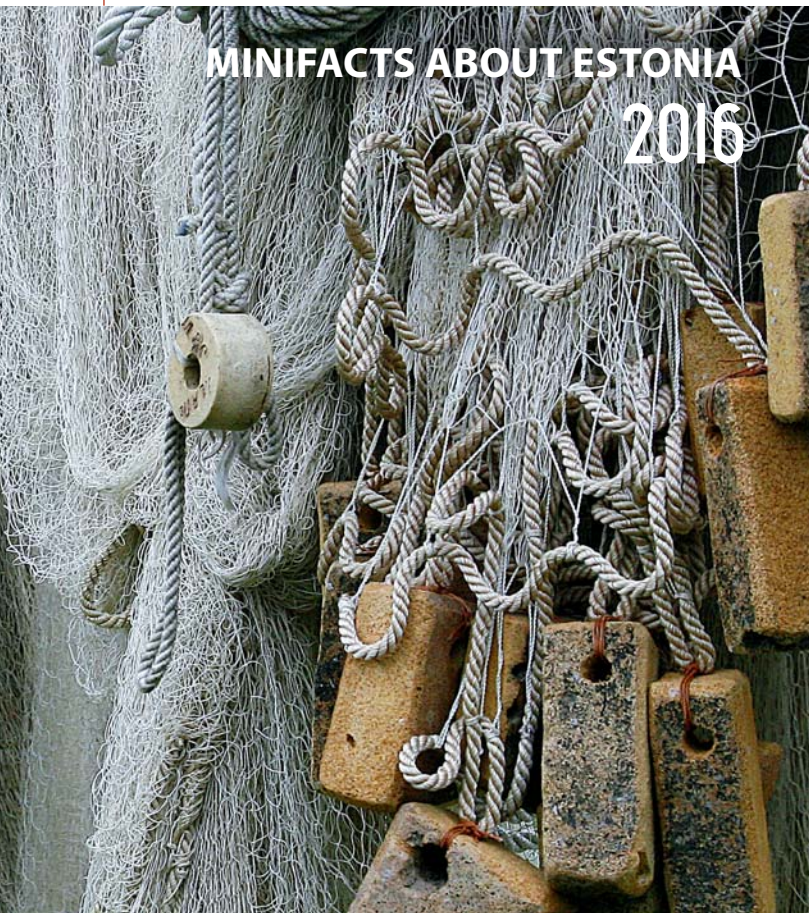


MINIFACTS ABOUT ESTONIA 2016



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Republic of Estonia

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. The next presidential election will be held this autumn.

The national legislature is a unicameral Parliament of 101 members – it is called the Riigikogu and elected for a term of four years. The 13th Riigikogu was elected on 1 March 2015.

The Republic of Estonia was proclaimed on 24 February 1918. In November of the same year, the War of Independence started, which 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 nearly 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 (EU) since 1 May 2004. Since 9 December 2010, Estonia is a full member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

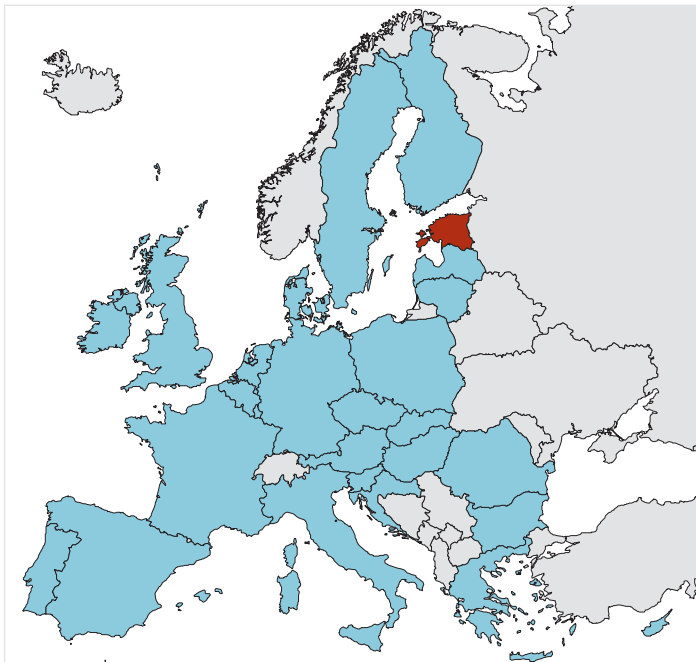
On 1 January 2011, Estonia adopted the euro. Consequently, Estonia became the 17th Member State of the European Union where the single currency euro is in use. By now, Latvia and Lithuania have also joined the euro area.

