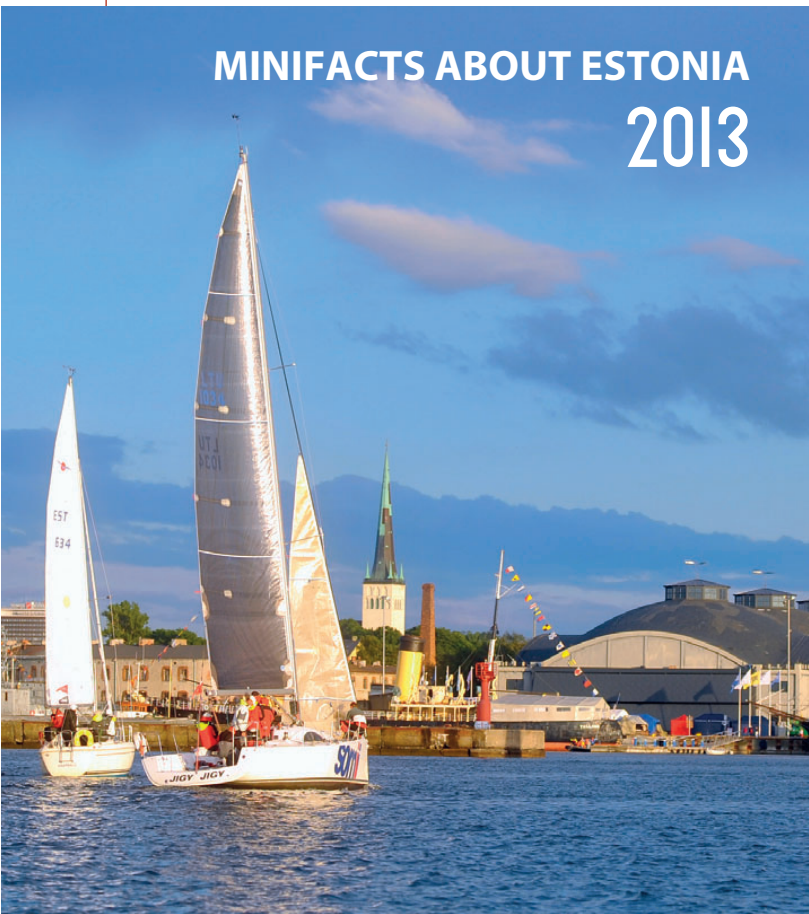


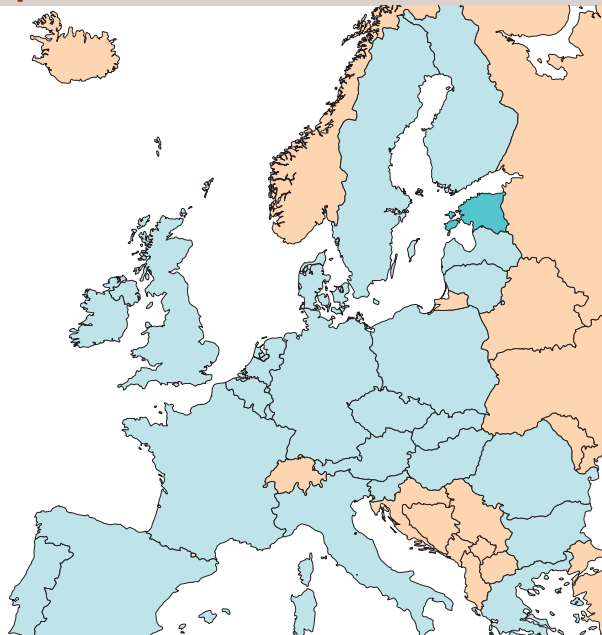
MINIFACTS ABOUT ESTONIA 2013



Contents

1	Republic of Estonia	2
2	Nature	4
3	Population	6
4	Culture	10
5	Public health	12
6	Education	16
7	Labour market	18
8	Labour costs and wages (salaries)	22
9	Gross domestic product	24
10	Finance	28
11	Foreign trade	34
12	Industry	38
13	Agriculture	42
14	Energy	44
15	Innovation	46
16	Information technology	48
17	Tourism	52
18	Data sources and web sites on Estonia	54

Republic of Estonia



Population	1 318 000
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 +5.6 °C in January -3.7 °C in July +17.9 °C (2012)

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 the golden shield.

2 Nature

Estonia lies on the border area of maritime and coastal climate. Typical landscapes are semi-natural communities, swamps, large areas of forests, rivers and small lakes. Estonia is located on the East-Atlantic flyway for the birds. One of the most important key sites for the birds of passage is Matsalu National Park.

There are Tree, Bird and Animal of the Year competitions in Estonia every year. The aim of this initiative is to introduce to the people the diversity of the Estonian nature, also contribute to species protection. This year snowball tree is the Tree of the Year, partridge is the Bird of the Year and wolf is the Animal of the Year. There were 31 clutches of wolves in Estonia in 2012.

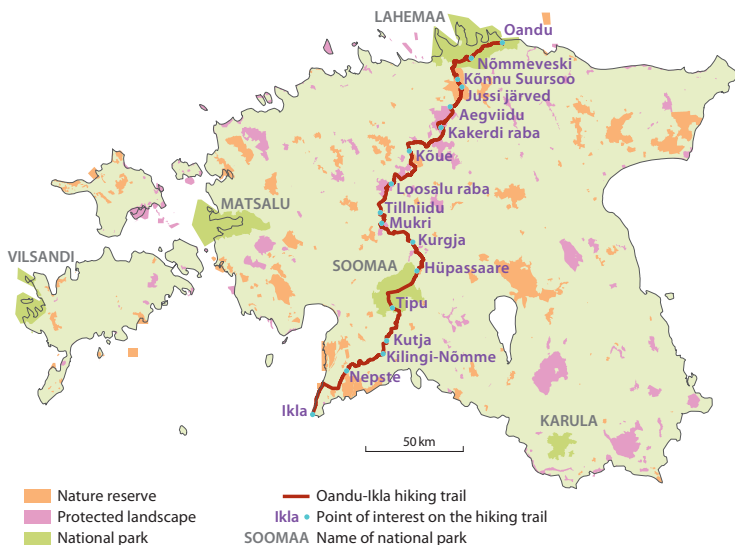
Nature hobbyists find here in Estonia interesting semi-natural communities, e.g. meadow lands, flood meadows, wooden meadows and alvars. The specificity of semi-natural communities regardless of economic activities is the diversity of plant species: in Lääne county, Laelatu wooded meadows 76 plant species per 1 m² were counted. Human impact is an important way to preserve semi-natural communities. The richness of species is guaranteed by the hay-making and pasturage. Since 2007, the area of semi-natural communities has increased due to the help of subsidies – in 2008 it was 17,700 hectares, in 2010 already 23,000 hectares, accounting for 0.5% of the territory of Estonia.

In 2012, the State Forest Management Centre constructed a 370-kilometre-long hiking trail which crosses Estonia from the north to the south. The hiking trail begins in Lahemaa National Park and ends on the Estonia-Latvia border at Ikla. The hiking trail goes through six counties, two national parks (Lahemaa and Soomaa National Park) and nine protected areas.

As of 2012, Estonia has 17 wetlands of international importance, whereby the most famous wetlands are Matsalu National Park, Lahemaa National Park and Soomaa National Park. It is remarkable that in Estonia large areas of bogs still do exist while in most European countries the bogs are on the wane. The areas of bogs (the largest one is Puhatu peat bog – 468 km²) account for slightly over 5.5% of the territory of Estonia and mires comprise most of this (about 70% of mires have been preserved in Estonia).

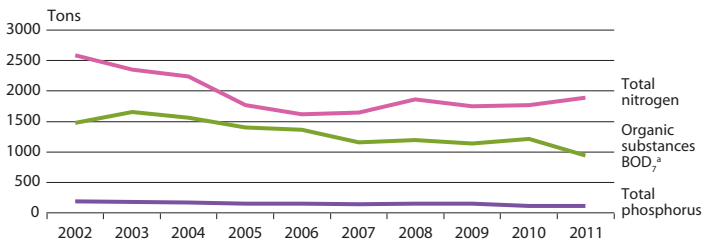
In the context of the International Year of Water Cooperation it should also be mentioned that in most of the Estonian areas groundwater is used for everyday consumption. Surface water is used only in Tallinn and Narva. Over the last decade the pollution caused by wastewater has been reduced due to the renovation of old water treatment plants and construction of many new ones as well.

Nature reserves and Oandu-Ikla hiking trail, 2012



Sources: Statistics Estonia, Estonian Environment Information Centre, State Forest Management Centre

Pollution load of wastewater, 2002–2011



^aThe quantity of oxygen consumed in the biological decomposition of organic substances within 7 days

3 Population

As of 1 January 2012, the population in Estonia was 1,318 million, according to which we are the forth 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 and Estonian population accounts for 0.26% of the total EU population.

Compared to the rest of Europe, Estonia is a thinly populated country – on average 31 inhabitants per square kilometre. 68% of the population lives in urban areas, 31% in the capital city Tallinn. About 43% of the Estonian population lives in the capital region. While Tallinn and its surroundings are still the main destinations of internal migration, the population number of the capital has increased 4% during the last decade.

During the recent independence period Estonian population has decreased. The change in population number is influenced by the natural increase and external migration. During the last decade the natural increase has grown. In 2010 it was even positive with 35 persons but in 2011 the natural increase became negative again: -565. The growth of the natural increase is the result of the increasing number of births as well as the decreasing number of deaths. In 2008, the number of births reached the highest level, after that it decreased to a certain amount. The number of deaths is constantly decreasing, which can also be seen in the continuous rise of life expectancy. Although the number of births is higher than in the past decade, but the total fertility rate in Estonia was 1.52 in 2011. This figure remains below the replacement level fertility (2.1 children per woman).

The second population process which influences the population number is migration. More people emigrate from Estonia than immigrate to Estonia. The number of immigrants has slightly increased compared to the first half of the past decade, amounting to nearly 4,000 persons. At the same time emigration has grown steadily and was 6,200 persons in 2011. That is the reason why net migration was -2,500 in 2011. Most of the immigrants come from Russia and Finland, the main destination countries for Estonian emigrants are Finland and the United Kingdom.

