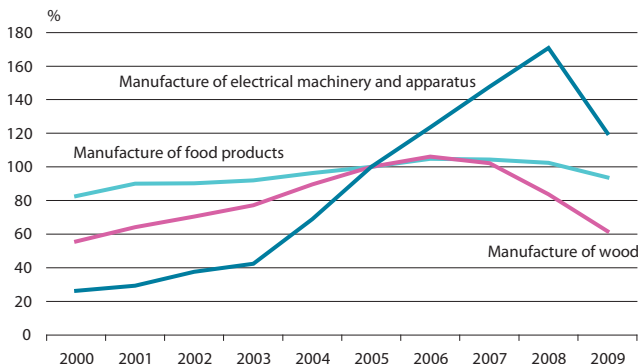
Commodity section by Combined Nomenclature (CN)	Amount, million euros	Share, %
<b>EXPORTS TOTAL</b>	<b>6 474.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	1 270.1	19.6
Mineral products (V)	1 088.0	16.8
Agricultural products and food preparations (I–IV)	651.6	10.1
Metals and products thereof (XV)	566.1	8.7
Wood and products thereof (IX)	555.6	8.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	535.9	8.3
Transport equipment (XVII)	423.1	6.5
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	356.9	5.5
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	262.8	4.1
Paper and articles thereof (X)	211.6	3.3
Articles of plastics and rubber (VII)	202.9	3.1
Other	350.3	5.4
<b>IMPORTS TOTAL</b>	<b>7 291.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mineral products (V)	1 469.2	20.2
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	1 402.4	19.2
Agricultural products and food preparations (I–IV)	926.2	12.7
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	687.4	9.4
Metals and products thereof (XV)	565.0	7.8
Transport equipment (XVII)	458.1	6.3
Articles of plastics and rubber (VII)	390.3	5.3
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	388.5	5.3
Paper and articles thereof (X)	195.9	2.7
Wood and products thereof (IX)	187.3	2.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	180.5	2.5
Other	440.4	6.0

# 12 Industry

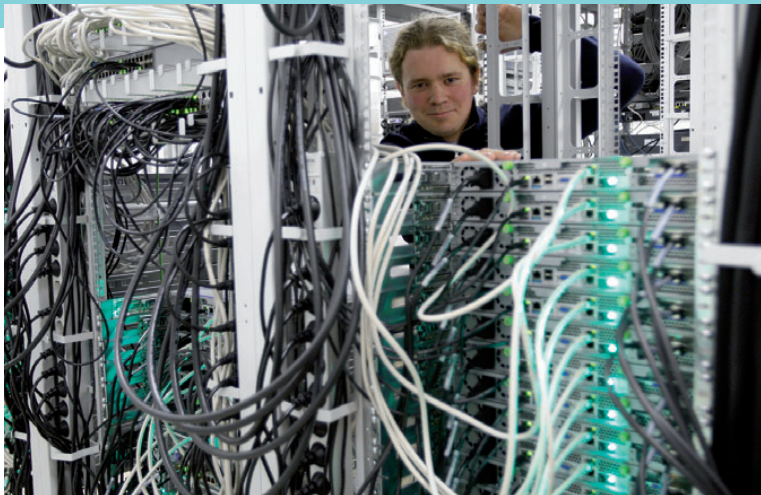
In 2005–2007, the industrial output in Estonia increased even faster than the average of the European Union. The worldwide financial and economic crisis which had launched in 2007 affected the economy of the European Union as well as of Estonia and resulted in the decrease of the industrial output in the second half of 2008, continuing also in 2009. Insufficient demand for production was the main factor taking Estonia into the group of countries with fast decreasing economy compared to other European Union Member States.

Affected by the crisis, the production decreased in all industrial branches of Estonia. In 2009, the decline in production was influenced besides the drastic fall in external orders caused by negative economic developments also by the weak demand on domestic market as a result of the increasing unemployment and the decline of wages and salaries. The output of the manufacturing industry decreased 28% in 2009 compared to the previous year. The production of building materials, chemicals and chemical products, machinery and equipment, fabricated metal products decreased most — 40% and more. The decrease was somewhat lower in basic branches producing commodities like food, beverages and pharmaceuticals and in manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products where the decrease of output was below 10%.

