

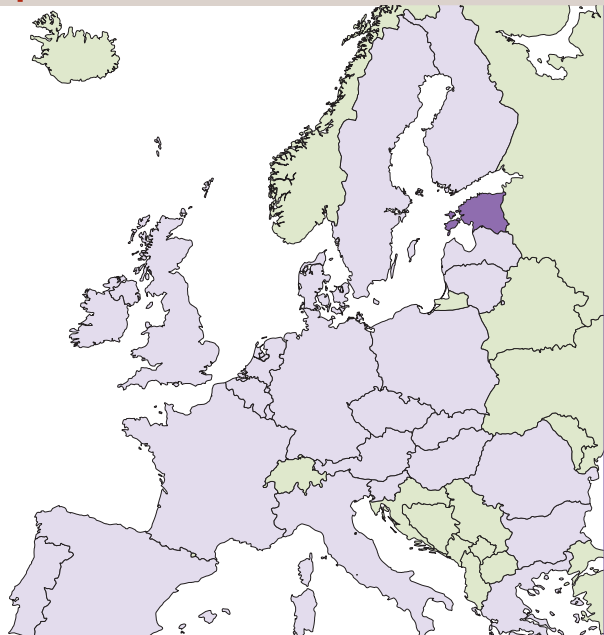
MINIFACTS ABOUT ESTONIA 2012



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Republic of Estonia



Population	1 321 000
Total area	45 227 km ²
National currency	euro
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 ² Hiiumaa, 989 km ² Muhu, 198 km ²
Longest rivers	Võhandu, 162 km Pärnu, 144 km Põltsamaa, 135 km
Largest lakes	Peipus, 3 555 km ² (including the part belonging to Estonia 1 529 km ²) Võrtsjärv, 271 km ²
Highest point	Suur Munamägi, 318 m
Average daily temperature	Annual mean +7 °C in January -3.5 °C in July +20.3 °C (2011)

The Republic of Estonia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President, elected for five years. The incumbent President is Toomas Hendrik Ilves who was elected for a new tenure on 29 August 2011.

National legislature is a unicameral Parliament of 101 members – it is called Riigikogu and elected for a term of four years. The 12th Riigikogu was elected on 6 March 2011.

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 the Tartu Peace Treaty was signed and Soviet Russia recognised the independence of the Republic of Estonia. On 22 September 1921 Estonia became a member of the League of Nations.

During World War II the Republic of Estonia lost its independence – first it was occupied by the Soviet Union (1940–1941) and then by Germany (1941–1944). In autumn 1944 the Republic of Estonia was annexed by the Soviet Union for about 50 years. The occupation period lasted for decades and culminated 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. Since 9 December 2010 Estonia is a full member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

On 1 January 2011, Estonia adopted the euro. Consequently Estonia became the 17th Member State of the European Union where the single currency euro is in use.

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

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

The national coat of arms depicts three blue lions on a golden shield.

2 Nature

Estonia is a maritime country with a coastline approximately 3,800 km long and with more than 1,500 larger and smaller maritime islands. Among the 7,000 rivers only 16 are longer than 100 km (the longest among them is the river of Vöhandu, 175 km).

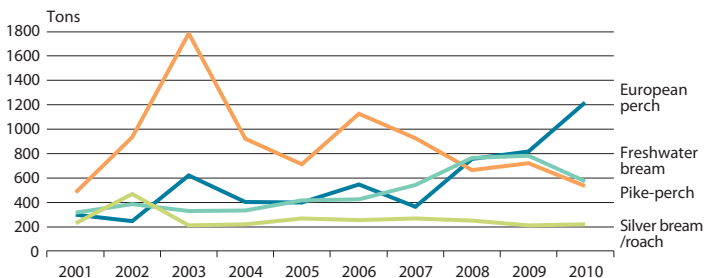
Numerous landscapes and habitats in Estonia are characterised by a high level of biodiversity and therefore about one fifth (18%) of the land is under nature conservation. Additionally, a number of individual natural objects are under protection, including 716 trees and 367 rocks. For example, the largest land boulder with a volume of 930 m³ (height 7.6 m, width 14.3 m and length 16.6 m) and the oldest tree, the 700-year-old Tamme-Lauri oak (circumference 825 cm), are under protection.

Estonia is rich in registered animal and plant species. In Lääne county, Laelatu wooded meadow boasts the highest number (76) of plant species counted per 1 m² in Northern Europe.

Estonian nature provides opportunities both for economic and recreation activities. In 2010 the number of registered huntsmen amounted to 13,936 and the total area of hunting districts was 3,888 thousand hectares. In 2010 wild boars, ducks, raccoon dogs and elks were among the most hunted animals. 4,054 hunting permits were issued to citizens of foreign countries.

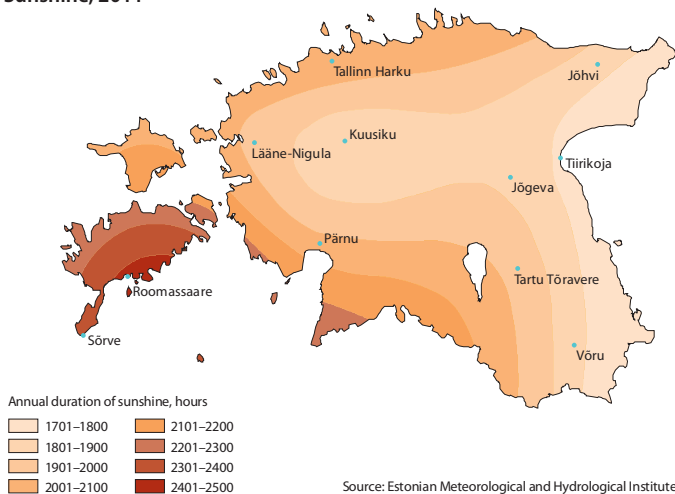
In 2008 the citizen initiative "Let's Do It" was launched in Estonia and organised a clean-up campaign, uniting approximately 50,000 people with the aim to clean up Estonian forests by picking up the waste that had been brought (accumulated) there. This Estonian initiative has developed into an international campaign, lasting from 24 March 2012 to 25 September 2012, during which people will clean up their neighbourhoods in almost 100 countries all over the world.

Fish catch from inland waters, 2001–2010





Sunshine, 2011



3 Population

As of 1 January 2011, the population in Estonia was 1.32 million, according to which we are the fourth smallest country in the European Union (EU) after Malta, Luxembourg and Cyprus. Estonia's population is 62 times smaller than Germany's who has the biggest population in the EU.

Estonia is a thinly populated country – about 31 inhabitants per square kilometre. 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, 42% live in the capital region. In 2010, the share of the population of capital region increased by a half percentage point.

Although Estonia's population is decreasing, in 2010 the natural increase was positive over the last 20 years when 35 persons more were born than died. Nevertheless the natural increase of Estonians has been positive for three years in succession. The number of deaths has been rapidly decreasing during the last three years, life expectancy has quickly increased and the number of elderly among the population has risen, as a result of which the balance of natural increase has been achieved. The total fertility rate was 1.6 in 2010.

More people emigrate from Estonia than immigrate to Estonia. While the number of immigrants decreased by nearly a thousand in 2010 compared to a year earlier, the number of emigrants increased by about 500, surpassing the immigrants by 2,484 persons. Most of the immigrants come from Finland and Russia, which are also the main destination countries for emigrants from Estonia. During 2000–2010, Estonia lost nearly 1.5% of the total population due to migration.

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 started to rise again in 2007 after the fall since the second half of the 1990s and the rise has continued till now. In 2010 the ratio was 48.5.

In 2010, 3.8 marriages were contracted and 2.2 marriages were divorced per 1,000 inhabitants. The mean age at the first marriage of males and females has increased year-by-year and has reached on average 30 years for men and 28 years for women.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

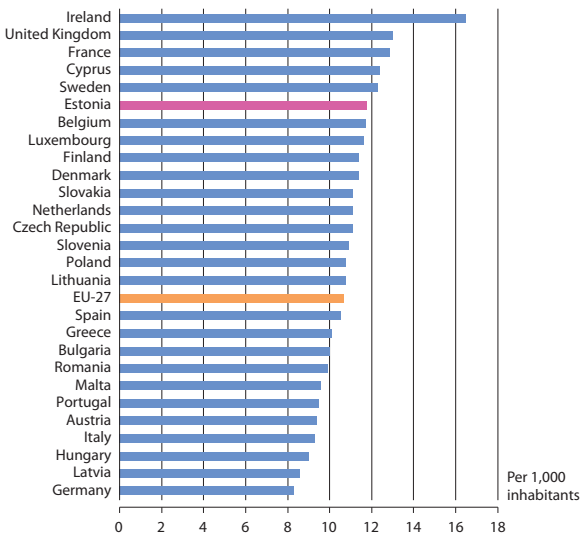
Total fertility rate – the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she passed through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

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, 2010



Population, 1 January 2011

	Total	Males	Females
Population	1 320 976	610 991	709 985
aged 0–14	204 308	105 143	99 165
aged 15–64	889 289	431 078	458 211
aged 65+	227 285	74 724	152 561
age unknown	94	46	48
population of urban settlements	895 357	399 876	495 481
population of rural settlements	425 619	211 115	214 504
Life expectancy at birth, 2010	75.8	70.6	80.5