In 2011, 4.1 marriages were contracted and 2.3 marriages were divorced per thousand inhabitants. The mean age at the first marriage of males and females has increased year-by-year and for the year 2011 has reached on average 31 years for men and 28 years for women.

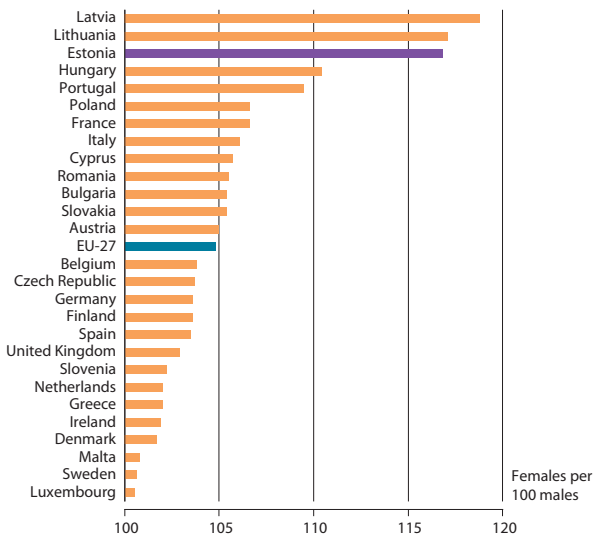
DEFINITIONS

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

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



Population by sex in the European Union, 2012



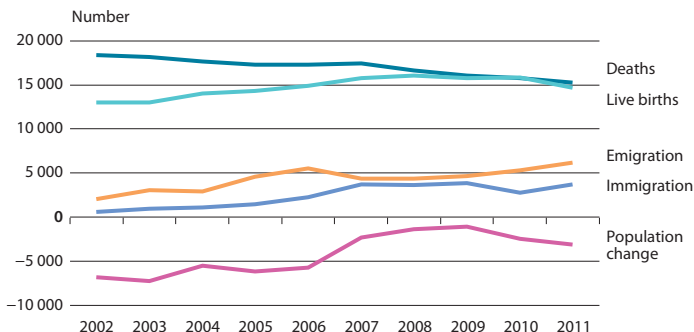
Population, 1 January 2012

	Total	Males	Females
Population	1 318 005	610 318	707 687
aged 0–14	206 130	106 112	100 018
aged 15–64	882 289	428 624	453 665
aged 65+	229 498	75 537	153 961
age unknown	88	45	43
population of urban settlements	893 232	399 258	493 974
population of rural settlements	424 773	211 060	213 713
Life expectancy at birth, 2011	76.3	71.1	81.1
Population, %			
aged 0–14	15.6	17.4	14.1
aged 15–64	66.9	70.2	64.1
aged 65+	17.4	12.4	21.8
Estonians	69.1	70.0	68.3
Russians	25.4	24.5	26.2
other ethnic nationalities	5.5	5.5	5.5
population of urban settlements	67.8	65.4	69.8
population of rural settlements	32.2	34.6	30.2

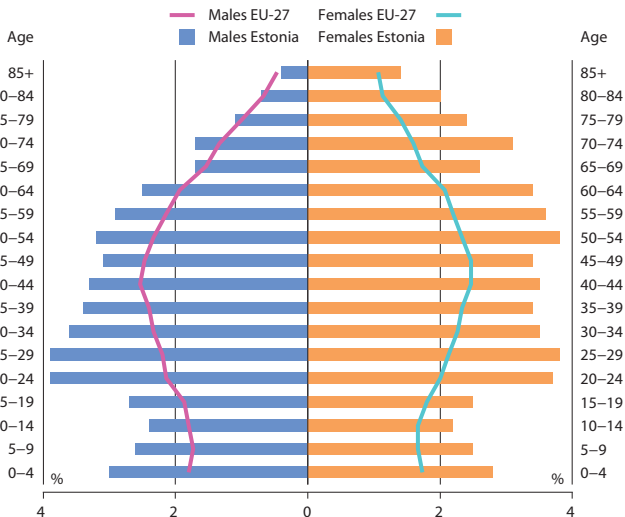
Vital events, 2011

	Total	Males	Females
Live births	14 679	7 555	7 124
Deaths	15 244	7 483	7 761
Natural increase	–565	72	–637
Immigration	3 709	2 132	1 577
Emigration	6 214	2 937	3 277
Net external migration	–2 505	–805	–1 700

Births, deaths and migration, 2002–2011



Population pyramid in Estonia and the European Union, 1 January 2012



2013 is the year of cultural heritage in Estonia. Although cultural heritage has meant formerly mainly a cultural property or “tangible” cultural heritage, then nowadays it has also expanded to natural heritage and intangible cultural heritage which means living cultural traditions.

An important part of the intangible cultural heritage is Estonian regional dialects. According to the 2011 Population Census 14.6% of the native Estonian speakers can speak some of the Estonian dialects. 21% of them speak North-Estonian dialects, 78% South-Estonian dialects and 1% North-Eastern Estonian coastal dialect.

The share of the cultural practitioners has increased during the years. When in 2004 31% of the 15–74 year-old inhabitants had some cultural hobby, then in 2010 the respective indicator was already 38.5%, which is nearly 397,000 persons (169,000 males and 227,000 females). Compared to 2004, the number of film making enthusiasts has increased by 11 percentage points for the year 2010 (155,000 persons in total in 2010). The figure of visual arts practitioners has increased 6 percentage points (132,000). At the same time the number of dance and song enthusiasts has decreased 4.8 percentage points (107,000 and 112,000, respectively) and the number of acting enthusiasts 4.9% percentage points (16,000).

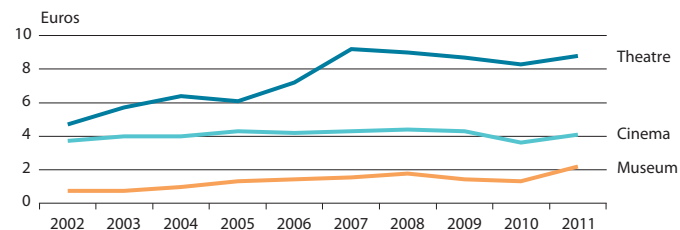
Estonia is in the forefront with regard to the share of the cultural practitioners in Europe. According to the latest survey only Sweden has higher percentage of cultural practitioners.

Cultural institutions and their attendance, 2011

	Cultural institutions	Visits (attendance), thousands
Museums	248	2 666
local lore museums	94	358
archaeology and history museums	53	614
art museums	20	431
Public libraries	563	6 360
Cinemas	53	2 347
Theatres	34	1 008
state and city theatres	12	834
other theatres supported by the state	22	175

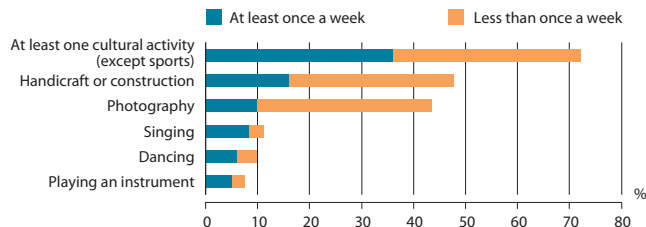


Mean prices of theatre, cinema and museum tickets^a, 2002–2011



^aState and city theatres

Amateur cultural activity (share of at least 10-year-old persons), 2009–2010



5 Public health

Since 2009, the number of medical personnel in Estonia has decreased, and was 15,969 in 2011. At the same time more and more Estonian doctors manage to find work abroad. In 2004–2012, 2,643 medical workers have taken their certificates from the Estonian Health Care Board to work abroad. The certificates have been issued to 1,192 nurses, 1,114 physicians, 288 dental care providers and 49 midwives.

In 2011, the number of outpatient visits has slightly increased. There were on average 6.2 outpatient visits per inhabitant, including 3.2 visits to family doctors. In 2010, the respective figures were 6.0 and 3.0. At the same time the number of home visits has continuously decreased – from 79,000 in 2010 to 76,000 in 2011. There were 241,980 inpatients and 1,878,519 bed days in hospitals in 2011.

The life expectancy is one of the key indicators of public health. Over the past decade the life expectancy at birth (the average life expectancy) has increased by six years for males and by four years for females. A large part of the increase in the average life expectancy for men is caused by the reduction of accidents and other external causes of death. In 2011, the males' average life expectancy was 71 years and the females' – 81 years of age. The difference in life expectancy between men and women decreases with age. A 65-year-old man will statistically reach almost 80 years and a same-old woman 84 years of age. The EU-27 average (as of 2010) is 82.5 years for 65-year-old men and 86 years for women of the same age.

Besides the life expectancy, an important indicator is also healthy life years. Unlike the average life expectancy, the difference between males and females in healthy life years is almost non-existing and both 65-year-old men and women are statistically expected to have 5.6 healthy years ahead. In the European Union the respective number for males as well as for females is 8.6 healthy years.

The most frequent cause of death in Estonia is the diseases of circulatory system, incl. heart diseases. In 2011, the cardiovascular diseases caused 46% of males' and 62% of females' deaths. It is followed by neoplasms (24%). Injuries and poisonings are the third main reason and in 2011 they caused the deaths of 12% of males and 3% of females.

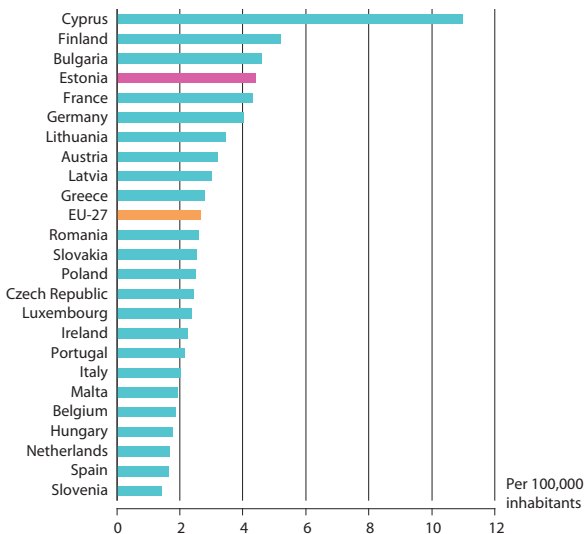
DEFINITIONS

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.