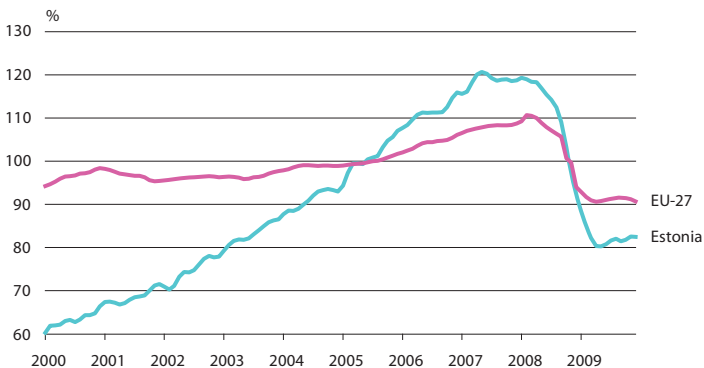
**Volume indices of manufacturing, 2000–2009**  
(2005=100)







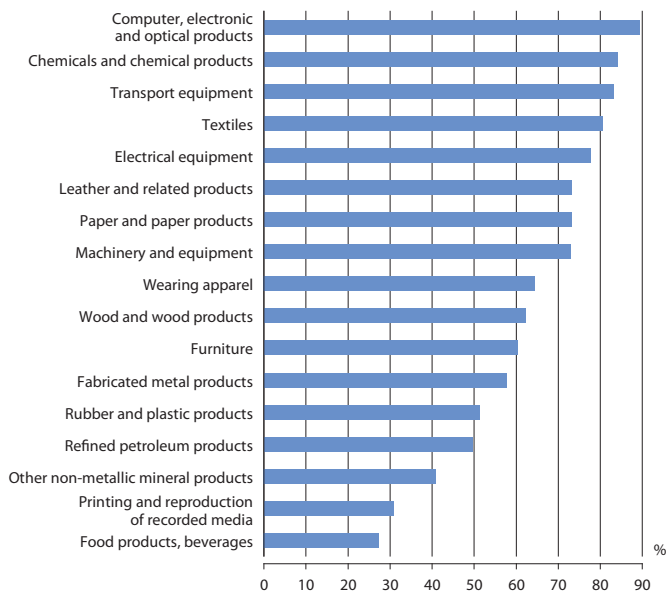
**Trends of manufacturing production in Estonia and the European Union, January 2000 – December 2009 (2005=100)**



## Gross output of industry by economic activity, 2008

	Production, million euros	Share, %
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	277	3.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	7 493	90.4
manufacture of food products	1 053	12.7
manufacture of beverages	202	2.4
manufacture of textiles	240	2.9
manufacture of wearing apparel	160	1.9
manufacture of leather and related products	31	0.4
manufacture of wood and wood products	1 003	12.1
manufacture of paper and paper products	185	2.2
printing and reproduction of recorded media	183	2.2
manufacture of refined petroleum products	179	2.2
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	441	5.3
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	289	3.5
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	394	4.7
manufacture of fabricated metal products	1 009	12.2
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	393	4.7
manufacture of electrical equipment	429	5.2
manufacture of machinery and equipment	292	3.5
manufacture of transport equipment	257	3.1
manufacture of furniture	360	4.3
other	393	4.7
<b>Energy production</b>	523	6.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 293</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Share of exports in the sales of manufacturing production, 2008



# 13 Agriculture

The sown area of cereals has increased during last years, but the production of cereals did not increase significantly in 2008 compared to 2007.

The need for cereals is covered by indigenous production as well as by imports. In the economic year, which started on 1 July 2008 and ended on 30 June 2009, the share of imports in resources accounted for 18% and exports 30.5%. Wheat made up almost a half of the amount of both imported and exported cereals.

The sown area of potatoes that has been continuously decreasing was by a fifth smaller also in 2008 compared to 2007. The production was the lowest of the last five years.