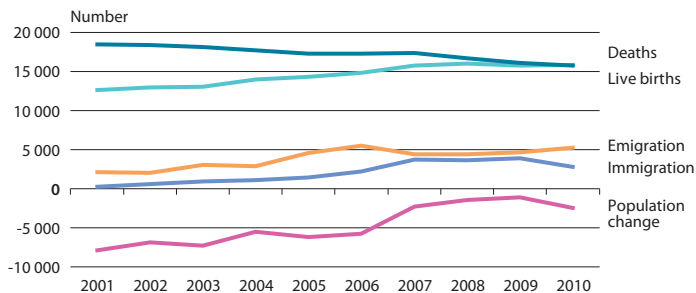
Population, %

aged 0–14	15.5	17.2	14.0
aged 15–64	67.3	70.6	64.5
aged 65+	17.2	12.2	21.5
Estonians	68.9	69.9	68.2
Russians	25.5	24.6	26.2
other ethnic nationalities	5.6	5.5	5.6
population of urban settlements	67.8	65.4	69.8
population of rural settlements	32.2	34.6	30.2

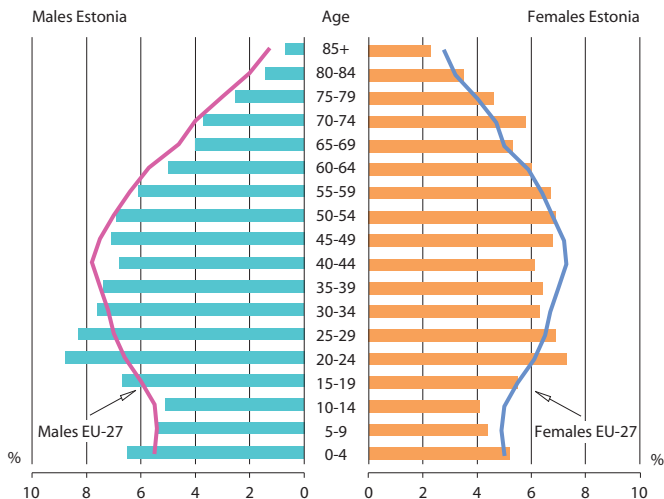
Vital events, 2010

	Total	Males	Females
Live births	15 825	8 166	7 659
Deaths	15 790	7 763	8 027
Immigration	2 810	1 637	1 173
Emigration	5 294	2 520	2 774

Births, deaths and migration, 2001–2010



Population pyramid in Estonia and the European Union, 1 January 2010



Economic crisis has influenced the attendance of various cultural institutions in a different way. When the number of museum visits increased still in 2009, then in 2010 it has started to decline slightly. Nevertheless, compared to 2001, the number of museum visits has increased nearly by 600,000. The attendance of the theatres that slightly declined during last few years has turned up again in 2010.

A growing trend of cinema attendance can be regarded a positive sign. The number of cinema visits crossed the border of 2 million for the first time during the last 18 years.

2012 is the Year of Film in Estonia. Estonian film celebrates its 100 anniversary. On 30 April 1912, the premiere of Johannes Pääsuke's newsreel "Flights of Utochkin above Tartu" took place in the cinema Illusion in Tartu. Several events related to film and cinema celebrate the Year of Film in different places all over Estonia.

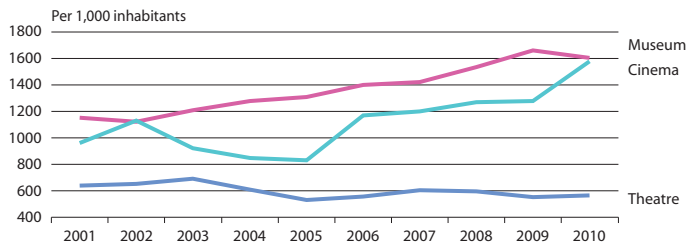
During the last decade on average eight full-length films per year have been released in Estonia, half of them are feature films. More than 20 short films are also released per year and approximately four of them are short feature films. In addition to many premieres, during the last years several old films and other audiovisual recordings have been renovated, digitalised and made accessible on the Internet. On the web site of the Estonian Film Archive Information System (www.filmi.arhiiv.ee) many digitalised archive items have been made accessible.

Cultural institutions and their attendance, 2010

	Cultural institutions	Visits (attendance), thousands
Museums	245	2 150
local lore museums	93	285
archaeology and history museums	57	525
art museums	19	439
Public libraries	562	6 568
Cinemas	51	2 124
Theatres	29	900
state and town theatres	12	754
other theatres supported by the state	17	146

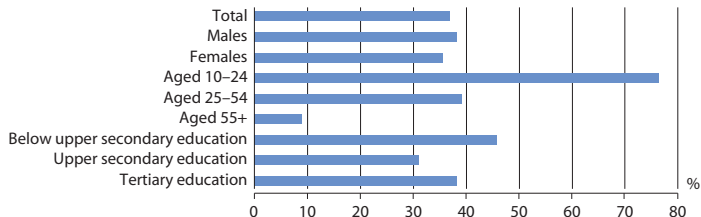


Attendance of museums, cinemas and theatres^a, 2001–2010



^a State and town theatres

Share of the population of Estonia in the whole population who have visited cinema at least once during the last 12 months, 2009–2010



5 Public health

Since 2009 the number of medical personnel in Estonia has declined. At the end of 2010, there were 4,376 physicians in Estonia, i.e. 84 physicians less than in 2008. At the same time the number of dentists decreased by 29 and the number of nursing staff by 289, but the number of family doctors increased by 33. With the number of physicians per 10,000 inhabitants in 2009, Estonia (33.1 physicians) is quite close to the European Union average (33.0).

Since 2008 the number of outpatient visits has decreased. The number of visits to physicians has declined by 9%, the number of visits to family doctors 10% and the number of visits to dentists 13%.

The number of home visits has continuously decreased. In 2010 compared to 2005, the number of home visits of physicians and family doctors was almost two times smaller. One home visit per ten persons was made during the year.

The life expectancy is one of the key indicators of public health. Over the past decade the life expectancy at birth has increased by 3.6 years for females and by 5.5 years for males. In 2010, the males' life expectancy at birth exceeded for the first time 70 years of age (70.6) and for females it was 80 years of age. The growth of the life expectancy of males at birth has taken place especially in the last three years, primarily due to the reduction of accidents and other external causes of death, including transport accidents. The difference in life expectancy for females and males decreases with age. A 65-year-old woman has statistically 18.8 years, and a 65-year-old man 15.5 years ahead to live.

Besides the life expectancy, the healthy life years is also an important indicator of public health. Regarding this indicator, the difference between males and females is smaller, and both 65-year-old men and women are statistically expected to have slightly more than 5 healthy years ahead. Respectively, in the European Union the same number is just over 8 healthy years.

The most frequent cause of death in Estonia is the diseases of circulatory system, incl. heart diseases. In 2010, the diseases of circulatory system caused 48% of males' and 63% of females' deaths. The second highest causes of death are neoplasms. Injuries and poisonings are in the third place, even though the proportion of deaths caused by accidents has fallen to 7%.

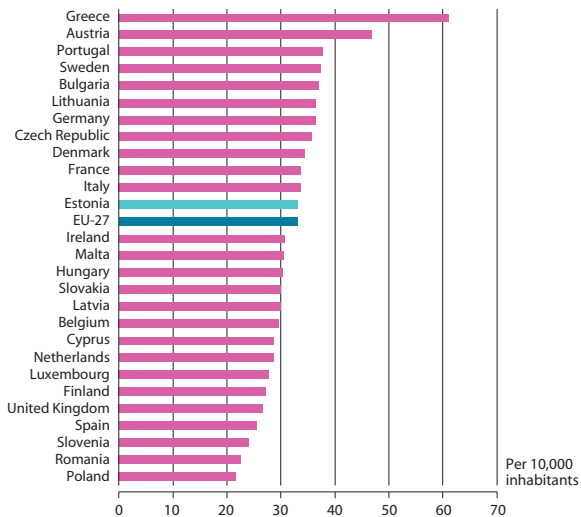
DEFINITIONS

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.