Standardised 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

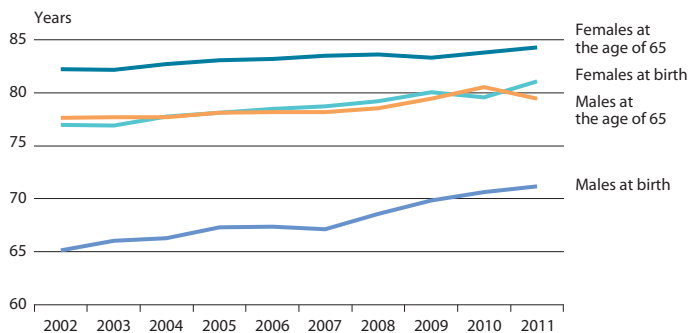


Hospitals in the European Union, 2010^a

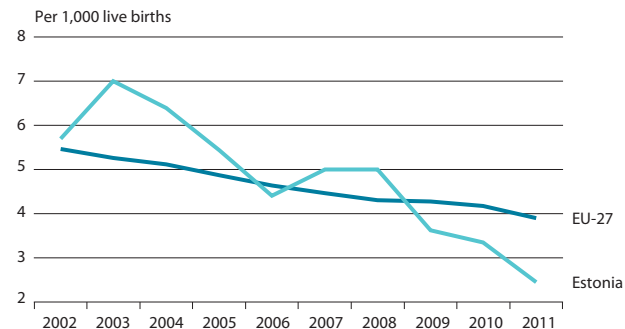


^a Data from 2010 or latest available. Data on Sweden, Denmark and the United Kingdom are missing

Life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65, 2002–2011



Infant deaths in Estonia and the European Union, 2002–2011



Health care personnel, at the end-year 2011

	Health care personnel	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Physicians	4 369	32.6
family doctors	864	6.4
Dentists	1 182	8.8
Nursing staff	8 508	63.5
Pharmacists	832	6.2

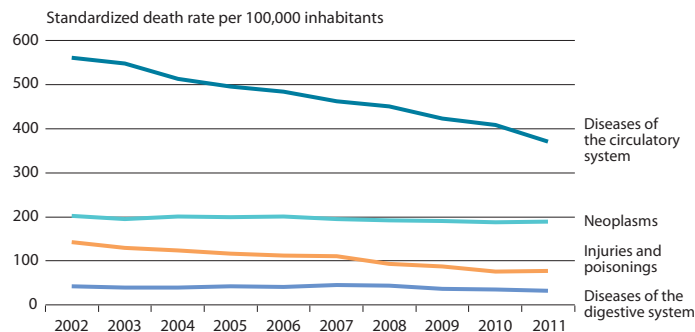
Outpatient medical care, 2011

	Visits, thousands	Per inhabitant
Outpatient visits	8 355	6.2
visits to family doctor	4 256	3.2
Visits to dentist	1 427	1.1
Home visits	76	0.1
home visits of family doctor	70	0.1

Inpatient medical care, 2011

	Number	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Hospital beds	7 165	53.5
Inpatients	241 980	1 806.3

Main causes of death, 2002–2011



6 Education

At the beginning of the academic year 2011/2012, 623 institutions were providing formal education in Estonia and 237,600 students studied there: 143,000 were enrolled in general education, 27,000 in vocational education and 67,600 in higher education.

In 2011, 66,200 children attended preschool institutions, which are nearly 2,000 children more than a year earlier and 16,600 children more than ten years earlier. During the last decade, the number of preschool institutions has increased from 596 to 643. In 2011, 72% of all children aged 1–6 in Estonia attended preschool institutions.

The number of students of general basic education and general secondary education has decreased compared with the period ten years ago. 13,260 children started school in autumn 2011 – 612 more than in the previous school year. The estimated number of first-grades will increase and the number of secondary school students will probably decrease in coming years. The number of students enrolled in higher education schools has increased. In the academic year 2011/2012, in addition to local students more than 1,500 foreign students were studying in Estonia. Compared to the previous school year, the number of foreign students has grown by about 300 and compared to 2009/2010 even by 500.

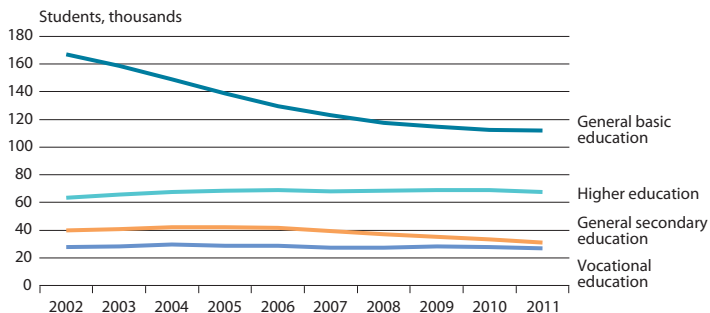
One of the targets of the Europe 2020 strategy for Estonia in the field of education is that the share of 30–34-year-olds with tertiary education (i.e. higher or professional secondary education) should be at least 40% for the year 2020. In 2011, the value of the mentioned indicator for Estonia was 40.3%.

Students by formal education, 2011

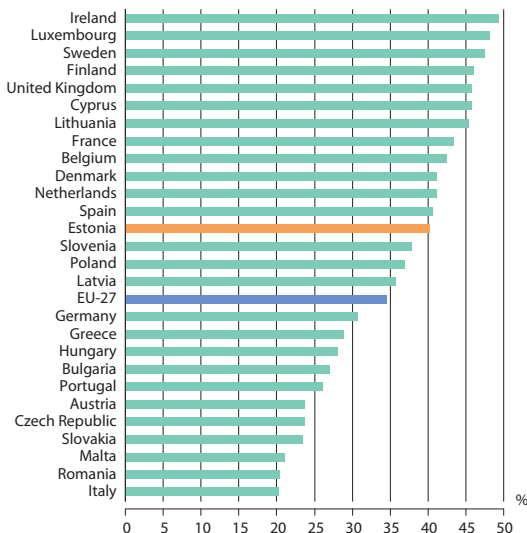
(thousands)

	Total	of which female students
General basic education	112.0	54.1
General secondary education	31.0	17.6
Vocational education	27.0	12.0
Higher education	67.6	40.0

Enrolment in formal education, 2002–2011



Share of tertiary educational attainment of persons aged 30–34 in the European Union, 2011



7 Labour market

Due to the economic crisis which had started in 2008 the employment decreased rapidly 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 significantly and in 2012 the positive changes continued.

According to the data of Eurostat, Estonia has been the country of the largest decrease in unemployment among the EU Member States during the last two years. In spite of that, in 2011 the unemployment rate in Estonia (12.5%) still remained remarkably higher compared that of the EU average (9.7%) and only in 2012 dropped below it. In 2012, the unemployment rate of Estonia decreased to 10.2%, at the same time it increased to 10.5% in the EU. The unemployment increased most in southern Member States (Greece, Spain, Portugal, Cyprus, Italy) of the EU. Similarly to Estonia the unemployment decreased rapidly in Latvia and Lithuania as well.

During the last two years the situation on the labour market has improved, but long-term unemployment is still a problem. The share of the long-term unemployed increased from 45% in 2010 to 57% in 2011. In 2012, the share of the long-term unemployed among the unemployed slightly decreased – 54% of the unemployed had been looking for a job for one year or more. For the first time after three years of increase the number of very long-term unemployed (looking for a job for two years or more) decreased in 2012, but their share among the unemployed still continued to increase and rose to 33% (it was 32% in 2011 and 17% in 2010).

The European Employment Strategy has set the goal to improve the employment rate to at least 75% among the population aged 20–64 for the year 2020. In Estonia this indicator was bigger already in 2006–2008, but during the economic crisis it dropped to below the goal and despite two years of increase in employment remained smaller still in 2012 (71.7%). The employment, which during the economic crisis decreased more rapidly among men, increased more among men after that as well. The employment rate of men aged 20–64 was 74.4% and that of women 69.1% in 2012.

During the last two years the number of persons employed in primary and tertiary sectors increased. The employment of secondary sector increased remarkably in 2011, but slightly decreased in 2012. The decline was mainly caused by the decrease in the number of persons employed in manufacturing.

DEFINITIONS

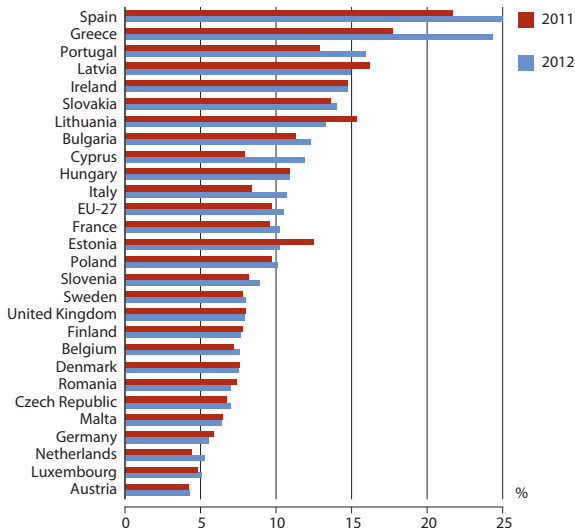
Primary sector – agriculture, forestry and fishing.

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

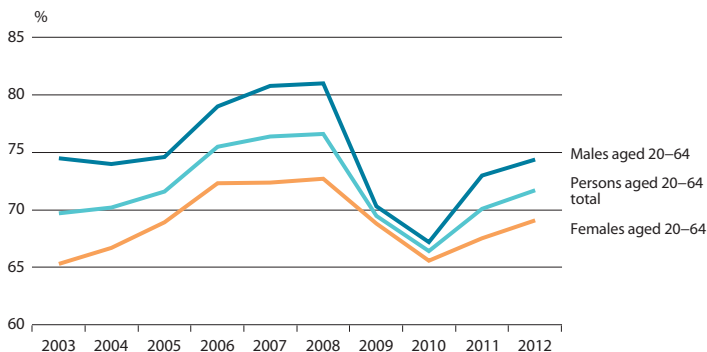
Tertiary sector – trade, services, etc.