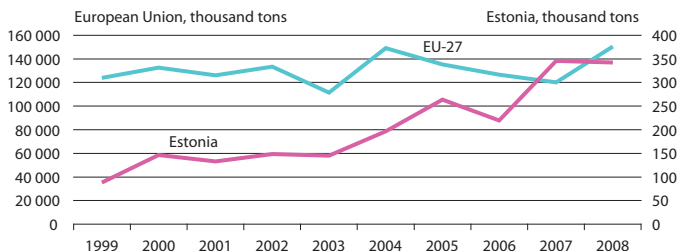
The need for potatoes is mainly covered by indigenous production. In the economic year, which started on 1 July 2008 and ended on 30 June 2009, the share of imports in the resources increased up to 18%, consisting of potatoes and products made from potatoes. The share of exports has been below 1% during last years.

The number of cattle, of which especially dairy cows, has been continuously decreasing. Meat production increased 6% in 2008 compared to the previous year, of which pork accounted for 8% and poultry meat for 15%. The production of beef decreased 7% in 2008.

In the supply of meat imports accounted for 42% and exports for 25% in 2008. In the same year the share of pork imports was 47% of the total meat and live animals imports and the share of exports 67% of the total meat and live animals exports.

In the supply of fresh products of milk the share of imports and exports is small (imports 5% and exports 4% in 2008). The exports of cheese made in Estonia exceed the imports of cheese to Estonia several times.

## Total production of wheat in Estonia and the European Union, 1999–2008



**Supply balance of cereals and potatoes, 2008/2009** (thousand tons)

	Wheat	Barley	Potatoes
Production	342.4	349.2	125.2
Imports	86.8	37.8	27.8
<b>Total resource/use</b>	<b>429.2</b>	<b>387.0</b>	<b>153.0</b>
Exports	152.9	104.2	1.4
Change in stocks	9.3	16.2	-0.3
Domestic use	267.0	266.6	151.9

**Supply balance of meat, 2008** (thousand tons in carcass weight)

	Total	Beef	Pork
Gross indigenous production	77.9	15.4	46.1
Imports of live animals	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports of meat	55.7	6.6	26.2
<b>Total resource/use</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>
Exports of live animals	7.1	0.6	6.5
Exports of meat	26.4	2.7	16.0
Change in stocks	-1.3	0.2	-0.5
Domestic use	101.4	18.5	50.3

**Supply balance of milk and milk products, 2008**  
(thousand tons in product weight)

	Fresh products	Butter	Cheese
Production	197.4	5.9	36.0
Imports	8.4	0.1	2.6
<b>Total resource/use</b>	<b>205.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Exports	9.3	0.2	14.0
Change in stocks	0.0	0.1	1.7
Domestic use	196.5	5.7	22.9

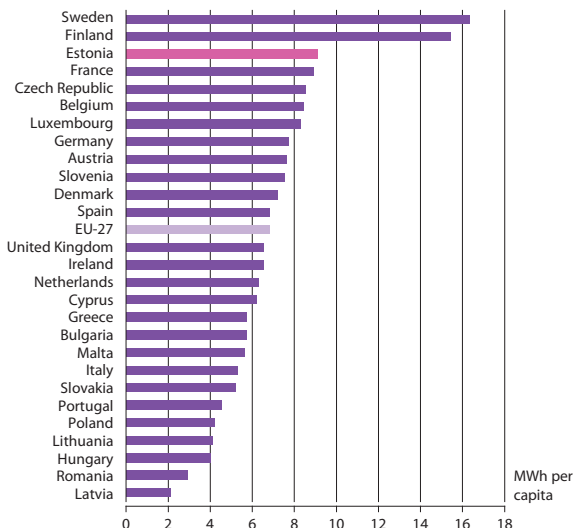
# 14 Energy

The basic natural resource of Estonia is oil shale which is mainly used as fuel in power stations and also as a raw material for shale oil production. More than 90% of electricity generation in Estonia is based on oil shale. In 2009, Estonia was on the average position in the European Union with energy production of 6.5 MWh per capita.

Unfortunately oil shale energy is waste-intensive and causes the increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. To reduce the negative impact on the environment and guarantee the energetic sustainability, the EU Member States have set the goal to advance the use of renewable energy sources.