Estonia will hold the presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first half of 2018 (January–June). The Presidency is responsible for the functioning of the Council and rotates among the Member States of the EU every six months.

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.



Population	1,313,000
Total area	45,339 km ²
National currency	euro
Capital city	Tallinn
Administrative division	15 counties, 213 administrative units, including 30 cities and 183 rural municipalities
Number of islands	2,222
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	Peipsi: 3,555 km ² (including the part belonging to Estonia: 1,529 km ²); Võrtsjärv: 271 km ²
Highest point	Suur Munamägi: 317.2 m
Average daily temperature	Annual mean: +7.6 °C; in January: -0.8 °C; in July: +16.1 °C (2015)

2 Nature

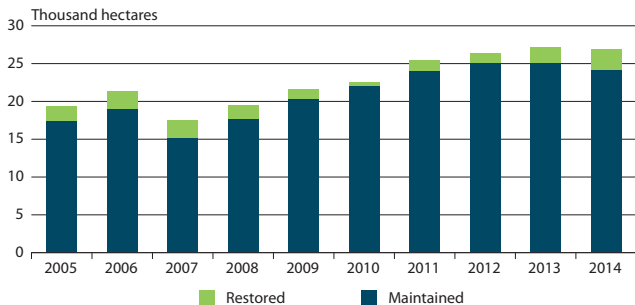
In order to preserve naturally diverse landscapes and habitats, 22% of Estonia's territory (incl. territorial sea) is under protection. As at 31 December 2014, Estonia has 5 national parks, 148 nature conservation areas, 152 landscape conservation areas, 96 areas protected under old protection regulations, 538 parks and forest stands, 343 special conservation areas, 1,357 species protection sites, 20 natural objects protected at the local government level and 1,228 separate protected natural objects. In addition, 568 protected plant, animal, fungal, and lichen species have been included in the National Red List of Threatened Species.

In 2015, the State Forest Management Centre constructed an 820-kilometre-long hiking route, which is the longest hiking trail in Estonia to date. The route begins at Peraküla village in Western Estonia and ends at Ähijärve in Southern Estonia, going through nine counties and more than 20 conservation areas. The first, 375-kilometre section of the trail, beginning at Oandu village in Northern Estonia and ending on the Estonian-Latvian border at Ikla, was constructed in 2012. The third section of the hiking route is planned to be completed on Estonia's 100th anniversary in 2018. This section will cross Estonia from the northeast to the west.

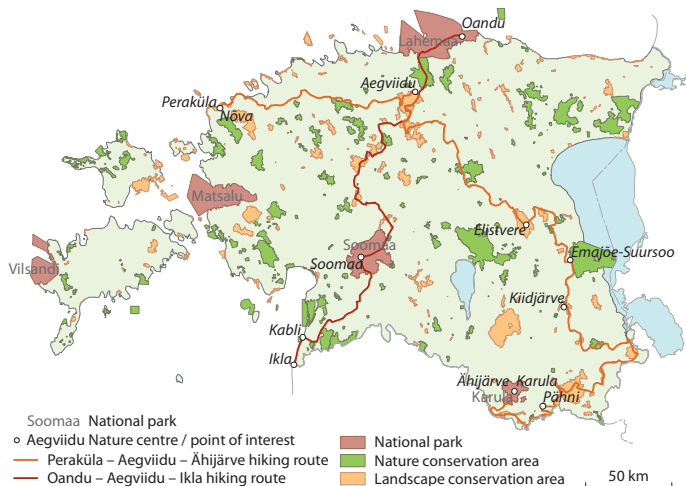
In 2014, about 60% of the surface water bodies in Estonia were in at least good overall status, with nearly 60% of the surface water bodies being in at least good ecological status. According to Report 8/2012 of the European Environment Agency, the ecological status of Estonian surface water bodies was one of the best ones in Europe, mainly thanks to a low population density and moderate agricultural intensity.