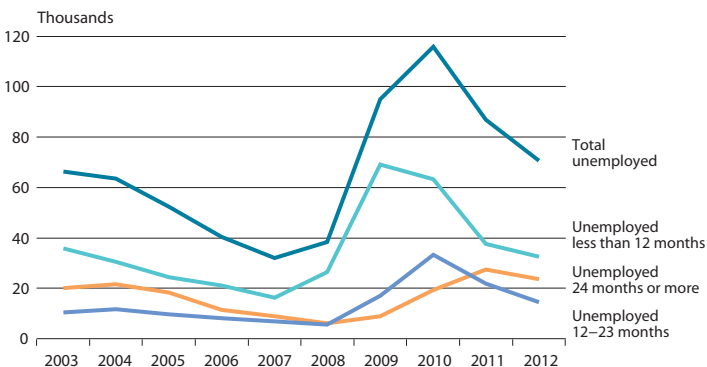
Unemployment rate in the European Union, 2011, 2012



Employment rate, 2003–2012



Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, 2003–2012



Population aged 15–74 by labour status, 2012

	Total	Males	Females
Population aged 15–74 total, thousands	1 024.3	481.0	543.2
Labour force, thousands	695.0	348.0	347.0
employed, thousands	624.4	309.6	314.8
primary sector	29.1	20.8	8.3
secondary sector	194.2	138.6	55.6
tertiary sector	401.1	150.2	250.8
urban settlement	443.0	214.4	228.6
rural settlement	181.4	95.2	86.2
public sector	165.4	52.9	112.5
private sector	459.0	256.7	202.3
Estonians	436.0	218.0	218.0
non-Estonians	188.4	91.6	96.8
unemployed, thousands	70.5	38.4	32.2
less than 6 months	23.1	12.4	10.7
6–11 months	9.3	4.8	4.5
12 months or more	38.2	21.2	17.0
24 months or more	23.6	12.8	10.8
Inactive population, thousands	329.3	133.0	196.3
studies	92.7	45.8	46.9
illness or disability	54.2	28.6	25.5
taking care of children or other members of family	43.8	3.2	40.6
retirement age	120.0	42.8	77.2
discouraged workers (lost hope to find work)	7.4	4.2	3.2
other reason	11.3	8.4	2.8
Labour force participation rate, %	67.9	72.3	63.9
Employment rate, %	61.0	64.4	57.9
Unemployment rate, %	10.2	11.0	9.3

8 Labour costs and wages

According to the quarterly survey of Statistics Estonia, the growth in monthly labour costs per employee which had started in 2010 continued also in 2011 (5.8%). In 2011 compared to 2010, labour costs per employee increased the most in real estate activities (11.2%) and decreased only in other service activities (-5.2%). In 2011 compared to 2002, labour costs per employee increased 2.1 times.

One component of labour costs is monthly gross wages (salaries) of the employee. Compared to 2002, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) increased 2.1 times during the last decade. The annual average monthly gross wages (salaries) increased 5.9% in 2011, at the same time exceeding the level of 2008 when the wages (salaries) were the highest so far.

In 2011, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) increased the most in real estate activities (11.4%) due to the low comparison basis: in 2010, the wages (salaries) in this economic activity decreased the most. In 2011, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) decreased only in other service activities (-4.8%).

In 2011, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) were 853 euros in the public sector and 834 euros in the private sector. Compared to 2010, the average monthly gross wages (salaries) increased both in the public and private sector (by 3.9% and 6.8%, respectively).

After the decline in 2009 and 2010, real wages took an upturn in 2011. 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), grew by 0.9% in 2011.

Average monthly gross wages (salaries) and change of average gross wages (salaries) compared to the previous year, 2002–2011



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, 2011

Economic activity	Monthly gross wages (salaries), euros	Labour costs, euros	Change over previous year, %	
			Monthly gross wages (salaries)	Labour costs
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	698	943	4.6	4.6
Mining and quarrying	1 084	1 471	10.2	9.7
Manufacturing	799	1 083	5.9	5.6
Electricity and gas supply	1 190	1 627	7.0	7.3
Water supply; waste management	833	1 136	3.3	3.9
Construction	847	1 148	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	798	1 079	10.7	10.7
Transportation and storage	836	1 133	1.3	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	519	702	2.8	2.8
Information and communication	1 396	1 903	7.5	7.2
Financial and insurance activities	1 390	1 924	5.4	6.1
Real estate activities	603	813	11.4	11.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 039	1 404	5.3	5.5
Administrative and support service activities	769	1 036	6.4	5.9
Public administration and defence	988	1 341	3.5	3.4
Education	713	965	2.1	2.2
Human health and social work activities	841	1 133	5.3	5.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	666	901	5.2	5.0
Other service activities	467	631	-4.8	-5.2
AVERAGE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	839	1 137	5.9	5.8

9 Gross domestic product

In 2012, the Baltic States had the fastest growth of the gross domestic product (GDP) among the European Union Member States. Estonian economic growth was compared to other countries after Latvia and Lithuania on the third position, being 3.2% bigger than in 2011. In 2012, the GDP at current prices was 17.0 billion euros.

In the first three quarters of 2012, construction contributed the most to the GDP growth. The increase of the construction market was driven by repair and reconstruction works of buildings and civil engineering. This growth is mainly caused by reconstruction works done with allowances' revenue for general government buildings. In the 4th quarter transportation and storage contributed the most successively to the economic growth.

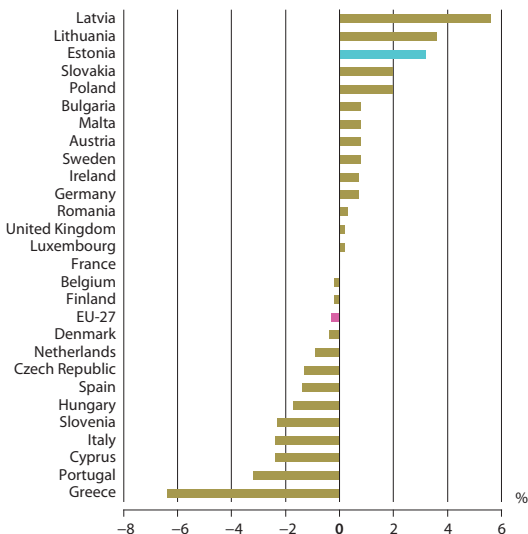
During 2010 and 2011, the increase of the value added of manufacturing was the main contributor to the GDP growth. But in 2012, the decrease in the value added of manufacturing inhibited the GDP growth the most, influenced mainly by the decrease of the manufacturing of computers, electronic and optical products and manufacture of food products.

Economic growth was significantly supported by the domestic demand, which increased by 8%. The increase of the domestic demand was mainly caused by the gross capital formation, which grew 21%, especially due to business sector's and government sector's investments in buildings and structures. Inventories of materials of the business sector decreased. Household final consumption expenditures increased by 4%, influenced mainly by the increase in purchase of alcoholic beverages, vehicles and operation of personal transport equipment (e.g. purchase of motor fuel and spare parts).

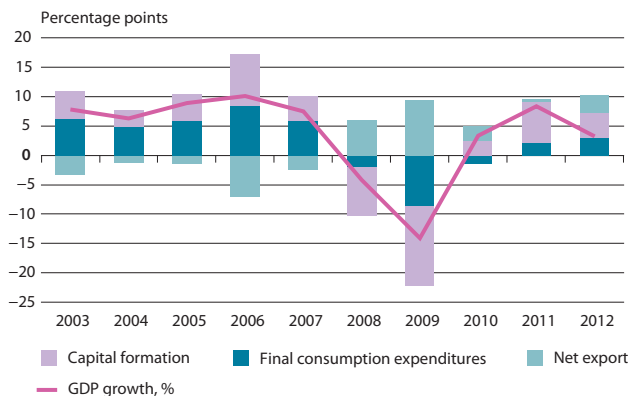
In 2012, the export of goods and services grew by 6% in real terms. The export of goods increased by 7%, influenced mainly by the fast growth of exports of computers, electronic and optical products in the 4th quarter. The import of goods and services increased by 9%, mainly due to the import of machinery and equipment, electrical equipment and computers, electronic and optical products. The share of net exports in the GDP was 0.5% in 2012.



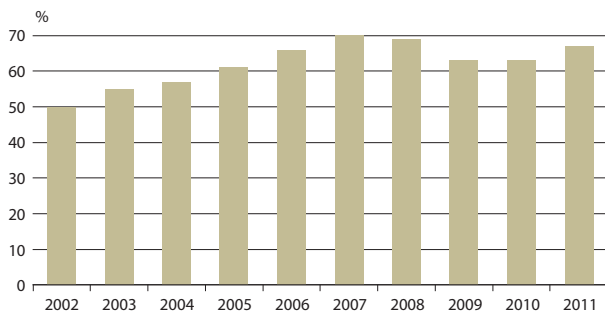
GDP real growth in the European Union, 2012



Contribution to the GDP growth, 2003–2012



GDP per capita based on PPS in Estonia (EU-27 = 100), 2002–2011



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, 2012

	Current prices, million euros	Real growth, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	540.7	13.1
Mining and quarrying	212.2	-7.9
Manufacturing	2 357.3	-3.5
Electricity and gas supply	558.6	6.8
Water supply and waste management	157.5	3.2
Construction	1 097.0	14.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1 648.2	2.9
Transportation and storage	1 248.3	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	253.3	7.3
Information and communication	782.9	13.5
Financial and insurance activities	483.8	1.3
Real estate activities	1 488.7	-2.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	680.4	3.1
Administrative and support service activities	652.7	8.6
Public administration and defence	993.9	1.8
Education	679.6	0.7
Human health and social work activities	537.7	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	212.1	3.0
Other service activities	153.0	9.7
GROSS VALUE ADDED	14 738.0	3.2
Net taxes on products	2 260.2	3.2
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	16 998.2	3.2
Households final consumption expenditure	8 567.3	4.5
General government final consumption expenditure	3 339.0	4.0
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households	236.5	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation and valuables	4 246.8	20.9
Change in inventories	449.6	..
DOMESTIC DEMAND	16 839.2	7.6
Exports of goods and services	15 715.5	5.6
Imports of goods and services	15 631.4	9.1

In 2012, the state budget's total revenue and expenditure of Estonia were 6.4 and 6.5 billion euros, respectively. The revenue made up 103.4% and the expenditure 95.7% of the planned amount of the state budget. Compared to 2011, the revenue grew by 9% and the expenditure by 5%.