Estonia has long-term traditions in using hydro and wind energy. In connection with the establishment of new wind parks the production of wind energy has significantly increased since 2005. In 2009 compared to 2005, the production of wind energy grew more than three times.

## Electricity production per capita in the European Union, 2007

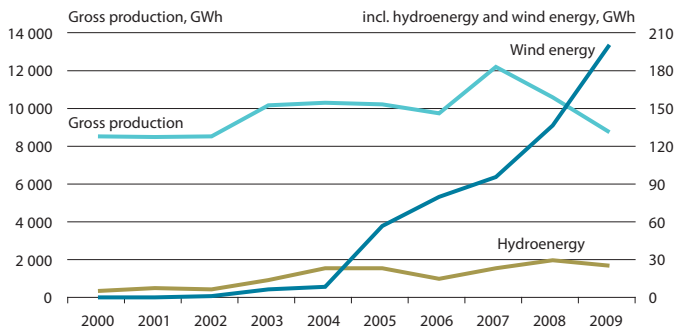


## Production and consumption of electricity, 2008–2009 (Gigawatt-hours)

	2008	2009 <sup>a</sup>	Change, %
<b>Production</b>			
gross	10 581	8 738	-17.4
net	9 498	7 840	-17.5
<b>Imports</b>	1 369	3 025	121.0
Latvia	83	562	577.1
Lithuania	1 207	2 328	92.9
Finland	79	135	70.9
<b>Consumption</b>	7 427	6 992	-5.9
<b>Losses</b>	1 130	930	-17.7
<b>Exports</b>	2 310	2 943	27.4
Latvia	572	1 701	197.4
Lithuania	-	23	..
Finland	1 738	1 219	-29.9

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data

## Energy production, 2000–2009<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> The data for 2009 are preliminary

# 15 Research and development

Research and development (R&D) intensity is measured by the ratio of the R&D expenditures to the gross domestic product (GDP) and Estonia is among the leaders of the European Union with regard to the growth of GDP during 2001–2008. Nevertheless, in 2008 the absolute value of this indicator for Estonia — 1.3% — was still far below of the European average equalling 1.9%.

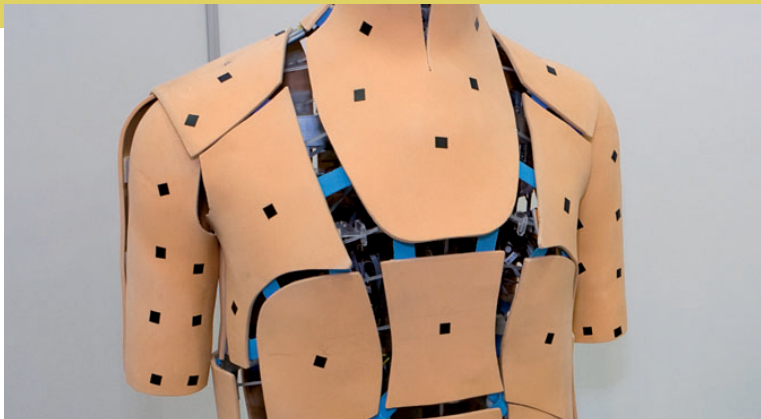
The high priority of R&D financing in government policy has supported the high growth at the present time. Thus, the government have quadrupled the financing of R&D during seven years. But the enterprises have contributed to the R&D progress at least on a par with government — during the same period their stakes as R&D performers and financiers have quintupled. The structure of Estonian R&D expenditure is approaching that of developed industrial countries (in which the enterprises' share is about 2/3) first of all thanks to efforts of business enterprise sector.

In comparison with neighbours one can be proud that the R&D expenditures per inhabitant for Estonia are more than twice higher than for Russia or Latvia. More regretting it is to notice that Finland's indicator is still eight times higher.