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

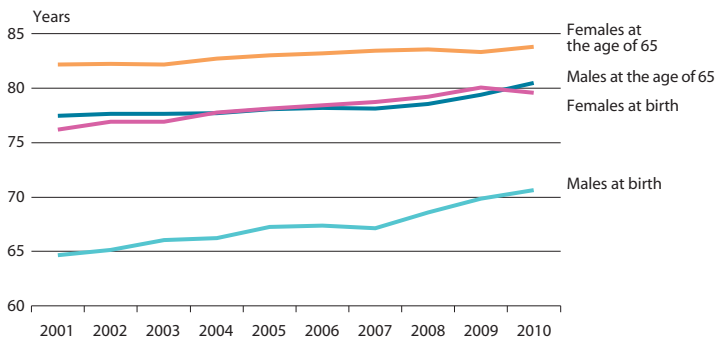


Physicians in the European Union, 2009^a

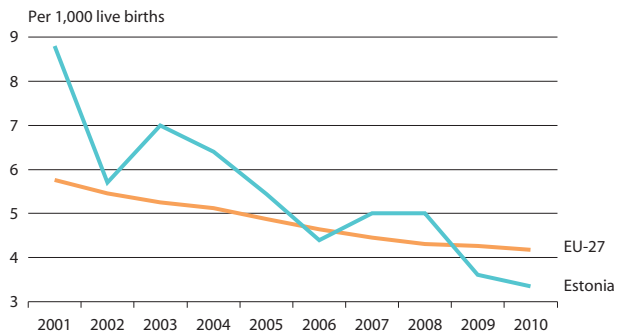


^a Data from 2009 or latest available

Life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65, 2001–2010



Infant deaths in Estonia and the European Union, 2001–2010



Health care personnel, at the end-year 2010

	Health care personnel	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Physicians	4 376	32.7
family doctors	869	6.5
Dentists	1 218	9.1
Nursing staff	8 589	64.1
Pharmacists	845	6.3

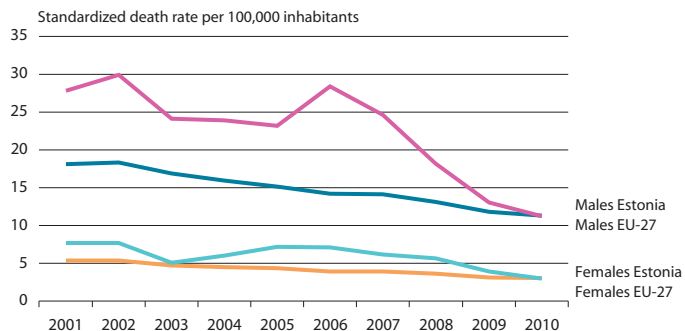
Outpatient medical care, 2010

	Visits, thousands	Per inhabitant
Outpatient visits	7 992	6.0
visits to family doctor	3 892	3.0
Visits to dentist	1 417	1.1
Home visits	79	0.1
home visits of family doctor	71	0.1

Inpatient medical care, 2010

	Number	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Hospital beds	7 145	53.3
Inpatients	243 383	1 816.1

Deaths by cause of transport accidents in Estonia and the European Union, 2001–2010



6 Education

At the beginning of the academic year 2010/11, 629 institutions were providing formal education in Estonia and 243,100 students studied there. 60% of the students were enrolled in general education, 12% in vocational education and 28% in higher education. 10 years earlier there were 783 education institutions with 303,900 students enrolled. Both the number of institutions and enrolments has dropped by nearly 20%.

The biggest decrease has been among the students obtaining general basic education. This is due to the low birth rates after Estonia regained independence. The Singing Revolution generation is obtaining higher education at the moment. In the past 10 years the number of students enrolled in higher education has slightly increased due to large generations as well as due to the fact that nowadays more and more people aged over 30 are obtaining formal education. Usually people obtain either higher or vocational education.

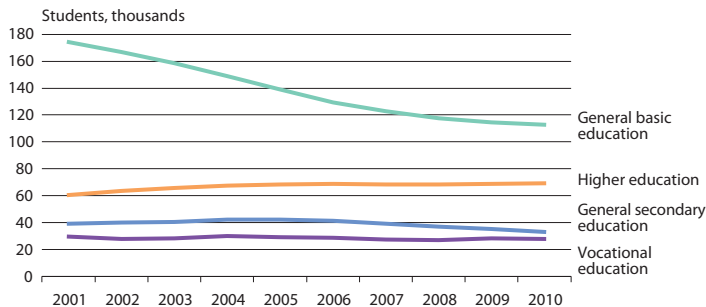
During the next decade it is expected that the number of students enrolled in general basic education will stabilize. At the same time the number of students enrolled in higher education will probably start to decline. In ten years large generations will not be obtaining higher education en masse any more and they have been replaced by smaller generations, which also means the decrease in the number of students obtaining education.

Estonia is one of the countries with the longest school life expectancy in the European Union with 17.9 years on average. The average for the European Union is 17.2 years. Finland has the longest school life expectancy with 20.4 years and Luxemburg the smallest with 14 years.

Formal education, 2010

	Schools	Students, thousands
Primary and basic schools	321	112.6
Gymnasiums	224	33.3
Vocational education institutions	51	28.0
Higher education institutions	33	69.1

Enrolment in formal education, 2001–2010

School life expectancy in the European Union, 2009^a^a Data on Greece from 2008

7 Labour market

Due to the economic crisis which had started in 2008 the situation on the labour market changed rapidly. The employment which had increased continuously in 2001–2008 decreased fast during the following two years and the unemployment rose to the highest level during the period after the restoration of independence in Estonia. In 2011 the situation on the labour market improved.

Compared to the average of the European Union (EU), the unemployment in Estonia has been bigger during the last three years. According to the data of Eurostat, in 2011 the unemployment rate of the EU remained on the level of 2010 (9.7%). At the same time in Estonia it decreased by 4.4 percentage points – to 12.5%. As it was the fastest decrease in unemployment among the EU Member States, the position of Estonia improved while comparing countries by unemployment rate. In 2010 the unemployment was bigger than in Estonia only in Spain, Latvia and Lithuania, but in 2011 in seven Member States (Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Greece, Ireland, Slovakia and Portugal).

The European Employment Strategy has set the goal to raise the employment rate of the population aged 20–64 to at least 75% for the year 2020. In Estonia this indicator was bigger already in 2006–2008, but during the economic crisis it dropped below the goal and remained smaller also in 2011 (70.1%). The employment, which during the economic crisis decreased more rapidly among men, also increased more among men during 2011. The employment rate of men aged 20–64 was 73% and that of women 67.5%.

In 2011, the employment increased in all age groups. Remarkable is the high level of employment rate of older persons, which has been over the EU average during the whole past decade. In 2010, the employment rate of persons aged 55–64 was 53.8%, which is 7.5 percentage points bigger compared to the EU average. In 2011, the employment rate of older persons rose to 57.1% in Estonia.

In 2011, the situation on the labour market improved, but deepening long-term unemployment continuously remains a problem. The number of the unemployed decreased from 116,000 in 2010 to 87,000 in 2011, but the share of long-term unemployed persons continually increased. In 2010, 45% of the unemployed had been looking for a job for one year or more, in 2011 – 57%.

DEFINITIONS

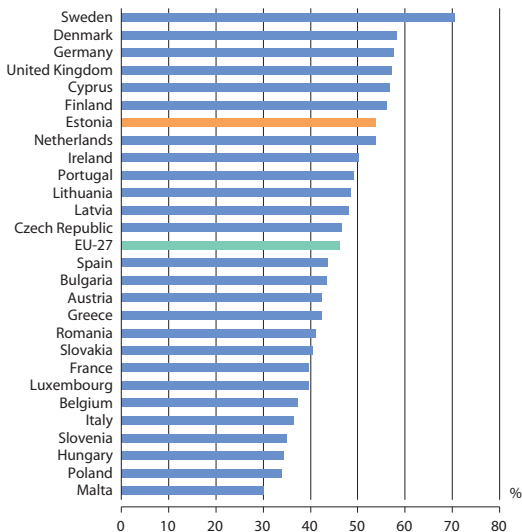
Primary sector – agriculture, forestry and fishing.

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

Tertiary sector – trade, services, etc.



Employment rate of persons aged 55–64 in the European Union, 2010



Employment rate, 2002–2011



Unemployment rate, 2002–2011



Population aged 15–74 by labour status, 2011

	Total	Males	Females
Population aged 15–74 total, thousands	1 029.8	483.0	546.8
Labour force, thousands	695.9	346.9	349.0
employed, thousands	609.1	301.4	307.7
primary sector	26.9	19.4	7.5
secondary sector	198.1	139.1	59.0
tertiary sector	384.0	142.8	241.2
urban settlement	431.9	208.6	223.3
rural settlement	177.2	92.8	84.4
public sector	159.3	49.6	109.7
private sector	449.7	251.7	198.0
Estonians	420.8	210.0	210.8
non-Estonians	188.3	91.4	96.9
unemployed, thousands	86.8	45.6	41.3
less than 6 months	26.5	13.6	12.9
6–11 months	11.0	4.8	6.3
12 months or more	49.3	27.2	22.1
Inactive population, thousands	333.8	136.1	197.8
studies	99.5	48.9	50.6
illness or disability	50.3	25.9	24.4
taking care of children or other members of family	37.4	2.4	35.0
retirement age	125.1	46.3	78.8
discouraged workers (lost hope to find work)	10.0	5.5	4.5
other reason	11.6	7.1	4.5
Labour force participation rate, %	67.6	71.8	63.8
Employment rate, %	59.1	62.4	56.3
Unemployment rate, %	12.5	13.1	11.8

8 Labour costs and wages

According to the quarterly survey of Statistics Estonia, after a decrease in 2009 (-4.1%), the average labour costs per employee turned to a growth (0.7%) in 2010 again. In 2010 compared to 2009, labour costs per employee increased the most in mining and quarrying (11.2%) and decreased the most in real estate activities (-13.6%). In 2010 compared to 2002, labour costs per employee increased two times.