The main sources of income for the state budget are receipts from various taxes, whereas the largest revenue comes from the social security contributions (30% of budget revenues), followed by value added tax (23%) and excise duties (12%). Compared to the previous year, the revenue of all main taxes to the state budget increased. The receipts from social security contributions were 1.9 billion euros, which was 7% more than a year earlier. The revenue from income tax amounted to 518.6 million euros in total, which exceeded the planned amount by nearly a tenth. The receipts from corporate income tax totalled 252.4 million euros, which was 114% of the planned amount. The receipts from personal income tax were 266.2 million euros, accounting for 105% of the planned annual amount. Receipts from value added tax were 1.5 billion euros, which was 104% of the planned amount of the budget. Non-tax revenue (sales of goods and services, profits from the property, grants, etc.) made up 26% (1.6 billion euros) of the state revenue.

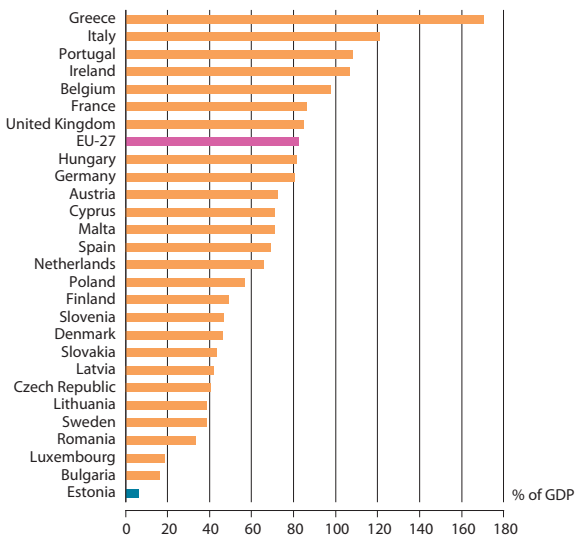
Allocations accounted for the largest proportion – 76% – of the state budget expenditure, amounting to 4.9 billion euros. Operating expenses accounted for 17.2%; and assets, acquisition and renovation costs for 5.7% of the total expenses.

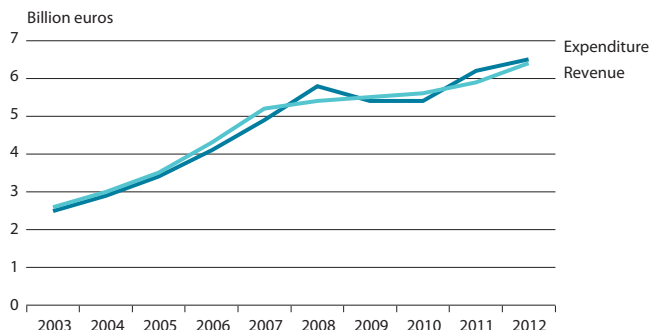
For the foreign direct investments in Estonia in 2012 the most favoured activities were financial and insurance activities, manufacturing and real estate activities. About 50% of the direct investments have been made by Swedish and Finnish investors. The direct investment position was 14.3 billion euros in the 4th quarter of 2012, which grew by 1.5 billion euros compared to the same quarter in the previous year.

The Estonian direct investment position abroad has significantly increased in 2012 compared to the previous year. The highest amounts of investments were made to the transportation and storage activities, professional, scientific and technical activities and financial and insurance activities. In 2012, Estonian investors made their investments mostly to Cyprus (investments doubled compared with the previous year), Latvia and Lithuania.



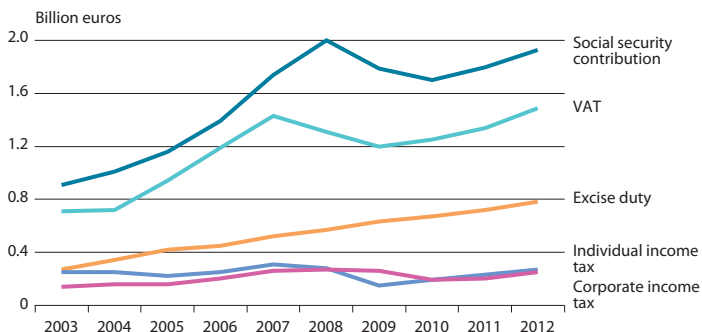
General government debt level in the European Union, 2011



State budget execution, 2003–2012^a

^a Expenditures in 2003–2010 include financial transactions

Income from main taxes of state budget revenue, 2003–2012



State budget revenue, 2012

	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros	Implementation, %
Total revenue	6 218.7	6 427.2	103.4
Taxes ^a	4 668.5	4 778.3	102.4
social security contributions	1 923.9	1 932.7	100.5
VAT	1 435.7	1 493.7	104.0
excise duty	776.7	776.2	99.9
excise on alcohol	192.3	195.3	101.5
excise on tobacco	169.0	158.3	93.6
excise on motor fuel	382.0	389.8	102.0
income tax	475.4	518.6	109.1
Sale of goods and services	113.8	140.7	123.6
Grants	1 153.9	1 216.2	105.4
Sales of tangible and intangible assets	22.1	31.1	140.3
Revenues from property	206.1	207.8	100.8
Other income	54.2	53.1	98.0

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

State budget expenditure, 2012

	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros ^a	Implementation, %
Total expenditure	6 766.0	6 474.6	95.7
Allocations	5 184.7	4 928.2	95.1
Operating expenses	1 109.2	1 111.4	100.2
Other expenses	96.6	65.9	68.2
Acquisition and renovation of tangible and intangible assets	375.4	369.1	98.3

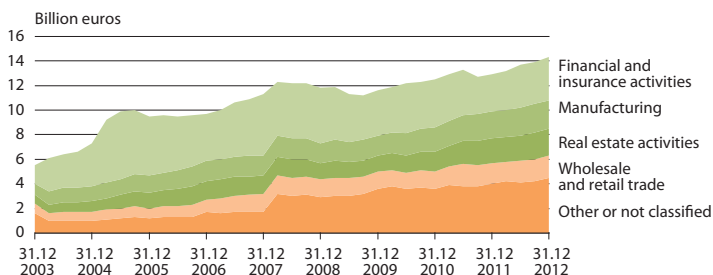
^a Cash income, does not include the financial transactions

Direct investment position by field of activity, 31 December 2012

Field of activity	Million euros	Share, %
Foreign direct investments in Estonia total	14 268.6	100.0
Financial and insurance activities	3 478.6	24.4
Manufacturing	2 335.4	16.4
Real estate activities	2 212.8	15.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1 786.1	12.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 296.9	9.1
Transportation and storage	886.3	6.2
Administrative and support service activities	425.7	3.0
Other or not classified	1 846.8	12.9
Direct investments from Estonia to other countries total	4 389.5	100.0
Transportation and storage	1 231.0	28.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	863.8	19.7
Financial and insurance activities	744.0	16.9
Real estate activities	573.6	13.1
Wholesale and retail trade	313.3	7.1
Manufacturing	172.0	3.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	107.1	2.4
Other or not classified	384.7	8.8

Direct investment position by field of activity, 2003–2012

Foreign direct investments in Estonia

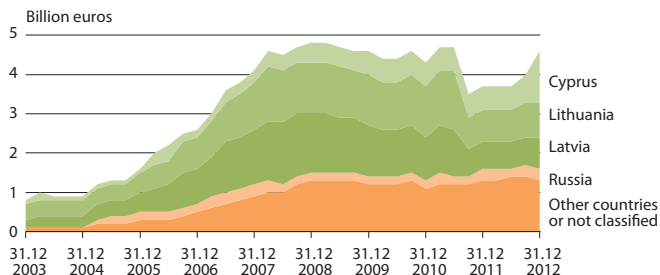


Direct investment position by countries, 31 December 2012

Country	Million euros	Share, %
Foreign direct investments in Estonia total	14 268.6	100.0
Sweden	3 940.7	27.6
Finland	3 326.7	23.3
Netherlands	1 477.5	10.4
Norway	675.2	4.7
Russia	649.6	4.6
Lithuania	440.5	3.1
Cyprus	410.3	2.9
Other countries or not classified	3 348.1	23.5
Direct investments from Estonia to other countries total	4 389.5	100.0
Cyprus	1 258.7	28.7
Lithuania	867.8	19.8
Latvia	755.3	17.2
Russia	252.4	5.8
Finland	240.5	5.5
Ukraine	238.6	5.4
Netherlands	126.6	2.9
Other countries or not classified	649.6	14.8

Direct investment position by countries, 2003–2012

Direct investments from Estonia to other countries



11 Foreign trade

In 2012, exports of goods from Estonia accounted for 12.5 billion euros and imports to Estonia for 13.8 billion euros at current prices. Trade in 2012 exceeded also the highest level so far – the level of 2011, when exports was announced as 12 and imports 12.7 billion euros. Compared to 2011, exports increased by 4% and imports by 8%, but the growth was significantly slower than in 2011 when both trade flows grew by 37%.

In 2012, the trade deficit amounted to 1.2 billion euros, which was 1.7 times bigger than in 2011 when the trade deficit was 0.7 billion euros. The biggest trade deficit was mentioned in the trade of transport equipment (0.6 billion euros). The biggest surplus was announced in the trade of wood and products thereof and of miscellaneous manufactured articles (incl. furniture).