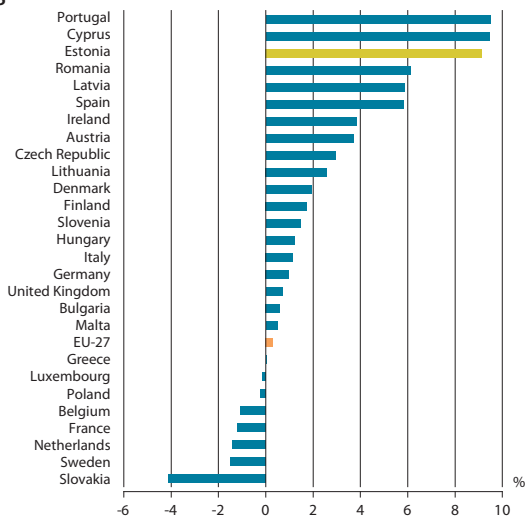
## R&D expenditure, 2001 and 2008

	Expenditure, million euros		Share, %	
	2001	2008	2001	2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	48.8	208.0	100	100
<b>Performing sector</b>				
business enterprise sector	16.4	89.9	34	43
higher education sector	24.7	89.3	51	43
government sector	6.9	24.5	14	12
private non-profit sector	0.9	4.3	2	2
<b>Source of finances</b>				
enterprises	16.1	82.8	33	40
government	25.4	104.1	52	50
foreign sources	6.1	19.5	13	9
other	1.2	1.7	2	1





### Compound annual growth rate of R&D intensity in the European Union, 2001–2008<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Exception to the reference period: 2001–2007 — Greece, 2004–2008 — Luxembourg and Malta

# 16 Information technology

The Estonian Information Society Strategy 2013, approved by the Government of the Republic in 2006, aims to increase people's quality of life and inclusion in social life through the expansion of the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). One of the aims is also to make communication with the public sector paperless. In 2009, many citizens used the possibility to e-vote in elections of the European Parliament and local government council.

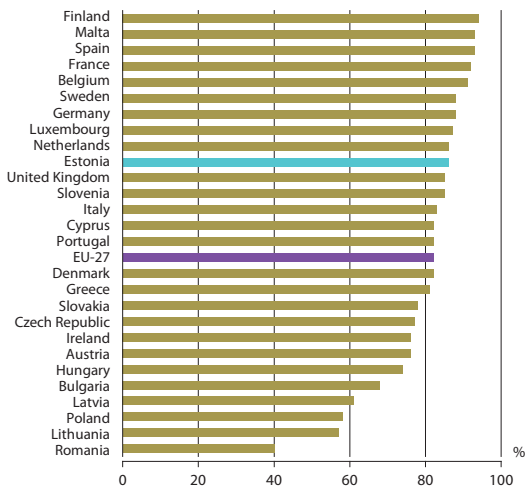
The use of computers and the Internet by enterprises has reached its peak and remained at the same level over the last three years. In January 2009, almost all enterprises with ten and more employees (95%) use computers and the Internet, mostly broadband connection (86%). A few enterprises which can manage without computers use the services of bookkeeping firms for the management of public business and accountancy or it will be done by parent enterprise.

The connection to the Internet at home has increased continuously during the last five years. In the 1st quarter of 2009, about two thirds of households of Estonia (63%) had access to the Internet at home, mostly broadband connection (62%). The connection to the Internet was more widespread among households with children and two or more adults with children. In rural settlements the broadband connection via telephone line (DSL connection) and in urban settlements broadband connection via cable TV is more common.

About three quarters of population aged 16–74 used computers and the Internet mostly at home. Men and women used computers almost equally. Almost all students and pupils use the Internet and computer — this makes them the most eager user group of the Internet and computer. By age groups most computer and Internet users can be found among younger persons. The most popular activities by using the Internet were reading newspapers and magazines, Internet banking and sending/receiving e-mails.