In 2014, the inland water catch amounted to 2,847 tonnes, 96% of which was caught from Lake Peipsi and Lake Võrtsjärv. The main species caught were perch, pike perch and freshwater bream.

Area of maintained and restored semi-natural communities, 2005–2014

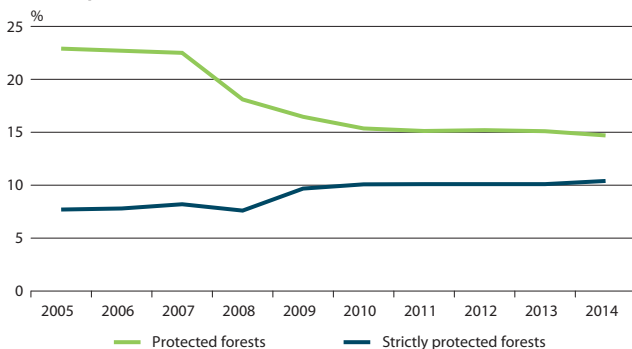


Hiking trails of Oandu-Ikla and Peraküla-Ähijärve, 2015



Sources: Estonian Environment Information Centre, State Forest Management Centre

Share of protected forests in total forest area, 2005–2014



3 Population

As at 1 January 2015, the population of Estonia was 1.3 million, which makes us the fourth smallest country in the European Union (EU) after Malta, Luxembourg and Cyprus. The population of Estonia accounts for 0.26% of the total EU population.

Compared to the rest of Europe, Estonia is a sparsely populated country with an average of 30 inhabitants per square kilometre. Within Estonia, population density is higher around the capital. 413,800 inhabitants, i.e. 32% of the population of Estonia, live in the capital Tallinn. Tallinn with its vicinity is the main destination of internal migration, where the population and its share in the total population of Estonia are growing.

The population of Estonia has been decreasing ever since the restoration of independence. The change in the population number is influenced by natural increase and external migration, which are both negative in Estonia. Natural increase started to rise in 2004 due to an increase in the number of births and a decrease in that of deaths. In recent years, natural increase has dropped because of the declining number of births. In 2014, natural increase was –1,900 persons. The total fertility rate, which shows the number of children per woman, was 1.54 in 2014.

The influence of external migration on population decline in Estonia has decreased in recent years. The number of immigrants has increased somewhat, amounting to 4,000. The number of emigrants stayed around 6,000 for some time but in 2014 stood at slightly over 4,600. Hence, net migration was only –700 in 2014. Finland is the main destination country for emigrants. Since the immigrants coming to Estonia are mostly returning migrants, they also arrive mainly from Finland. Most new immigrants arrive from Russia and Ukraine.

The population of Estonia is ageing. The dependency ratio is rising, mainly due to the decreasing number of working-age people and the growing number of retirement-age people. In 2014, the ratio was 53%, while ten years earlier it was 6 percentage points lower.

In 2014, 4.7 marriages were contracted and 2.5 marriages were divorced per 1,000 inhabitants. The mean age at first marriage has increased for both males and females, and was 31 years for men and 29 years for women in 2014. The mean age of mothers at first childbirth was 27.