Among the commodity sections the first place was held by the section of machinery and equipment accounting for 29% of total exports of Estonia in 2012. It was followed by the mineral products (including motor spirits, shale oil and electricity), accounting for 15% of total exports and agricultural products and food preparations (9%). In the imports of goods to Estonia, also machinery and equipment held the biggest share (29% of Estonia's total imports), followed by mineral products (16%) and agricultural products and food preparations (10%).

In 2012, the share of the European Union countries (EU-27) accounted for 66%, the share of euro area (EA-17) 28% and the share of the CIS countries for 15% of Estonia's total exports. The main countries of destination were Sweden (16% of Estonia's total exports), Finland (15%) and Russia (12%).

In Estonia's total imports of goods, the share of the EU-27 was 80%, of EA-17 37% and of the CIS countries 10%. Goods were imported to Estonia mainly from Finland (14% of total imports), Germany and Sweden (both 10%).

The share of Estonia in total exports and imports of the European Union accounted for 0.3% in 2012. Both, Estonia's turnover of exports as well as of imports were smaller only in Latvia, Malta and Cyprus. At the same time, the turnover of exports per capita amounted to 9,370 euros in Estonia, which exceeded also the average of the EU countries (8,956 euros). Imports of Estonia per capita accounted for 10,275 euros per capita which was also bigger than the EU-27 average, which was 9,006 euros in 2012.

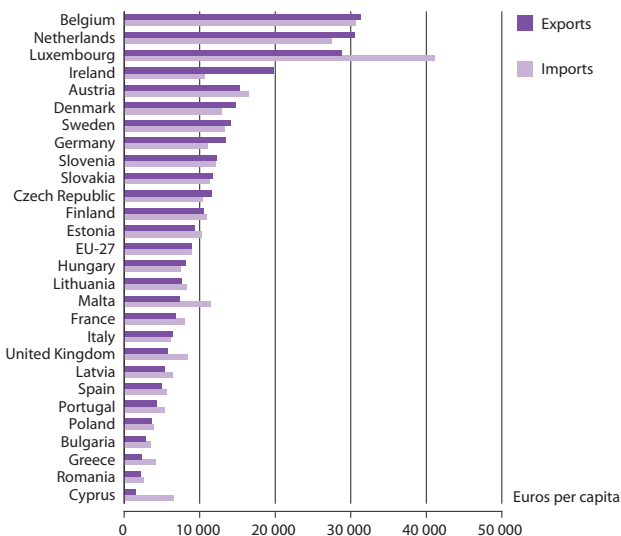
DEFINITIONS

Exports – exportation of goods produced in Estonia (incl. processing), re-exports, supplies for foreign vessels and aircraft stores.

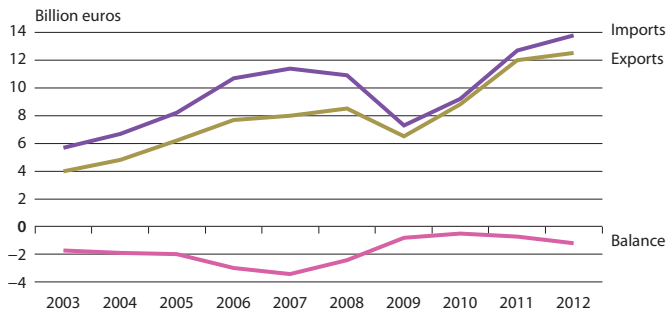
Imports – imports of goods into Estonia (incl. processing) for domestic consumption and for resale to a foreign country.

Exports and imports exclude transit and services

Exports and imports in the European Union, 2012



Exports, imports and balance, 2003–2012



Exports and imports by main partner countries, 2012

Country	Million euros	Share, %
EXPORTS TOTAL	12 549.5	100.0
Sweden	1 997.8	15.9
Finland	1 823.3	14.5
Russia	1 515.4	12.1
Latvia	1 096.8	8.7
Lithuania	675.3	5.4
United States	584.6	4.7
Germany	565.9	4.5
Norway	421.7	3.4
Netherlands	307.0	2.4
Denmark	297.7	2.4
Other countries	3 264.0	26.0
IMPORTS TOTAL	13 761.8	100.0
Finland	1 981.1	14.4
Germany	1 410.1	10.2
Sweden	1 400.1	10.2
Latvia	1 315.6	9.6
Lithuania	1 182.8	8.6
Russia	933.2	6.8
Poland	868.6	6.3
Netherlands	526.1	3.8
United Kingdom	525.0	3.8
China	479.4	3.5
Other countries	3 139.8	22.8

Exports and imports by commodity sections, 2012

Commodity section by Combined Nomenclature (CN)	Million euros	Share, %
EXPORTS TOTAL	12 549.5	100.0
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	3 593.0	28.6
Mineral products (V)	1 873.4	14.9
Agricultural products and food preparations (I–IV)	1 174.1	9.4
Metals and products thereof (XV)	1 041.2	8.3
Wood and products thereof (IX)	930.7	7.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	828.7	6.6
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	647.0	5.2
Transport equipment (XVII)	624.0	5.0
Plastics and articles thereof (VII)	382.7	3.1
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	357.3	2.8
Paper and articles thereof (X)	316.7	2.5
Other	780.7	6.2
IMPORTS TOTAL	13 761.8	100.0
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	3 921.9	28.5
Mineral products (V)	2 137.2	15.5
Agricultural products and food preparations (I–IV)	1 360.8	9.9
Transport equipment (XVII)	1 267.5	9.2
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	1 130.6	8.2
Metals and products thereof (XV)	1 068.9	7.8
Plastics and articles thereof (VII)	670.7	4.9
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	557.4	4.1
Wood and products thereof (IX)	325.3	2.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	280.2	2.0
Paper and articles thereof (X)	238.3	1.7
Other	803.0	5.8

12 Industry

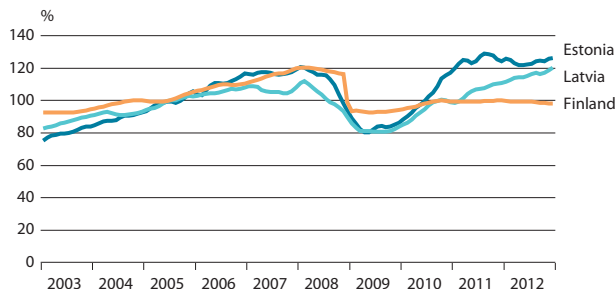
The global economic crisis affected considerably Estonian manufacturing industry during 2008–2009. In 2010, the production began to recover rapidly thanks to strong exports. The increase in industrial production continued until the end of 2011. In the first half of 2012, the speed of increase slowed down and the total production remained on the level of the previous year despite the fact that the production in the manufacturing of electronics recovered at the end of the year.

The main reasons for the slowdown were the high comparison basis and gradual decrease of external demand.

In 2012, the share of external market in the sales of industrial production was more than 70% as in the previous year. The growth in exports was almost 4% compared to the previous year. The demand on the domestic market remained slightly smaller in 2012 compared to 2011 – in 2012 1% less output was sold on domestic market than a year earlier.

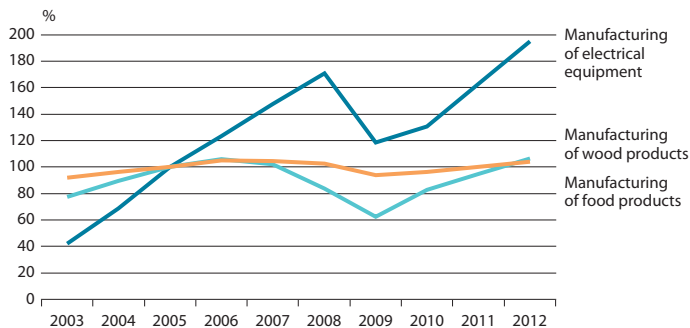
In 2012, the industrial production exceeded the level of the previous year almost in half industrial branches. The growth of production was positively influenced by branches of industry holding larger shares – manufacture of wood and wood products, food products, and manufacture of electrical equipment where the production increased 2%, 1% and 5%, respectively, compared to the previous year. The growth of production was affected negatively by the decrease in the production of fabricated metal products, chemicals and chemical products, furniture and motor vehicles.

Trends of manufacturing production in Estonia and the neighbouring countries, 2003–2012 (2005 = 100)





Volume indices of manufacturing, 2003–2012^a (2005 = 100)

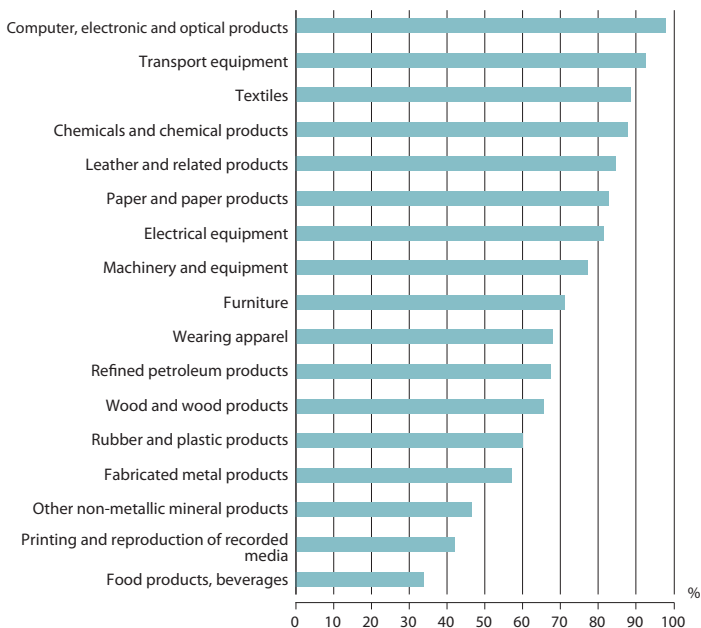


^a The data for 2012 are based on short-term statistics

Gross output of industry by economic activity, 2011

	Production, million euros	Share, %
TOTAL	10 105	100.0
Electricity, steam and hot water supply	695	6.9
Mining and quarrying	346	3.4
Manufacturing	9 064	89.7
manufacture of food products	1 084	10.7
manufacture of beverages	167	1.7
manufacture of textiles	229	2.3
manufacture of wearing apparel	136	1.3
manufacture of leather and related products	33	0.3
manufacture of wood and wood products	1 227	12.1
manufacture of paper and paper products	197	2.0
printing and reproduction of recorded media	195	1.9
manufacture of refined petroleum products	245	2.4
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	454	4.5
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	299	3.0
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	335	3.3
manufacture of fabricated metal products	991	9.8
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1 625	16.1
manufacture of electrical equipment	463	4.6
manufacture of machinery and equipment	282	2.8
manufacture of transport equipment	369	3.7
manufacture of furniture	364	3.6
other	369	3.6

Share of exports in the sales of manufacturing production, 2011



13 Agriculture

In 2011, the production of grain was 771,600 tons in Estonia, 14% more than in the previous year. In the economic year, which started on 1 July 2011 and ended on 30 June 2012, the share of imports in resources accounted for 17%, exports 30%. Wheat made up 33% of the amount of imported and 45% of exported cereals.