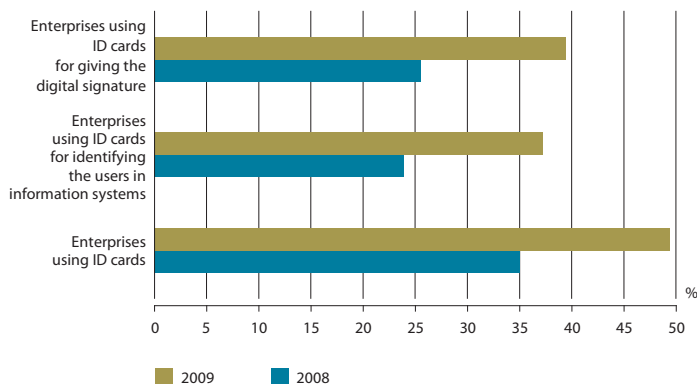


## Share of enterprises with broadband connection to Internet in the European Union, January 2009<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup>The economic activities of EMTAK 2008 (NACE Rev.2) from C to N are included, except financial and insurance activities and veterinary activities, enterprises with at least 10 persons employed.  
Belgium — the data for 2008

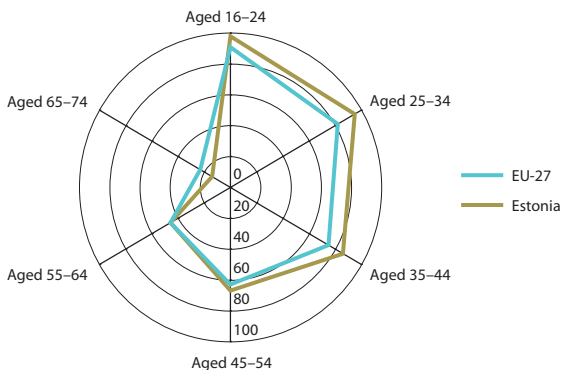
## Share of enterprises using ID cards, January 2008 and January 2009



## Enterprises with website and use of e-invoices by persons employed, January 2009

Persons employed	Enterprises having websites, %	Enterprises having received e-invoices, %	Enterprises having sent e-invoices, %
TOTAL	65.7	38.7	31.3
10–19	56.3	35.2	28.2
20–49	70.2	40.8	33.0
50–99	79.0	43.0	36.3
100–249	87.9	42.6	34.9
250 and more	92.5	55.6	46.5

## Share of individuals using the Internet, 1st quarter 2009 (%)



## Share of households connected to the Internet at home, 1st quarters 2007–2009

	2007	2008	2009
All households	52.9	58.1	63.0
One adult	33.0	37.3	37.5
One adult with children	37.9	42.1	52.6
Two adults	72.5	79.4	82.4
Two adults with children	51.5	77.7	82.0
Three or more adults	81.9	88.9	92.1
Three or more adults with children	81.5	87.4	90.9

# 17 Tourism

By preliminary data, in 2009 1.9 million overnight foreign tourists visited Estonia. Compared to the previous year, the number of foreign tourists visiting Estonia decreased 4%.

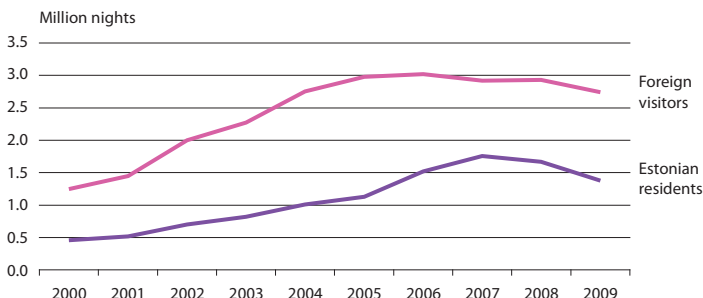
Economic crisis which inhibited the activity to travel around the world had a significant impact on the activities of accommodation establishments of Estonia. Compared to the previous year, the number of tourists decreased by a tenth. In 2009, 2.1 million foreign and domestic tourists stayed in accommodation establishments.

Domestic tourism was more influenced by economic crisis. The number of domestic tourists using the services of accommodation establishments decreased about a fifth during the year. The number of domestic tourists on holiday as well as on business trips decreased. In 2009, 767,000 domestic tourists stayed in accommodation establishments of Estonia, which was 8% less than three years ago, in 2006.