DEFINITIONS

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

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



Crude rate of population change per 1,000 persons in the European Union, 2014



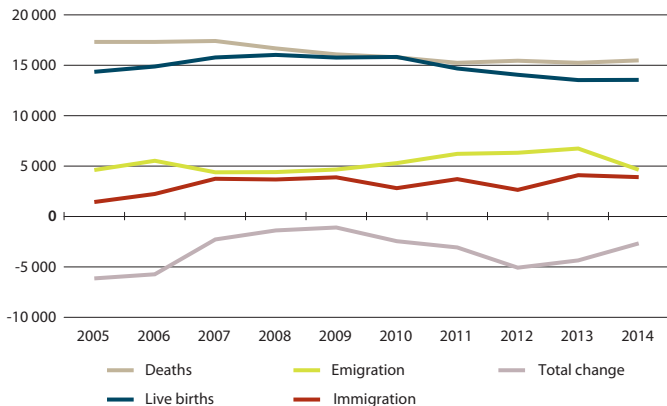
Population, 1 January 2015

	Total	Males	Females
Population	1 313 271	614 389	698 882
Aged 0–14	209 596	107 686	101 910
Aged 15–64	857 323	423 707	433 616
Aged 65+	246 352	82 996	163 356
Urban settlements	897 327	407 519	489 808
Rural settlements	415 944	206 870	209 074
Life expectancy at birth, 2014	77.2	72.3	81.5
Population, %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged 0–14	16.0	17.5	14.6
Aged 15–64	65.3	69.0	62.0
Aged 65+	18.8	13.5	23.4
Estonians	69.7	70.5	69.0
Russians	25.4	24.4	26.2
Other ethnic nationalities	4.9	5.1	4.8
Urban settlements	68.3	66.3	70.0
Rural settlements	31.7	33.7	30.0

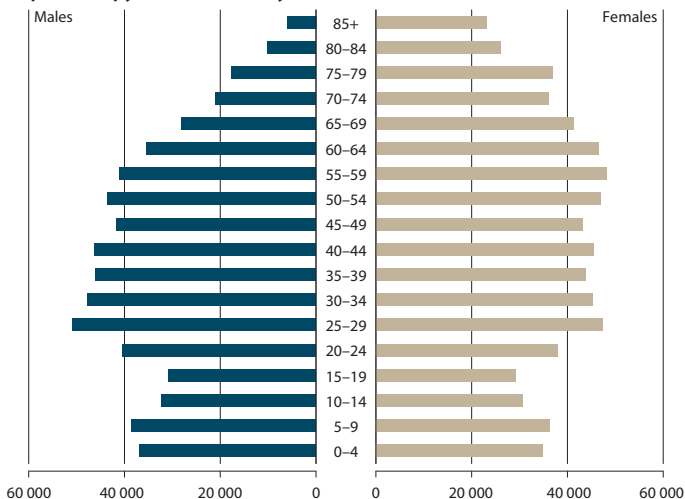
Vital events, 2014

	Total	Males	Females
Live births	13 551	6 921	6 630
Deaths	15 484	7 451	8 033
Natural increase	–1 933	–530	–1 403
Immigration	3 904	2 176	1 728
Emigration	4 637	2 162	2 475
Net external migration	–733	14	–747

Births, deaths and migration, 2005–2014



Population pyramid, 1 January 2015



4 Culture

The Baltic Sea has fed and covered Estonians for thousands of years; hence, it is deeply rooted in the Estonian cultural space. Considering this, 2016 has been declared the Year of Maritime Culture in order to show the influence of the sea on Estonian history, work, food, culture, education, traditions, beliefs and so on.

The customs connected to the sea are remembered and preserved with the help of museums, and museums are popular in Estonia. Since the restoration of independence, the number of museum visits has increased almost by a half. While in 1990 museums were visited 1.94 million times, in 2014 museum attendance reached 3.83 million visits.

Besides being avid museum-goers, Estonians like to consider themselves as a theatre nation. The love of theatre is also reflected by the Eurobarometer data from 2013, when 45% of the people had been to the theatre at least once in the last 12 months, while the EU average was 28%. Only the Swedes and the Dutch were more active theatre-goers.

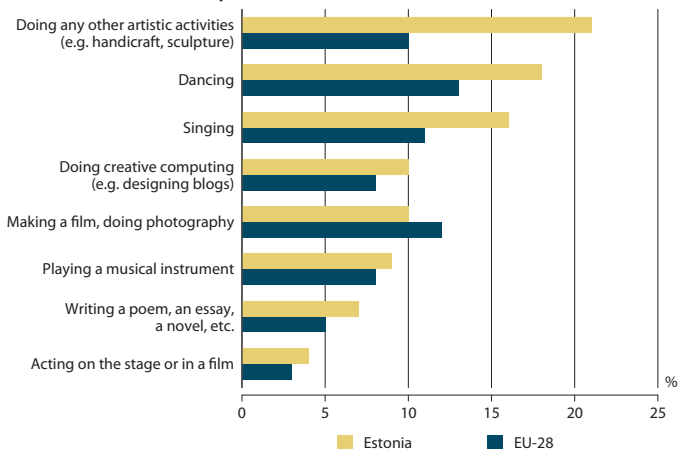
Eurobarometer's index of cultural practice shows that 30% of Estonians belong to the group of people characterised by a very high and high level of cultural consumption. On average, only 18% of the European Union residents belong to this group. Together with the Swedes, Danes, Dutch and Finns, Estonians stand out as having the highest levels of cultural engagement in the EU according to this index. Estonians not only visit cultural institutions, but also take an active part in cultural activities.