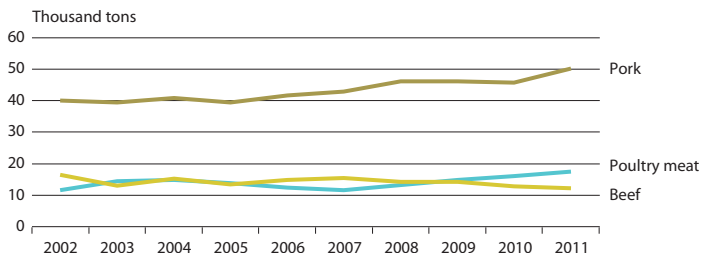
The sown area of potatoes was 9,200 hectares in 2011 and the production amounted to 164,700 tons. The share of imports in the resources stayed at the last year's level (15%), the share of exports decreased up to 3%.

In 2011, the sown area of rape and turnip rape was 89,000 hectares and the production was 144,200 tons.

The number of cattle did not change significantly compared to 2010, but the number of dairy cows decreased by 1%. The number of pigs, horses and poultry also decreased, but the number of sheep and goats increased. In 2011, 80,600 tons of meat was produced, pork accounted for 62%, poultry meat 22% and beef 15% of meat production. Out of the total supply balance of meat, imports of meat and live animals made up 45%, the export was 37%. Imports of pork and live pigs accounted for 49% of the imports of meat and live animals and exports for 67%.

In spite of the decreasing number of dairy cows, the average milk production per cow has been steadily increasing. In 2011, the production of milk totalled 693,000 tons. In the supply of fresh products of milk, the share of imports was 5% and of exports 11%, exports of cheese made in Estonia exceeded the imports of cheese to Estonia several times. The production of eggs has increased during the last three years – in 2011 183.8 million eggs were produced. In 2011, the share of imports in the supply balance of eggs was 43% and of exports 15%.

Production of meat, 2002–2011



Supply balance of cereals and potatoes, 2011/2012

(thousand tons)

	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Potatoes
Production	360.2	295.0	31.0	164.7
Imports	50.8	50.0	17.4	28.7
Total resource/ use	411.0	345.0	48.4	193.4
Exports	125.1	105.3	21.6	5.4
Change in stocks	18.6	-12.6	-0.6	5.2
Domestic use	267.3	252.3	27.4	182.8

Supply balance of meat, 2011

(thousand tons in carcass weight)

	Total	Beef	Pork	Poultry meat
Gross indigenous production	83.1	12.3	50.4	17.4
Imports of live animals	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Imports of meat	68.0	7.3	33.2	22.2
Total resource/ use	151.4	19.8	83.6	39.7
Exports of live animals	17.4	1.3	16.0	0.0
Exports of meat	39.1	3.4	21.9	10.9
Change in stocks	-3.1	-0.2	-1.9	-0.7
Domestic use	98.0	15.3	47.6	29.5

Supply balance of milk, milk products and eggs, 2011

(thousand tons in product weight)

	Fresh products	Butter	Cheese	Eggs ^a
Production	181.0	6.2	40.8	11.5
Imports	9.2	0.5	3.3	8.6
Total resource/ use	190.2	6.7	44.1	20.1
Exports	20.8	1.4	16.9	3.0
Change in stocks	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Domestic use	169.1	5.3	27.0	17.1

^a Average egg weight is 62.5 grams

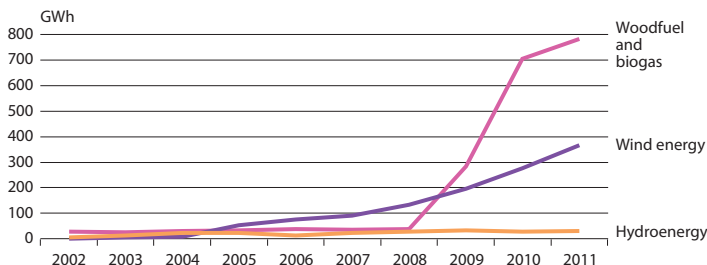
In 2012, the production of electricity totalled 12 TWh which is nearly 7% less than in 2011. The decline in the production of electricity is caused mainly by the decrease in exports and by more favourable electricity import opportunities from Nordic states. Last year imports from Finland accounted for about 60% of total imports – over three times more electricity was imported from Finland compared to the previous year. Although Estonia continues to be a large-scale exporter of electricity, the total exports of electricity decreased nearly 6% compared to 2011.

Compared to 2011, in Estonia the consumption of electricity increased 8.7% and the total consumption amounted to 7.8 TWh. The main reason for the increase in the electricity consumption was the economic growth, as well as lower average air temperature during the winter period.

In the last decade electricity production from renewable sources has significantly increased. If in 2007 the share of electricity generated from renewable sources was only 1.5% in the total electricity consumption, then in 2009 it was 6.2% and in 2011 12.7%. Putting into operation new combined heat and power (CHP) plants based on wood fuel has increased the share of electricity production from biomass up to two thirds of the total renewable electricity production.

The production of wind and hydro power has also increased year by year. In 2012, the production of both increased more than 30% compared to 2011. The introduction of renewable sources has somewhat reduced the importance of oil shale in electricity production. While in 2008 91% of electricity was produced from oil shale, then in 2011 – 84%. However, compared to the other EU countries, the share of production of renewable electricity is still small in Estonia.

Electricity production from renewable sources, 2002–2011

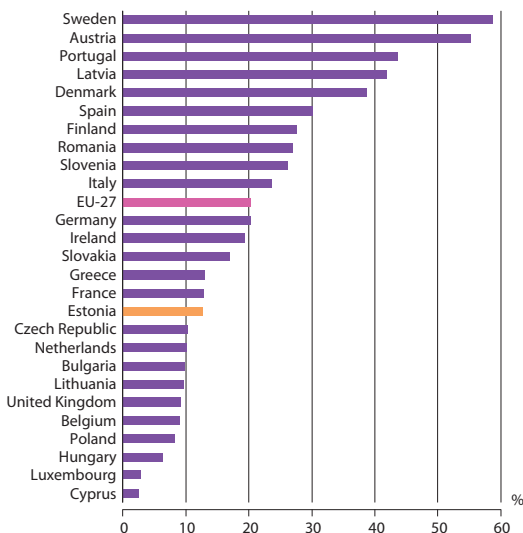


Production and consumption of electricity, 2011–2012 (gigawatt-hours)

	2011	2012 ^a	Change, %
Gross production	12 893	12 012	–6.8
Net production	11 667	10 898	–6.6
Imports	1 690	2 710	60.4
Latvia	815	554	–32.0
Lithuania	374	545	45.7
Finland	501	1611	221.6
Consumption	7 155	7 775	8.7
Losses	949	883	–7.0
Exports	5 252	4 950	–5.8
Latvia	2 084	2 500	20.0
Lithuania	1 482	2 022	36.4
Finland	1 686	428	–74.6

^a Preliminary data

Electricity generated from renewable sources in the European Union, 2011



15 Innovation

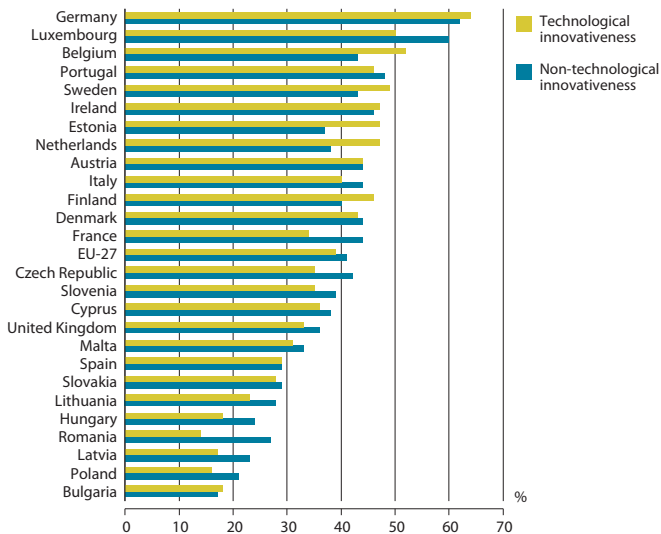
The data of the Community Innovation Survey for 2010 showed that Estonia belongs continually to the leading group of the European Union Member States by innovativeness of enterprises. That is true for the share of innovative enterprises, for the innovation co-operation and for the ratio of innovative expenditure to the turnover. The ranking list of the European Union by innovativeness of enterprises in 2010 was as follows: Germany 79.3%, Luxembourg 68.1%, Belgium 60.9%, Portugal 60.3%, Sweden 59.6%, Ireland 59.5% and Estonia 56.8%. Compared to 2008, Estonia had still moved one step backward – from the sixth position to the seventh.

During the observation period, technologically innovative enterprises implemented some organisational or marketing innovation much more often than technologically non-innovative enterprises. Latterly the difference was exactly threefold: in 2008–2010, 57% of technologically innovative enterprises implemented a non-technological innovation, whereas the respective indicator for technologically non-innovative enterprises was only 19%.