One component of labour costs is monthly gross wages (salaries) of the employee. Compared to 2001, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) increased 2.3 times during the last decade. Although the average monthly gross wages (salaries) increased 1.1% in 2010 after the temporary fall, the wages and salaries level remained lower than in 2008 when the wages (salaries) were the highest so far.

In 2010, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) increased the most in mining and quarrying (11.6%) and decreased the most in real estate activities (-14.4%).

In 2010, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) were 821 euros in the public sector and 780 euros in the private sector. Compared to 2009, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) decreased by 0.5% in the public sector and increased by 1.6% in the private sector.

Real wages decreased for the second year in succession, but at a slower pace. Real wages, in which the influence of the change in the consumer price index has been taken into account, and which shows the purchasing power of wages (salaries), decreased by 1.8% in 2010.

Average monthly gross wages (salaries) and change of average gross wages (salaries) compared to the previous year, 2001–2010



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, 2010

Economic activity	Monthly gross wages (salaries), euros	Labour costs, euros	Change over previous year, %	
			Monthly gross wages (salaries)	Labour costs
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	668	902	5.4	5.5
Mining and quarrying	984	1 341	11.6	11.2
Manufacturing	754	1 026	5.2	4.3
Electricity and gas supply	1 112	1 516	5.1	3.3
Water supply; waste management	807	1 093	-1.4	-1.6
Construction	797	1 081	3.0	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	721	975	-1.9	-2.3
Transportation and storage	826	1 120	3.0	2.7
Accommodation and food service activities	505	682	-1.9	-1.8
Information and communication	1 298	1 775	1.3	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	1 319	1 813	-9.8	-10.5
Real estate activities	541	731	-14.4	-13.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	987	1 331	7.9	7.4
Administrative and support service activities	723	979	1.3	1.8
Public administration and defence	955	1 297	-2.6	-3.0
Education	699	944	-0.9	-0.6
Human health and social work activities	799	1 077	-3.4	-3.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	633	858	3.2	2.4
Other service activities	491	665	-11.4	-11.2
AVERAGE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	792	1 074	1.1	0.7

9 Gross domestic product

In 2011, Estonia had the fastest growth of the gross domestic product (GDP) among the European Union Member States, increasing by 7.6% compared to the previous year.

In the first three quarters, the GDP growth was mainly driven by manufacturing. The growth of manufacturing was supported by exports, with the manufacturing of computers, electronic and optical products having the biggest influence on this growth. Construction and information and communication activities started to contribute the most to the economic growth since the second half-year. The growth in construction was mainly supported by the repair and reconstruction work of buildings. The fast growth of information technology and telecommunication services had the biggest impact on the growth of the value added of information and communication.

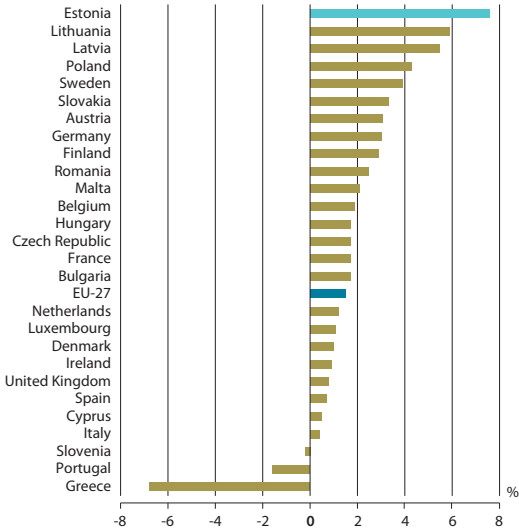
The GDP growth was inhibited by the decrease in the value added of real estate activities. The value added of this economic activity has decreased already for a year and a half. The decrease in the value added of imputed rent calculations of dwellings at both current and constant prices, including fast-growing rentals, was the main reason for this decrease.

The economic growth in Estonia was supported both by strong domestic and foreign demand. Domestic demand increased by 11% in 2011, mainly influenced by the fast growth of gross capital formation, especially due to business-sector investments in transport equipment and machinery and equipment. Inventories of goods and materials of the business sector also increased fast. Household final consumption expenditures increased moderately, influenced mainly by the increase in purchase of vehicles and catering services. Despite the fast growth of domestic demand, the final consumption expenditures and capital formation in total were still smaller than the GDP by output method.

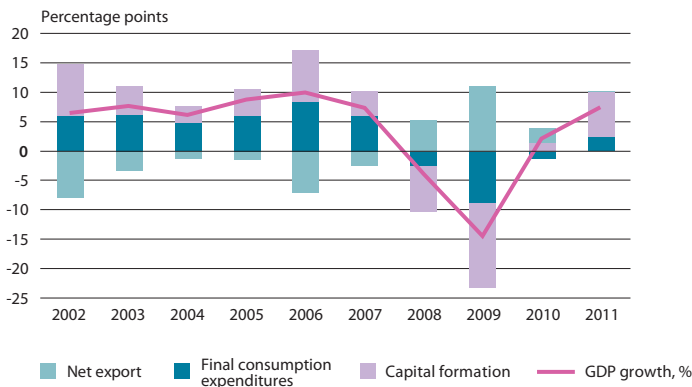
Export of goods and services increased by 25%, import by 27% in real terms. The fast growth of exports and imports of computers, electronic and optical products had the biggest impact on Estonian foreign trade in the first three quarters of the year. The export of goods was also significantly supported by the exports of other machinery and equipment, and the import by the imports of wood and wood products. The share of net exports in the GDP has been positive already for three years in succession.



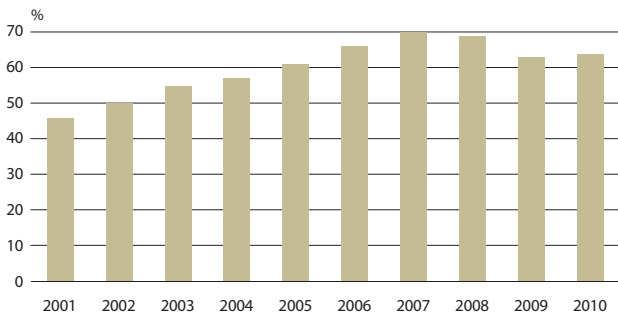
GDP real growth in the European Union, 2011



Contribution to the GDP growth, 2002–2011



GDP per capita based on PPS in Estonia (EU-27 = 100), 2001–2010



DEFINITIONS

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

GDP by economic activities and expenditure components, 2011

	Current prices, million euros	Real growth, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	505.6	2.6
Mining and quarrying	192.4	9.1
Manufacturing	2 477.8	22.1
Electricity and gas supply	513.8	4.6
Water supply and waste management	141.1	1.9
Construction	883.7	17.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1 595.6	2.3
Transportation and storage	1 266.3	7.0
Accommodation and food service activities	165.9	17.7
Information and communication	655.7	15.8
Financial and insurance activities	486.0	3.2
Real estate activities	1 394.5	-7.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	657.3	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	533.9	16.1
Public administration and defence	954.9	1.6
Education	659.5	1.1
Human health and social work activities	510.9	5.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	203.3	2.7
Other service activities	124.5	11.8
GROSS VALUE ADDED	13 922.5	7.3
Net taxes on products	2 050.5	9.8
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	15 973.0	7.6
Households final consumption expenditure	7 916.9	4.4
General government final consumption expenditure	3 116.4	1.6
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households	216.3	-2.5
Gross fixed capital formation and valuables	3 435.0	26.8
Change in inventories	483.1	..
DOMESTIC DEMAND	15 167.7	11.0
Exports of goods and services	14 805.1	24.9
Imports of goods and services	14 028.7	27.0

10 Finance

In 2011, according to preliminary data the state budget's total revenue and expenditure of Estonia were 5.9 and 6.2 billion euros, respectively. Compared to 2010, the revenue grew by 5% and the expenditure by 14%. By the end of the year, the expenditure exceeded the revenue by 275 million euros. During the last ten years, the state budget expenditure exceeded the revenue only in 2008.

The main sources of income for the state budget are receipts from various taxes. Compared to the previous year, the revenue of all main taxes to the state budget increased. The receipts from social security contributions were 1.8 billion euros, which is 6% more than a year earlier. The revenue from income tax amounted to 428.4 million euros in total. The receipts from corporate income tax totalled 201.1 million euros, which was 87.9 % of the planned amount. The receipts from personal income tax were 227.3 million euros, which was 19% more compared to 2010, accounting for 106% of the planned annual amount. Receipts from value added tax and excise duties also grew compared to the previous year. In both cases the growth was 8%. Non-tax revenue (sales of goods and services, profits from the property, grants, etc.) made up 26% of the state revenue, i.e. 1.5 billion euros and the receipts decreased from 1.6 billion to 1.5 billion euros in 2011 compared to 2010.