Cultural institutions and their attendance, 2014

	Cultural institutions	Visits (attendance), thousands
Museums	256	3 837
local lore museums	83	355
archaeology and history museums	45	551
art museums	20	804
Public libraries	549	5 810
Cinemas	48	2 600
Theatres	37	1 047
state and city theatres	11	833
other theatres supported by the state	26	215



Share of persons aged 15 and over having participated in artistic activities in Estonia and the European Union, 2013



5 Public health

To maintain the well-being and health of the population, it is important to ensure the availability of high-quality medical care to all people. In 2014, there were 558 hospital beds per 100,000 inhabitants in Estonia. The average length of stay at a hospital was 8.1 days. Hospital beds were in use 74% of the year. Like in other European Union (EU) countries, the number of acute (short-term) care beds has decreased 14% over the last decade. At the same time, the number of long-term nursing care beds has increased 62%. The number of outpatient visits to physicians has dropped slightly over the last 10 years, while the number of outpatient visits to nurses and midwives has grown rapidly.

Life expectancy is one of the key indicators of public health. In 2014, life expectancy at birth (average life expectancy) was 72.3 years for males and 81.5 years for females. Over the past decade, life expectancy has increased by 4.7 years for males and by 3.3 years for females. The average life expectancy of men has increased mainly thanks to a fall in the number of accidents and cases of cardiovascular diseases. The difference in life expectancy between men and women decreases with age. A 65-year-old man will, on average, reach 80 years of age and a 65-year-old woman – 85 years of age. The EU-28 average in 2013 stood at 82.9 years for men and 86.3 years for women.

Healthy life years are an important indicator characterising the quality of life spent. Men born in Estonia in 2014 can expect to have an average of 53.1 healthy life years and women – 57.1. The EU average for men and women is equal (61.4 and 61.5 years in 2013, respectively), but due to the shorter life expectancy of men they live a greater part of their life free of activity limitations than women do (78.9% and 73.9%, respectively). Males born in Estonia in 2014 will live an average of 73.4% of their lifespan healthy, and females – 70%.

The most frequent cause of death in Estonia is diseases of circulatory system, incl. heart disease, which caused 53% of all deaths in 2014. Ranking second, neoplasms caused 25% of all deaths. External causes of morbidity and mortality are the third main cause of death and in 2014 they caused 10% of the deaths of males and 3% of those of females. The number of traffic fatalities has decreased 56% in the last 10 years (59% among men and 49% among women).

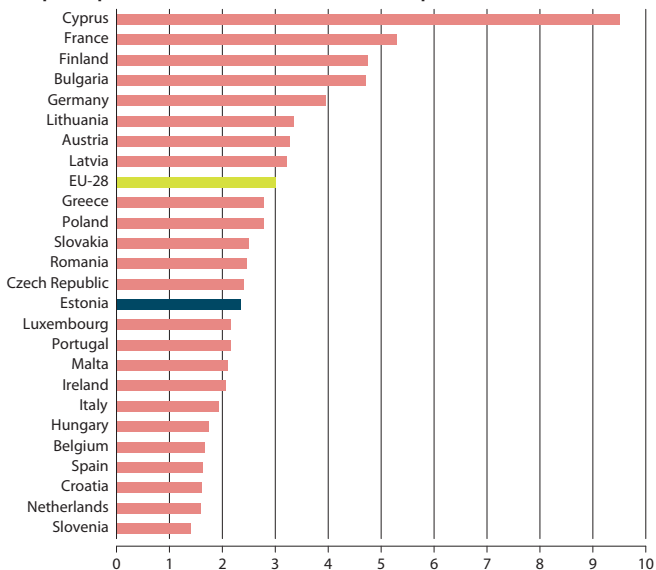
DEFINITIONS

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.

Healthy life years – the average number of years that a person who attains a given age is expected to live without any severe or moderate health problems if current patterns of mortality continue to apply.