Compared to 2008, 4% less foreign tourists stayed in accommodation establishments. The number of tourists from Sweden decreased by a tenth, the number of tourists from Norway and Germany decreased by 13% and 17%, respectively. Significant cultural events which took place in summer attracted tourists from the neighbouring countries to come to Estonia. A lot of tourists from Russia used the opportunity to spend the New Year's Eve in Estonia. In 2009 as total, 3% more tourists from Finland and 14% more tourists from Russia stayed in accommodation establishments than in 2008. The number of tourists from Latvia increased in summer months, but in total of the year it decreased 14%. In total 1.4 million foreign tourists stayed in accommodation establishments in 2009. The number of foreign tourists staying in accommodation establishments remained on the level of the year 2007.

In 2009, 386,000 residents of Estonia were sent to foreign tours by Estonian tourist agencies and tour operators (29% less than a year earlier). The number of tourists using the services of tourist agencies and tour operators fell to the level of the year 2004. The most favourite destination of tourists is still Finland (16% of all travellers), followed by Egypt (9%), Turkey (7%), Spain, Greece, Russian Federation and Sweden (5% each). Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania and France were also preferred by tourists.

## Tourist nights spent in accommodation establishments, 2000–2009



## Accommodated tourists by country of residence, 2009

Country	Accommodated tourists	Nights spent	Average number of nights spent per tourist
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 147 133</b>	<b>4 122 526</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>766 593</b>	<b>1 381 830</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Foreign visitors</b>	<b>1 380 540</b>	<b>2 740 696</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Finland	750 984	1 416 113	1.9
Russian Federation	93 947	220 945	2.4
Sweden	77 470	158 492	2.0
Germany	75 966	154 260	2.0
Latvia	68 320	103 091	1.5
Norway	40 915	108 207	2.6
Lithuania	33 441	55 465	1.7
United Kingdom	33 395	78 322	2.3
Italy	19 959	46 856	2.3
Poland	17 062	31 878	1.9
Other countries	169 081	367 067	2.2

# 18 Data sources

## Data sources:

Statistics Estonia, Eurostat, European Health for All database (HFA-DB), Eurobarometer 278, Estonian Environment Information Centre, Bank of Estonia and Estonian Tourist Board.

## Web sites on Estonia

The State Portal	<a href="http://www.eesti.ee">www.eesti.ee</a>
Office of the President	<a href="http://www.president.ee">www.president.ee</a>
<i>Riigikogu</i> (Parliament)	<a href="http://www.riigikogu.ee">www.riigikogu.ee</a>
Government of the Republic of Estonia	<a href="http://www.valitsus.ee">www.valitsus.ee</a>
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<a href="http://www.mfa.ee">www.mfa.ee</a>
Bank of Estonia	<a href="http://www.bankofestonia.info">www.bankofestonia.info</a>
Estonian Institute	<a href="http://www.einst.ee">www.einst.ee</a>
Encyclopaedia about Estonia	<a href="http://www.estonica.org">www.estonica.org</a>
Tourist Information	<a href="http://www.visitestonia.com">www.visitestonia.com</a>
Enterprise Estonia	<a href="http://www.eas.ee">www.eas.ee</a>
Estonia information	<a href="http://www.mfa.ee/estonia">www.mfa.ee/estonia</a>
Estonian Cultural Events	<a href="http://www.culture.ee">www.culture.ee</a>
Estonian Houses around the world	<a href="http://www.eestimaja.ee">www.eestimaja.ee</a>
Estonian Investment and Trade Agency	<a href="http://www.investinestonia.ee">www.investinestonia.ee</a>
Estonian Development Fund	<a href="http://www.arengufond.ee">www.arengufond.ee</a>
Study in Estonia	<a href="http://www.smartestonia.ee">www.smartestonia.ee</a>
National Library of Estonia	<a href="http://www.nlib.ee">www.nlib.ee</a>
Information Centre of Estonian Museums	<a href="http://www.muuseum.ee">www.muuseum.ee</a>
Statistics Estonia	<a href="http://www.stat.ee">www.stat.ee</a>



## Explanation of symbols:

..	category not applicable
-	magnitude nil
0.0	magnitude less than half of the unit employed
EU	European Union
EU-27	27 Member States of the European Union
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
WHO	World Health Organization

Statistics Estonia has completed the reference book in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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