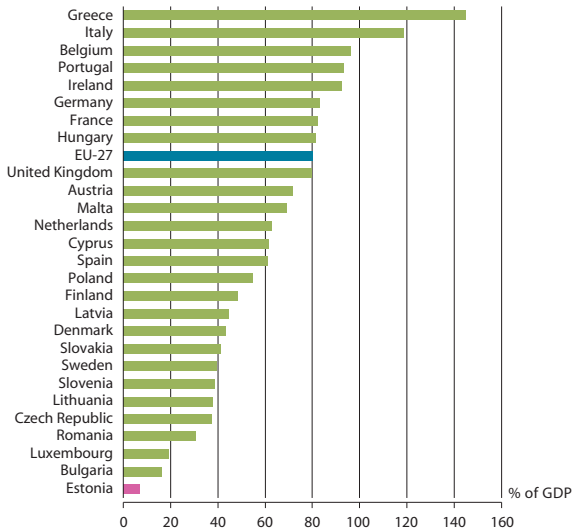
Allocations accounted for the largest proportion – 77% – of the state budget expenditure, amounting to 4.7 billion euros. Operating expenses accounted for 16.8% and assets, acquisition and renovation costs for 5.5% of the total expenses.

In case of the foreign direct investments in Estonia in 2011 the most favourable activities were financial and insurance activities, manufacturing, real estate activities and wholesale and retail trade. About 50% of the direct investments have been made by Swedish and Finnish investors. In general the direct investment position has slightly decreased compared to the last quarter of 2010.

The direct investment position directed abroad has significantly decreased during the recent years. Most active direct investors were representatives of professional, scientific and technical activities, financial and insurance activities, wholesale and retail trade and real estate activities. Estonian investors prefer to invest mainly into Baltic States – approximately 40% of direct investments have been made in Latvia and Lithuania.



General government debt level in the European Union, 2010



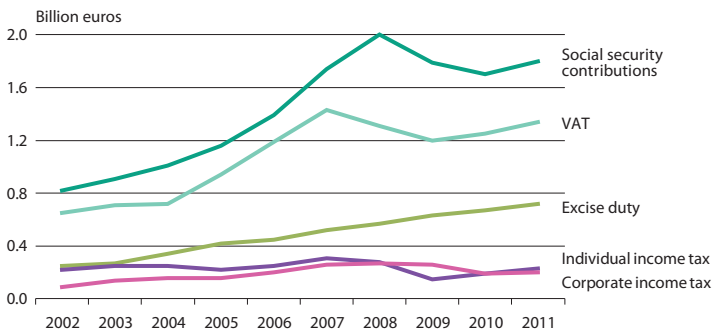
State budget execution^a, 2002–2011^b



^a Expenditures in 2002–2010 include financial transactions

^b Data for 2011 are preliminary

Income from main taxes of state budget revenue, 2002–2011



State budget revenue, 2011^a

	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros	Implementation, %
Total revenue	5 703.6	5 889.6	103.3
Taxes ^b	4 248.6	4 359.6	102.6
social security contributions	1 750.5	1 801.4	102.9
VAT	1 300.0	1 343.3	103.3
excise duty	704.0	717.0	101.8
excise on alcohol	170.0	178.6	105.0
excise on tobacco	138.0	144.5	104.7
excise on motor fuel	364.9	361.4	99.0
Sale of goods and services	105.1	124.7	118.7
Grants	1 092.9	1 130.7	103.5
Sales of tangible and intangible assets	35.8	40.0	111.5
Revenues from property	176.4	164.0	92.9
Other income	44.8	70.6	157.6

^a Preliminary data

^b Tax revenues incl. changes in the prepayment of taxes

State budget expenditure, 2011

	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros ^a	Share of actual amount in total expenditure, %
Total expenditure	6 196.6	6 164.6	100.0
Allocations	4 773.5	4 744.4	77.0
Operating expenses	1 004.5	1 035.4	16.8
Other expenses	64.2	48.7	0.8
Acquisition and renovation of tangible and intangible assets	354.4	336.1	5.5

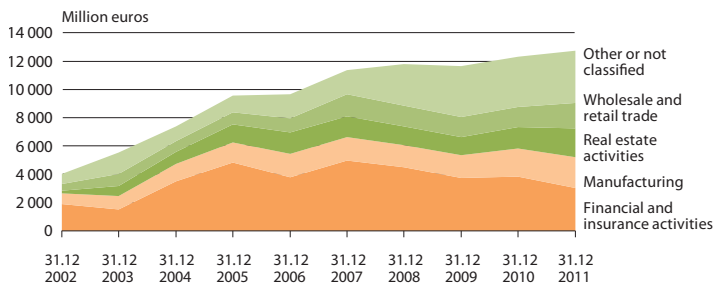
^a Cash income, does not include financial transactions

Direct investment position by fields of activity, 31 December 2011

Field of activity	Million euros	Share, %
Foreign direct investments in Estonia total	12 762.7	100.0
Financial and insurance activities	3 037.8	23.8
Manufacturing	2 184.4	17.1
Real estate activities	1 996.7	15.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1 810.9	14.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 113.4	8.7
Transportation and storage	751.4	5.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	423.0	3.3
Other or not classified	1 445.1	11.3
Direct investments from Estonia to other countries total	3 611.2	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	799.4	22.1
Financial and insurance activities	692.1	19.2
Transportation and storage	660.7	18.3
Real estate activities	514.8	14.3
Wholesale and retail trade	466.9	12.9
Manufacturing	159.5	4.4
Activities of households	94.2	2.6
Other or not classified	223.6	6.2

Direct investment position by fields of activity, 2002–2011

Foreign direct investments in Estonia

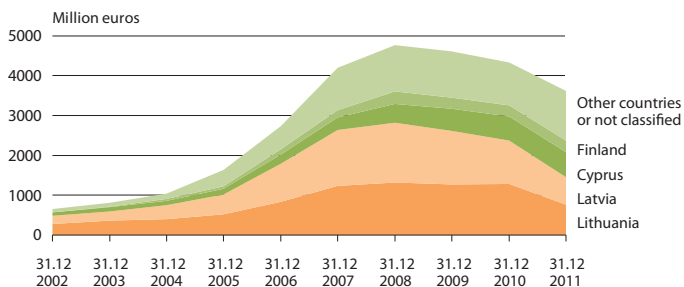


Direct investment position by countries, 31 December 2011

Country	Million euros	Share, %
Foreign direct investments in Estonia total	12 762.7	100.0
Sweden	3 658.6	28.7
Finland	3 042.4	23.8
Netherlands	1 327.5	10.4
Russia	521.1	4.1
Norway	466.0	3.7
Cyprus	361.6	2.8
United States of America	321.0	2.5
Other countries or not classified	3 064.5	24.0
Direct investments from Estonia to other countries total	3 611.2	100.0
Lithuania	756.4	20.9
Latvia	699.9	19.4
Cyprus	625.4	17.3
Finland	294.1	8.1
Russia	276.7	7.7
Ukraine	189.9	5.3
Sweden	83.5	2.3
Other countries or not classified	685.3	19.0

Direct investment position by countries, 2002–2011

Direct investments from Estonia to other countries



Foreign trade

In 2011, exports of goods from Estonia accounted for 12 billion euros and imports to Estonia for 12.6 billion euros at current prices. Trade in 2011 exceeded the highest level up to now – the level of 2010, when exports were announced 8.7 and imports 9.3 billion euros. Compared to 2010, both exports and imports increased by 37% which was also a record high annual growth.

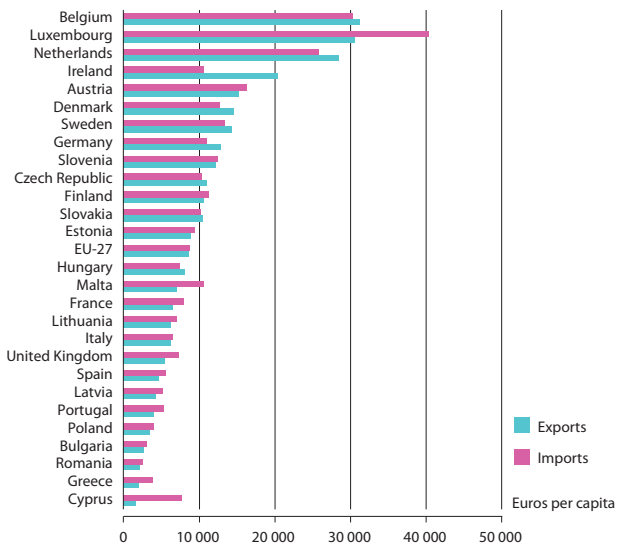
In 2011, the trade deficit amounted to 0.6 billion euros which slightly increased compared to 2010 when the trade deficit was the smallest in the yearly basis or 0.5 billion euros. The biggest trade deficit was mentioned in the trade of transport equipment (441 million euros). The biggest surplus was announced in the trade of wood and products thereof and of miscellaneous products (incl. furniture).

Among the commodity sections the first place was held by the section of machinery and equipment accounting for 28% of the total exports of Estonia in 2011. It was followed by the mineral products (including motor spirits, fuel oils and electricity), accounting for 17% of the total exports and metals and products thereof (9%). In the arrivals of goods to Estonia, also machinery and equipment held the biggest share (27% of Estonia's total imports), followed by mineral products (18%) and food preparations and agricultural products (10%). Compared to 2010, the turnover of exports and imports increased in all commodity sections, but the most in trade of machinery and equipment (growth by 67% and 58%, respectively).