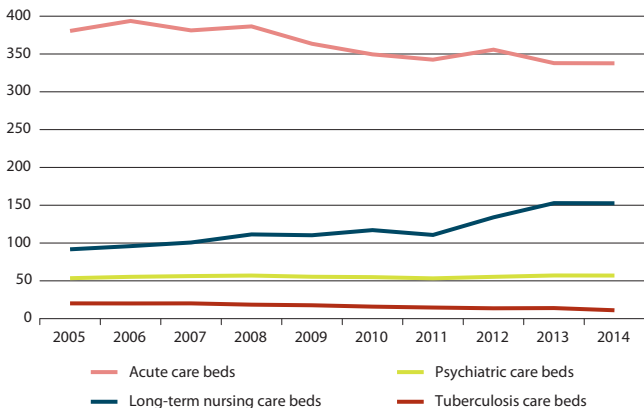


Hospitals per 100,000 inhabitants in the European Union, 2013^a

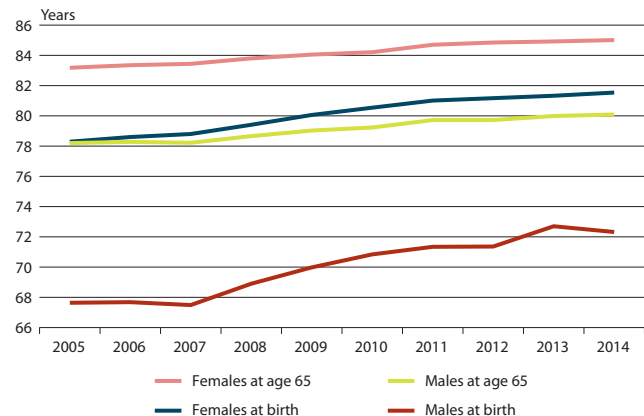


^a Data from 2013 or latest available data. Data on Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom are missing.

Hospital beds per 100,000 inhabitants, 2005–2014



Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by sex, 2005–2014



Health care personnel, November 2014

	Health care personnel	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Physicians	4 418	33.6
family doctors	920	7.0
Dentists	1 223	9.3
Nurses	8 427	64.2
Midwives	431	3.4
Pharmacists	889	6.8

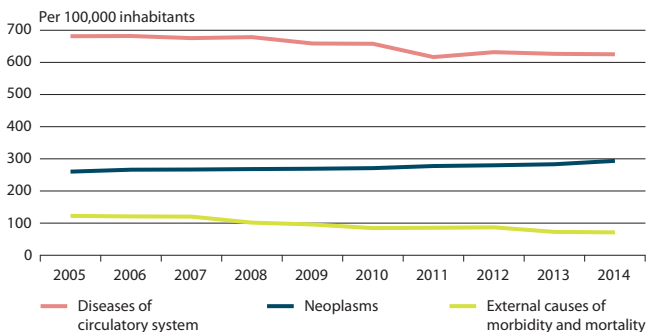
Outpatient medical care, 2014

	Visits, thousands	Per 100 inhabitants
Outpatient visits	8 261	628
visits to family doctor	4 127	314
Dental care visits	1 490	113
Home visits	45	3
home visits of family doctor	40	3

Inpatient medical care, 2014

	Number	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Hospital beds	7 333	55.8
Inpatients	237 949	1 810.1

Main causes of death, 2005–2014



6 Education

At the beginning of the academic year 2014/2015, there were about 223,000 persons enrolled in formal education in Estonia. Over 142,000 of them were enrolled in general education, 25,200 in vocational education and 55,200 in higher education.

In 2014, there were 653 preschool child care institutions and 68,812 children attending preschool institutions. The number of first-graders increased like in earlier years. 14,723 children started school in the autumn of 2014 – over 500 children more than in the previous year.

The educational level of people in Estonia has been increasing steadily. The share of people having completed at least upper secondary education among persons aged 25–64 has increased in the last decade (2004–2014) from 89% to 91%. In the entire European Union, the share of people having completed at least upper secondary education in the above-mentioned age group is 76%.