Share of innovative enterprises by economic activity, 2010^a

Business activity	Total, %	Technologically innovative, %	Organisational or marketing innovations, %
TOTAL	56.8	46.7	36.8
Industry (excl. construction)	60.1	52.5	36.3
mining and quarrying	56.9	47.8	24.9
manufacturing	61.0	53.1	37.4
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50.2	48.4	32.7
water supply; sewerage, waste management	53.0	48.1	24.5
Services (surveyed activities)	53.4	40.5	37.3
wholesale trade	55.4	37.3	38.8
transportation and storage	45.5	32.6	29.2
information and communication	70.1	64.6	55.0
financial and insurance activities	73.3	69.2	62.7
architectural and engineering; technical testing and analysis	39.4	33.6	21.6

^a Enterprises with ten and more persons employed

Share of innovation active enterprises in the European Union, 2010^a^a Data for Greece are missing

16 Information technology

The use of the Internet is today so common that it is already considered to be a part of human rights. Using the Internet on move – outside of home and workplace – is also increasingly considered as self-evident, especially among younger persons. In addition to location related wireless connections, such as WiFi, the Internet connections via mobile networks are gaining popularity. In Estonia the share of people using Internet on move is slightly bigger than in Europe on average (respectively 37% and 32% of 16–74 year-old persons).

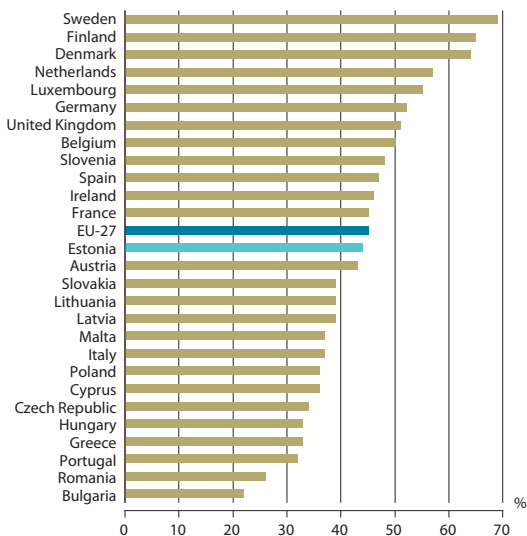
The most frequently used e-service among Internet users in Estonia is reading web publications (91% of Internet users), followed by e-mailing (90%), looking for information about goods and services (89%) and Internet banking (87%). In addition, telephoning over the Internet, social media and entertainment (downloading games, images, films or music) are very popular, more than half of Internet users have used the Internet for these activities. Reading web publications and Internet banking and telephoning over the Internet are substantially more widespread in Estonia than in the EU on average. At the same time, the use of travel services and Internet commerce is considerably less common.

Three quarters of households have Internet connection at home, 74% have broadband connection (DSL, cable-TV, 3G mobile connection, etc.). Almost all households with children and two or more adults had Internet connection at home. Among single adults 58% had Internet connection at home which is 10% more than in the previous year. Households mentioned lack of skills and high equipment costs as main obstacles for having Internet connection at home.

About half of the employees of enterprises with ten and more persons employed use computers and the Internet in their everyday work. While almost all employees in enterprises of financial and insurance activities use computer, in enterprises of agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying only one fifth. Nearly all enterprises with ten and more persons employed have used the e-services of public authorities and are satisfied with them, one fifth very satisfied. Also the ID card is in 2012 used by majority of enterprises – by nine out of ten enterprises, mainly for signing digitally.

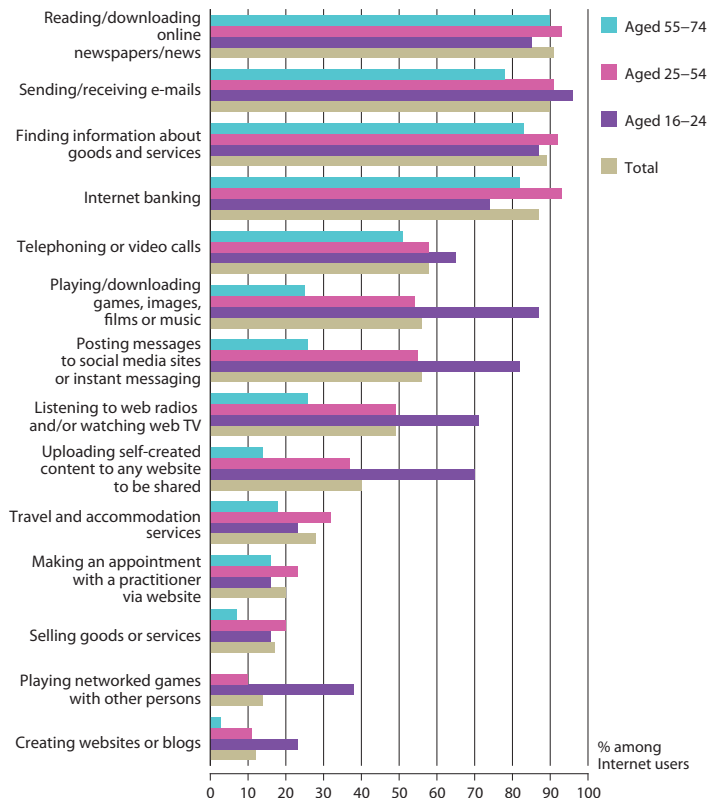


Share of persons employed using computers with Internet access in the European Union, January 2012^a

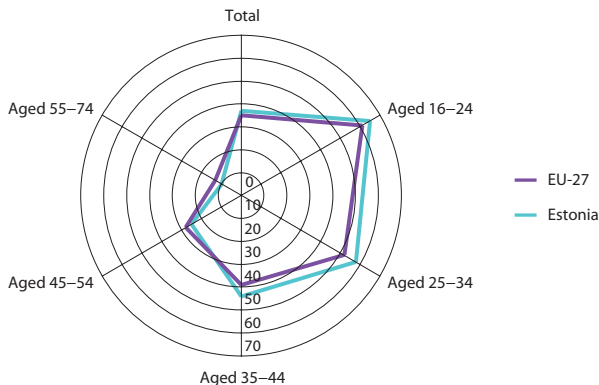


^a The economic activities of EMTAK 2008 (NACE Rev.2) from C to N are included, except financial and insurance activities and veterinary activities, enterprises with at least ten persons employed

Internet users by age and purpose of using the Internet, 1st quarter 2012



Share of persons aged 16–74 having used a portable computer or a handheld device to access the Internet, 1st quarter 2012
(%)



Share of households connected to the Internet at home, 1st quarter 2012

Type of households	Share of households with Internet connection, %	Share of households with broadband connection, %
All households	75	74
One adult	59	58
Two adults	70	69
Three or more adults	89	89
One adult with children	91	91
Two adults with children	97	96
Three or more adults with children	97	96

17 Tourism

In 2012, 2.8 million domestic and foreign tourists stayed in accommodation establishments of Estonia, which is 4% more than a year earlier. In ten years the number of tourists staying in accommodation establishments has doubled. As in previous years, in 2012 foreign tourists accounted for two thirds of the total number of tourists. 64% of all foreign tourists who used the services of accommodation establishments arrived from the neighbouring countries – Finland, Russia and Latvia. In 2003, the share of tourists from Russia was only 3% of the total number of foreign tourists, in 2012 – 14%. The share of tourists from Latvia has increased by two percentage points during the same period.

Although in 2012 1.9 million foreign tourists stayed in accommodation establishments or more than in any previous year, the number of tourists from several countries decreased compared to 2011. 22% less tourists arrived from the United Kingdom, 9% less from both Sweden and Italy and 6% less from both Norway and Poland. At the same time the number of tourists from Asian and American countries and Australia staying in accommodation establishments increased compared to 2011.

A third of clients in accommodation establishments were domestic tourists. In 2012, a total of 966,000 domestic tourists stayed in accommodation establishments, which is 5% more than in 2011 and 2.3 times more than in 2003. The year 2012 was a record year for domestic tourism.

Accommodated tourists by country of residence, 2012

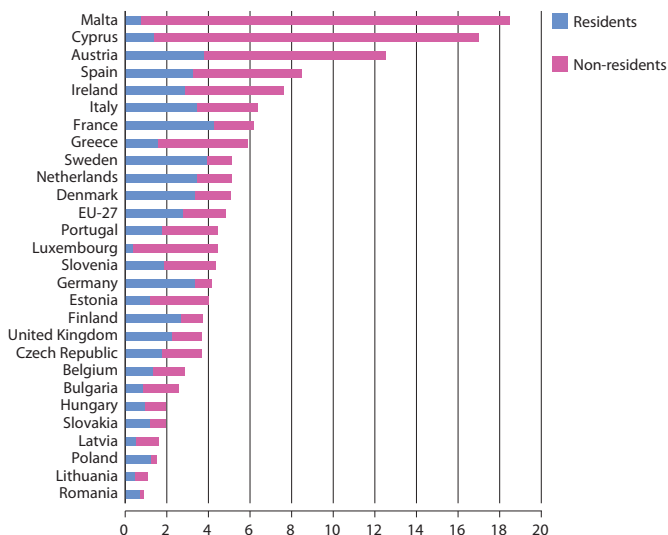
Country	Accommodated tourists	Nights spent	Average number of nights spent per tourist
TOTAL	2 839 895	5 544 537	1.95
Estonia	966 376	1 721 498	1.78
Foreign visitors	1 873 519	3 823 039	2.04
Finland	829 225	1 651 965	1.99
Russia	266 192	593 783	2.23
Germany	111 251	227 959	2.05
Latvia	100 638	152 491	1.52
Sweden	78 412	161 460	2.06
United Kingdom	54 305	127 969	2.36
other countries	433 496	907 412	2.09

DEFINITIONS

Tourism intensity – the ratio between nights spent in accommodation establishments and population of the country



Tourism intensity in the European Union, 2011^a



^a Data from 2011 or latest available

18 Data sources

Data sources:

Statistics Estonia, Eurostat, Community Innovation Survey (CIS), 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, State Forest Management Centre and Bank of Estonia.

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.eestipank.ee
Estonian Institute	www.estinst.ee
Encyclopaedia about Estonia	www.estonica.org
Tourist Information	www.visitestonia.com
Enterprise Estonia	www.eas.ee
Official gateway to Estonia	www.estonia.eu
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.

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