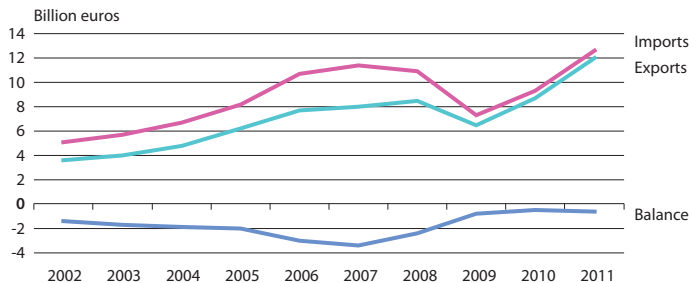
In 2011, the share of the European Union countries (EU-27) accounted for 66%, the share of euro area (EA-17) 30% and of the CIS countries for 13% of Estonia's total exports. The main countries of destination were Sweden (16% of Estonia's total exports), Finland (15%) and Russia (11%). In Estonia's total imports of goods, the share of the EU-27 was 78%, of EA-17 34% and the CIS countries 11%. Goods were imported to Estonia mainly from Finland (13% of the total imports), Latvia and Sweden (both 11%).

The share of Estonia in total EU-27 countries' exports was 0.2% and the share in imports accounted for 0.3% in 2011. Both the turnover of exports as well as of imports was smaller only in Latvia, Malta and Cyprus. The turnover of exports per capita amounted to 9,000 euros in Estonia, which was slightly bigger than the average of the EU countries (8,600 euros). Imports of Estonia per capita totalled 9,400 euros which was also larger than the EU-27 average (7,900 euros).

Exports and imports in the European Union, 2011



Exports, imports and balance, 2002–2011



Exports and imports by main partner countries, 2011

Country	Million euros	Share, %
EXPORTS TOTAL	12 021.8	100.0
Sweden	1 877.2	15.6
Finland	1 804.6	15.0
Russian Federation	1 323.7	11.0
Latvia	955.6	7.9
United States	751.0	6.2
Germany	548.1	4.6
Lithuania	547.6	4.6
Nigeria	391.5	3.3
Norway	361.7	3.0
Netherlands	323.6	2.7
Other countries	3 137.2	26.1
IMPORTS TOTAL	12 631.4	100.0
Finland	1 586.1	12.6
Latvia	1 362.2	10.8
Sweden	1 334.2	10.6
Germany	1 288.6	10.2
Russian Federation	1 044.2	8.3
Lithuania	1 030.4	8.1
Poland	852.6	6.7
China	454.8	3.6
Netherlands	451.2	3.6
United Kingdom	436.3	3.4
Other countries	2 790.8	22.1

Exports and imports by commodity sections, 2011

Commodity section by Combined Nomenclature (CN)	Million euros	Share, %
EXPORTS TOTAL	12 021.8	100.0
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	3 305.0	27.5
Mineral products (V)	2 061.1	17.1
Metals and products thereof (XV)	1 038.9	8.6
Agricultural products and food preparations (I-IV)	1 014.1	8.5
Wood and products thereof (IX)	925.3	7.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	787.2	6.6
Transport equipment (XVII)	591.7	4.9
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	565.1	4.7
Plastics and articles thereof (VII)	349.9	2.9
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	349.6	2.9
Paper and articles thereof (X)	313.9	2.6
Other	720.0	6.0
IMPORTS TOTAL	12 631.4	100.0
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	3 451.0	27.3
Mineral products (V)	2 277.0	18.0
Agricultural products and food preparations (I-IV)	1 236.3	9.8
Metals and products thereof (XV)	1 107.7	8.8
Transport equipment (XVII)	1 033.0	8.2
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	962.4	7.6
Plastics and articles thereof (VII)	610.9	4.8
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	534.7	4.2
Wood and products thereof (IX)	298.7	2.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	231.1	1.8
Paper and articles thereof (X)	226.2	1.8
Other	662.4	5.3

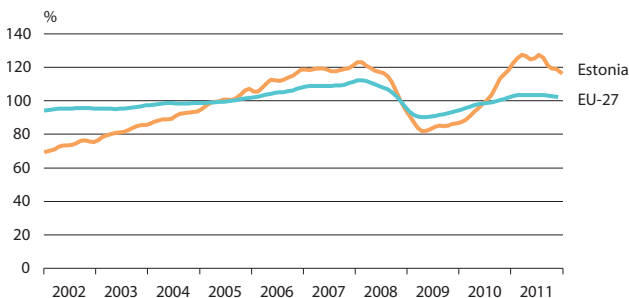
12 Industry

The rapid growth of industrial production which had started at the end of 2010 continued in full swing also in 2011. Especially fast was the growth in the 1st half of the year. In the 2nd half of 2011, the growth rate slightly slowed down, but during the year as a whole the output of manufacturing increased nearly a fifth compared to the previous year. The fast growth of production was first and foremost supported by the increase of demand on external market, but at the same time also the demand on domestic market grew continuously.

More than 70% of the industrial production was exported, similarly to the years before the economic recession. Compared to the previous year, exports increased more than one third. In 2011 as in 2010, electronic products were exported the most.

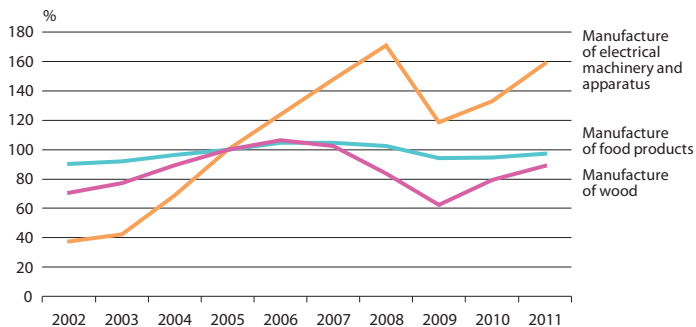
In 2011, the production increased in all industrial branches of manufacturing. The growth of production was the most influenced by the branch holding the largest share – manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products where the growth doubled compared to the previous year. The year 2011 was successful also for enterprises engaged in production of machinery and equipment where the manufacturing output increased by nearly a half compared to the previous year. The progress took place also in manufacture of wood and wood products and in manufacture of fabricated metal products. The increase of production in food industry was quite modest where the growth remained around 3%. As food industry is primarily orientated to the domestic market, it is difficult to expect major production growth as it depends substantially on the purchasing power and consumption preferences of domestic consumers.

Trends of manufacturing production in Estonia and the European Union, 2002–2011 (2005 = 100)





Volume indices of manufacturing, 2002–2011^a (2005 = 100)

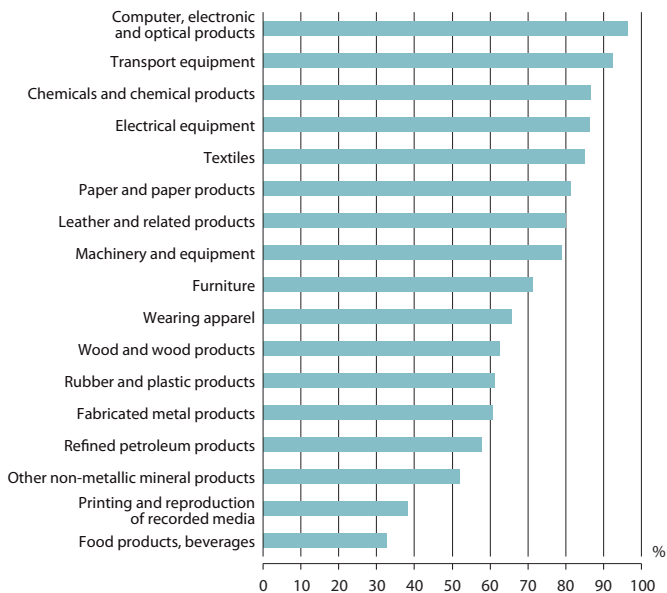


^a The data for 2011 are based on short-term statistics

Gross output of industry by economic activity, 2010

	Production, million euros	Share, %
TOTAL	8 042	100.0
Energy production	710	8.8
Mining and quarrying	302	3.8
Manufacturing	7 030	87.4
manufacture of food products	954	11.9
manufacture of beverages	159	2.0
manufacture of textiles	209	2.6
manufacture of wearing apparel	116	1.4
manufacture of leather and related products	25	0.3
manufacture of wood and wood products	1 046	13.0
manufacture of paper and paper products	180	2.2
printing and reproduction of recorded media	190	2.4
manufacture of refined petroleum products	180	2.2
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	323	4.0
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	240	3.0
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	260	3.2
manufacture of fabricated metal products	796	9.9
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	874	10.9
manufacture of electrical equipment	362	4.5
manufacture of machinery and equipment	190	2.4
manufacture of transport equipment	298	3.7
manufacture of furniture	323	4.0
other	305	3.8

Share of exports in the sales of manufacturing production, 2010



13 Agriculture

In 2010, the production of grain was 678,400 tons in Estonia, which was 22% less than in the previous year. In the economic year, which started on 1 July 2010 and ended on 30 June 2011, the share of imports in resources accounted for 22% and exports 34%. Wheat made up 36% of the amount of imported and 50% of exported cereals.