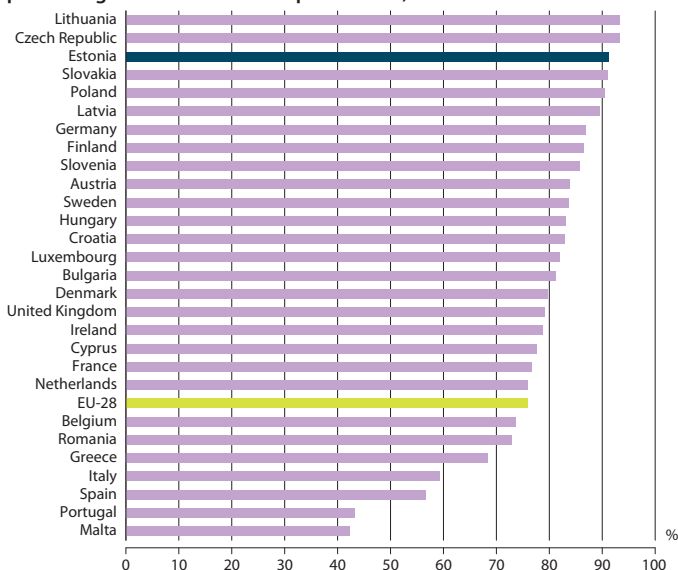
In the academic year 2014/2015, there were 25 higher education institutions in Estonia. The number of students was the highest in 2010, being over 69,000; since then, the number of students has dropped every year, reaching 55,000 in 2014. While female students were allowed access to higher education only in the early years of the previous century in Estonia, then in the last two decades the majority of students have been women. In 2014, female students represented 59% of all students acquiring higher education.

While the total number of students has decreased in recent years, that of foreign students has been on the rise. In 2014, there were 2,887 foreign students in Estonia; compared to 2013, the number has grown by over 600. The majority of foreign students come from Europe, followed by Asia and Africa.

The share of 30–34-year-olds with tertiary education (i.e. doctoral, Master's or Bachelor's degree, professional higher education, completed diploma studies, vocational higher education, professional secondary education based on secondary education) is one of the most important indicators in the domain of education. In Europe, a target has been set to raise this indicator level to 40% by 2020. In Estonia, the share of 30–34-year-olds with tertiary education was 43% in 2014.



Share of population with at least upper secondary education among persons aged 25–64 in the European Union, 2014

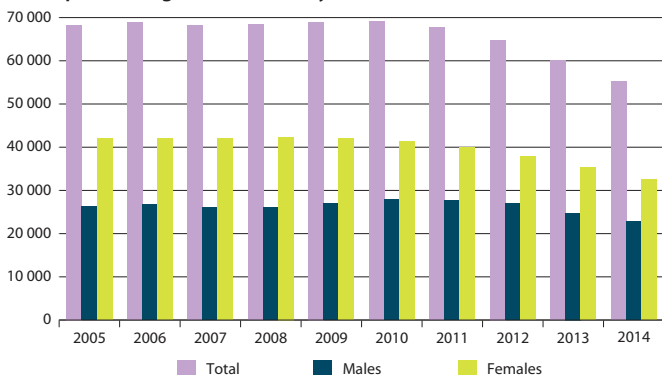


Attainment of formal education, 2014

	Total	Boys	Girls
Persons enrolled in primary education	68 812	35 518	33 294
Urban areas	50 225	25 821	24 404
Rural areas	18 587	9 697	8 890
Persons enrolled in general education	137 236	69 072	68 164
Urban areas	104 032	51 761	52 271
Rural areas	33 204	17 311	15 893
Lower level of basic school	79 551	40 836	38 715
1st grade	14 723	7 553	7 170
studying in Estonian	11 869	6 074	5 795
studying in another language	2 854	1 479	1 375
Higher level of basic school	36 120	18 778	17 342
Gymnasium level	21 565	9 458	12 107

	Total	Males	Females
Persons enrolled in vocational education	25 237	13 606	11 631
Vocational courses with non-defined basic education	448	301	147
Vocational courses after basic education	14 541	9 337	5 204
Vocational courses after secondary education	10 248	3 968	6 280
Graduates of vocational education	7 638	3 796	3 842
Vocational courses with non-defined basic education	215	171	44
Vocational courses after basic education	3 360	2 118	1 242
Vocational courses after secondary education	4 063	1 507	2 556
Persons admitted to higher education	14 140	5 739	8 401
Students	55 214	22 745	32 469
Graduates of higher education	10 190	3 425	6 765

Participants in higher education by sex, 2005–2014



Foreign students in higher education in Estonia by origin, 2011–2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1 573	1 876	2 230	2 887
Africa	23	26	58	115
Asia	270	291	385	607
Australia and Oceania	3	5	6	6
Europe	1 210	1 484	1 697	2 045
Latin-America and the Caribbean	30	27	35	55
North America	37	42	48	58
Territory unspecified	–	1	1	1

In Estonia, employment has been increasing and unemployment decreasing for the last five years. The unemployment rate of the population aged 20–64 in the European Union (EU), which had been rising since 2009, started to drop in 2014. The average unemployment rate of the European Union in 2015 stood at 9.4%, which is 0.8 percentage points lower than in 2014.