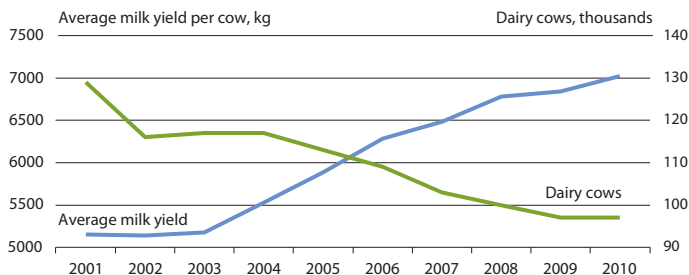
Although the sown area of potatoes had continuously been decreasing during 2006–2009, in 2010 the size of sown area increased by 3% compared to a year earlier. The production of potatoes increased 17%. The share of imports in the resources stayed at the last year's level (15%), the share of exports increased up to 7% (during last years it was around 1%).

The sown area of rape increased by a fifth compared to the previous year. The production of rape decreased 4%.

The number of cattle did not change significantly compared to 2009, but the number of pigs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry increased. In 2010, meat production was almost at the same level as in the previous year. Pork accounted for 61%, poultry meat 21% and beef 17% of meat production. Out of the total supply balance of meat, imports of meat and live animals made up 45%, the respective indicator for exports was 32%.

In spite of the continuous decrease in the number of dairy cows the production of milk has not declined as the average milk production per cow has been steadily increasing. In 2010, the production of milk totalled 676,000 tons. In the supply of fresh products of milk, the share of imports was 3% and that of exports 11%, the exports of cheese made in Estonia exceeded the imports of cheese to Estonia several times. The production of eggs has started to increase during the two last years – in 2010 5% more eggs were produced than in 2009.

Dairy cows and average milk yield, 2001–2010



Supply balance of cereals and potatoes, 2010/2011

(thousand tons)

	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Potatoes
Production	327.6	254.8	25.0	163.4
Imports	68.1	69.8	15.7	28.8
Total resources / use	395.7	324.6	40.7	192.2
Exports	148.2	126.4	12.2	13.6
Change in stocks	-0.4	-70.1	-0.2	0.6
Domestic use	247.9	268.3	28.7	178.0

Supply balance of meat, 2010

(thousand tons in carcass weight)

	Total	Beef	Pork	Poultry meat
Gross indigenous production	79.0	14.2	45.8	16.0
Imports of live animals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports of meat	63.7	5.6	30.6	21.6
Total resources / use	142.7	19.8	76.4	37.6
Exports of live animals	13.7	1.9	11.8	0.0
Exports of meat	31.5	2.8	19.4	7.1
Change in stocks	3.5	-0.2	2.8	0.7
Domestic use	94.0	15.3	42.4	29.8

Supply balance of milk, milk products and eggs, 2010

(thousand tons in product weight)

	Fresh products	Butter	Cheese	Eggs ^a
Production	198.4	5.6	39.6	11.4
Imports	5.8	0.4	2.8	7.3
Total resources / use	204.2	6.0	42.4	18.7
Exports	22.3	0.6	17.0	1.9
Change in stocks	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Domestic use	181.6	5.6	25.5	16.8

^a The average egg weight is 62.5 grams

14 Energy

In 2011, the production of electricity totalled 12.9 TWh, which is 1% less than in the previous year. Electricity generation from renewable sources increased by nearly a third, the share of biomass and wind energy increased the most.

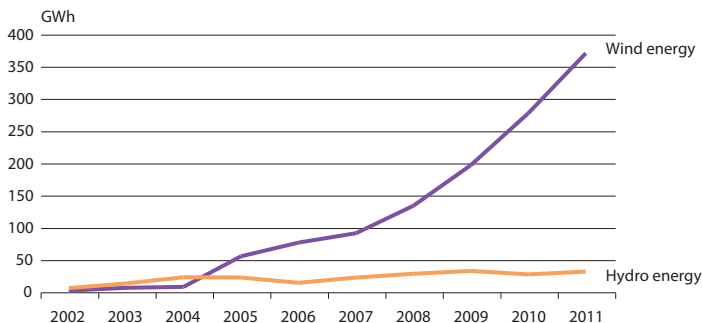
The consumption of electricity decreased by 4.3% compared to 2010 and totalled 7.1 TWh. The main reason for the smaller use was warmer winter period than the average at the beginning of the year as well as in the last quarter of the year, as a result of which the consumption of electricity in 2011 fell back to the level of 2007. The decline in electricity consumption was characteristic of all Baltic and Nordic countries during the last year.

Estonia continues to be a large-scale exporter of electricity, and the production of electricity exceeded the consumption by 60% in 2011. The growth of the exported electricity is influenced by the increase in the production of cheaper hydro energy in Nordic countries. The share of electricity exported to Latvia and Lithuania increased 30% in total.

In 2011, the share of imported electricity from Latvia accounted for 48%, from Finland 30% and from Lithuania 22%. The quantity of electricity imported from all these countries increased during the year.

As at the end of the 1st half-year of 2011, the price of electricity for household consumers (incl. VAT) was on average 0.1 euro per kWh and for industrial consumers (excl. VAT) 0.07 euro per kWh. Price of electricity for both household and industrial consumers in Estonia is one of the lowest compared to other European countries.

Production of hydro and wind energy, 2002–2011

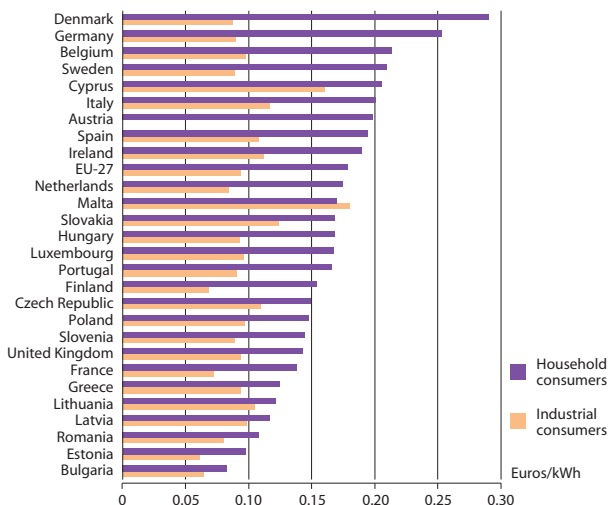


Production and consumption of electricity, 2010–2011 (gigawatt-hours)

	2010	2011 ^a	Change, %
Gross production	12 964	12 855	-0.8
Net production	11 732	11 570	-1.4
Imports	1 100	1 690	53.6
Latvia	664	815	22.7
Lithuania	172	374	117.4
Finland	264	501	89.7
Consumption	7 431	7 103	-4.4
Losses	1 047	900	-14.0
Exports	4 354	5 257	20.7
Latvia	1 555	2 084	34.0
Lithuania	1 140	1 486	30.4
Finland	1 659	1 687	1.7

^a Preliminary data

Electricity price for household and industrial consumers in the European Union, 1st half-year 2011



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). Estonia is among the leaders of the European Union if the growth of this indicator during 2005–2010 is taken into account. Only Portugal had higher growth. Nevertheless in 2010 the absolute value of R&D intensity for Estonia (1.6%) was still below the European Union mean (2.0%). This value placed Estonia on the Member States ranking list exactly in the middle – in the 13th position.

The high priority of R&D financing in government policy has supported the high growth at present. So, the government has more than doubled the R&D financing during five years. But the enterprises have contributed to the R&D progress even more – during the same period their stakes as R&D financiers have equalled with that of government, and half of the Estonian R&D was performed in the business enterprise sector in 2010.

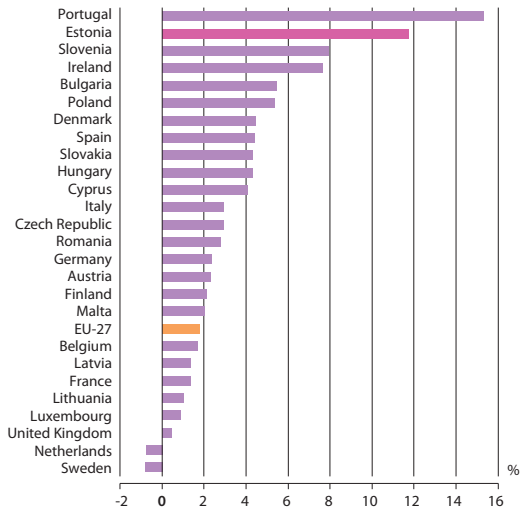
Comparing ourselves to neighbours one can be proud that our R&D expenditure per inhabitant in Purchasing Power Standards is more than 1.5 times higher than that for Russia and three times higher than that for Latvia. It is more regretting to notice that Finland's indicator is still five times higher.

R&D expenditure, 2005, 2010

	Expenditure, million euros		Share, %	
	2005	2010	2005	2010
TOTAL	104.0	232.8	100	100
Performing sector				
business enterprise sector	46.9	116.8	45	50
higher education sector	43.1	88.5	41	38
government sector	11.7	24.6	11	11
private non-profit sector	2.3	2.9	2	1
Source of finances				
enterprises	40.0	101.5	38	44
government	45.3	102.8	44	44
foreign sources	17.7	26.6	17	11
other	1.0	1.9	1	1



Compound annual growth rate of R&D intensity in the European Union, 2005–2010^a



^a Data on Greece are missing

16 Information technology

Information technology is an indispensable part of everyday life in Estonia. Free WiFi in cafés and shopping centres is considered as self-evident. Public authorities develop their e-services on a regular basis. In 2011, the keyword of e-Estonia can be considered e-voting at local Government Council, in 2012 – e-census. By preliminary data 62% of Estonian population participated in e-census. In 2011, 1.5% of Internet users were unaware of any e-services of public authorities. The most widespread e-service of public authorities was the income tax declaration – two thirds of Internet users used it.

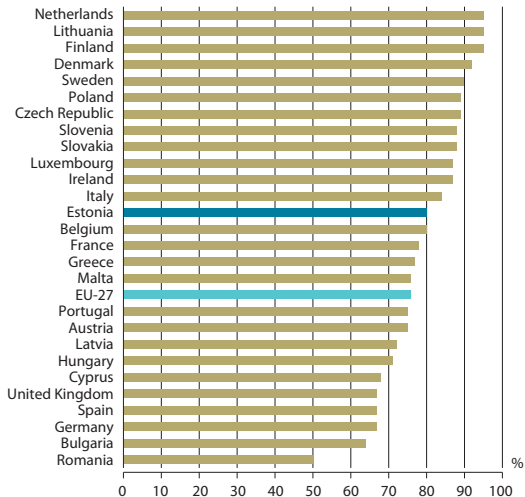
In 2011, a fifth of the residents of Estonia had never used the Internet, three quarters of Estonian residents used the Internet every day or at least once a week. In the age groups 16–24 and 25–54 the percentage of regular Internet users in Estonia was higher than in the EU on average, but in age group 55–74 lower. While in Europe there are more regular Internet users among men, then in Estonia it is vice versa – women use the Internet a more than men.

Seven households out of ten have access to the Internet at home, mostly it is a broadband connection. Every sixth household used also mobile connection to the Internet at home. Existence of the Internet connection at home depends highly on the size of household – almost all households with two or more adults and children had access to the Internet at home, but only slightly more than half of households with one adult had Internet at home.

Only a tiny share of Estonian enterprises can manage without computers, they mostly use the services of bookkeeping firms for the management of public business and accountancy or the respective activities are performed by the parent enterprise. The enterprises use mainly Internet broadband connection. Also among enterprises the use of the Internet via mobile telephone networks (3G and faster) is getting more popular.

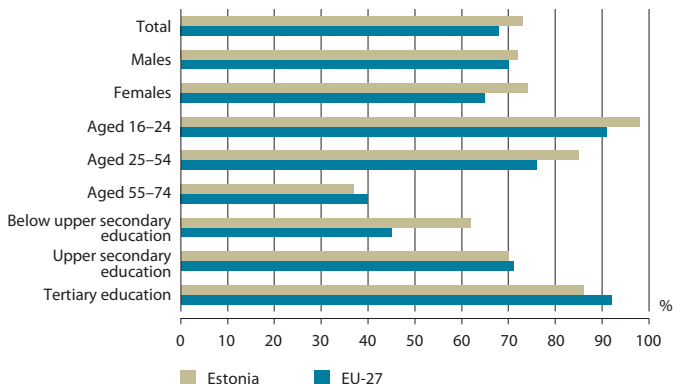


Share of enterprises using the Internet for interaction with public authorities in the European Union, 2010^a



^aData on Finland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Malta and Cyprus are from 2009

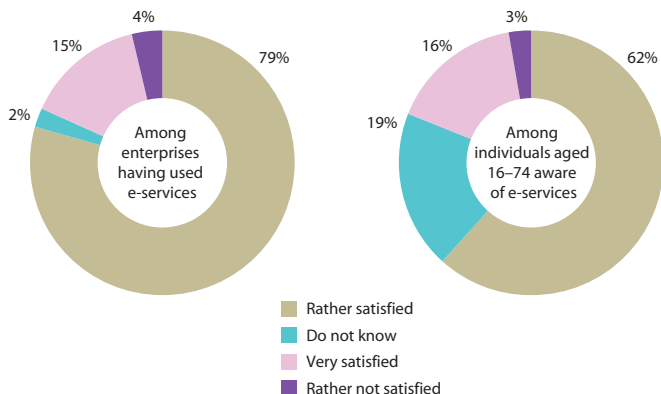
Share of individuals aged 16–74 using the Internet at least once a week, 1st quarter 2011



Share of households connected to the Internet at home, 1st quarter 2011

Type of households	Percentage of households with Internet connection, %	Percentage of households with broadband connection, %
All households	71	66
One adult	52	48
Two adults	65	61
Three or more adults	88	85
One adult with children	78	78
Two adults with children	96	87
Three or more adults with children	96	91

Satisfaction with e-services of public authorities, 2011


Internet users aged 16–74 by purpose of using the Internet, 2005, 2011
 (percentage among Internet users)

	2005	2011
Internet Banking	75	89
Reading or downloading online newspapers/news magazines	77	88
Obtaining information from public authorities web sites	49	63
Telephoning over the Internet, videoconferencing	17	50
Seeking health-related information	28	44
Looking for a job, sending a job application	30	33
Using services related to travel and accommodation	27	32
Selling goods or services	7	17

17 Tourism

In 2011, 2.7 million domestic and foreign tourists stayed in accommodation establishments, which was 13% more than a year earlier and was the all-time record in Estonia. Foreign tourists accounted nearly for two thirds of the total number of accommodated tourists. In 2011, a total of 1.8 million foreign tourists used the services of accommodation establishments or 16% more than in 2010. Foreign tourists spent in accommodation establishments 3.7 million nights or 17% more than a year earlier. As the number of overnight stays grew by more than the number of tourists, the average duration of stay was slightly longer than in the previous year. Foreign visitors stayed in accommodation establishments of Estonia for a longer period compared to 2010 on both holiday and business trips. 47% of the foreign tourists who used the services of accommodation establishments arrived from Finland, 11% from Russia, 6% from Germany and 5% from both Latvia and Sweden. Compared to 2010, more tourists came from neighbouring countries as well as from more distant countries. The number of Russian tourists increased the most – by 61,000 tourists or 43%. Among Russian tourists, New Year's tours were continuously popular – in January 30,000 tourists from Russia visited the accommodation establishments of Estonia.

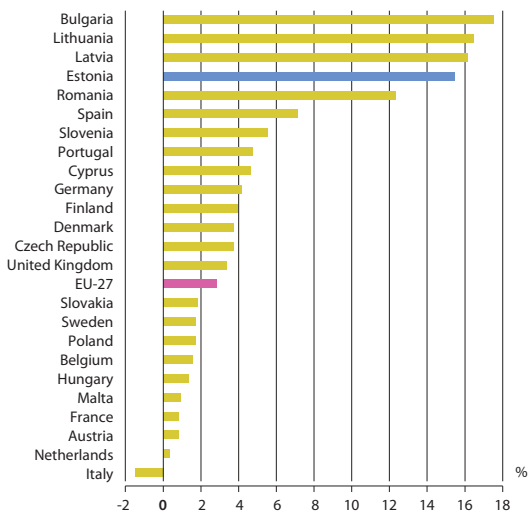
A third of clients of accommodation establishments were domestic tourists. In 2011, a total of 918,000 domestic tourists stayed in accommodation establishments of Estonia, which was 10% more than in 2010 but still less than in 2007 and 2008, the record years for domestic tourism of the past decade.

Accommodated tourists by country of residence, 2011

Country	Accommodated tourists	Nights spent	Average number of nights spent per tourist
TOTAL	2 725 937	5 399 392	1.98
Estonia	918 018	1 650 527	1.80
Foreign visitors	1 807 919	3 748 865	2.07
Finland	840 714	1 677 119	1.99
Russian Federation	203 204	475 905	2.34
Germany	103 559	218 698	2.11
Sweden	86 287	179 523	2.08
Latvia	85 229	130 154	1.53
United Kingdom	69 912	171 748	2.46
other	419 014	895 718	2.14



Change in the number of nights spent in the European Union compared to 2010, 2011^a



^a The data are estimates. Data on Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg are missing

18 Data sources

Data sources:

Statistics Estonia, Eurostat, European Health for All database (HFA-DB) of WHO (World Health Organization), National Institute for Health Development, Estonian Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, Estonian Environment Information Centre, Bank of Estonia and Estonian Tourist Board.

Web sites on Estonia

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

Explanation of symbols:

..	category not applicable
0.0	magnitude less than half of the unit employed
EU-27	27 Member States of the European Union
EA-17	17 Members States of the euro area

European Union (EU) countries:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, **Estonia**, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Euro area countries:

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, **Estonia**, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, **Estonia**, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS):

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

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

The Minifacts application for smart devices (IOS, Android) will be available in June at the latest.

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Design by Maris Valk

Photos: Loodusemees and Scanpix

Published by Statistics Estonia, 15 Endla Str, 15174 Tallinn

Printed by Ofset Ltd, 25 Paldiski Rd, 10612 Tallinn

April 2012

ISSN 1736-2237

ISBN 978-9985-74-510-6

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