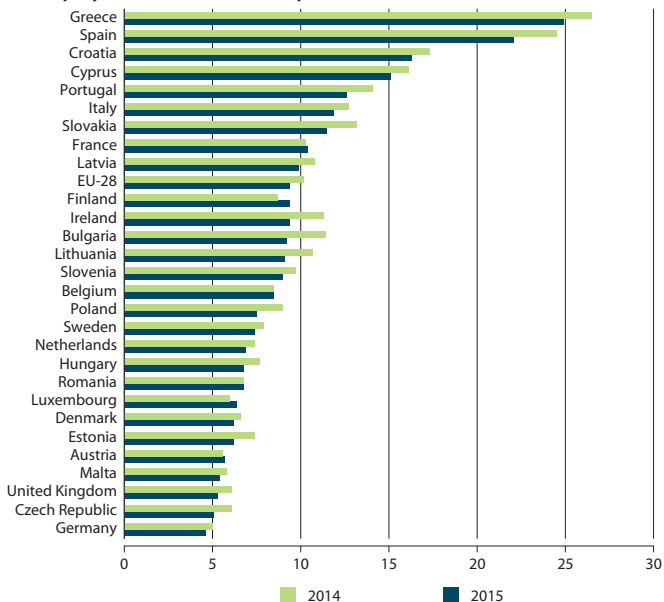
The high unemployment rate of 15–24-year-olds is mainly due to postponing entry into the labour market because of ongoing studies. The youth unemployment rate, which in 2010 was at its highest (32.9%), fell to 13.1% in 2015. In 2015 compared to 2014, the unemployment rate of the population aged 50–74 (5.8%) increased 0.1 percentage points, becoming slightly higher than the unemployment rate of 25–49-year-olds (5.4%). Since 2013, the youth unemployment rate has fallen the most and the unemployment rate of 50–74-year-olds has dropped the least.

The number of inactive job seekers (people currently not in employment and not looking for a job, but willing to accept a job) has been decreasing since 2012. In 2015, the number of inactive job seekers stood at 27,800. The most common reason for being inactive is an illness or disability, the share of which had been increasing since 2012 and reached a 10-year high (27.1%) in 2015. Compared to 2014, the numbers of inactive students, persons having reached retirement age and persons taking care of children or other relatives have dropped somewhat (13.8%, 18.7% and 13.8%, respectively).

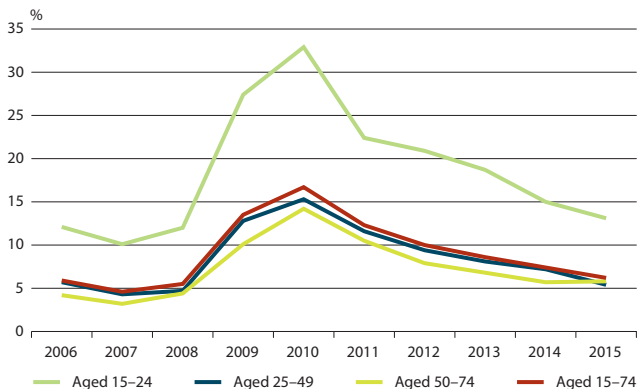
The European Employment Strategy has set the goal to raise the employment rate of the population aged 20–64 to at least 75% by 2020. In Estonia, this indicator was higher in 2006–2008 but dropped during the economic crisis and reached a 10-year low (66.5%) in 2010. After that, the unemployment rate started rising and the goal was reached in 2015 (76.2%). With that, Estonia also achieved the objective (76%) set in the National Reform Programme “Estonia 2020”. In 2015, the employment rate of 20–64-year-olds was 79.9% for males and 72.5% for females.



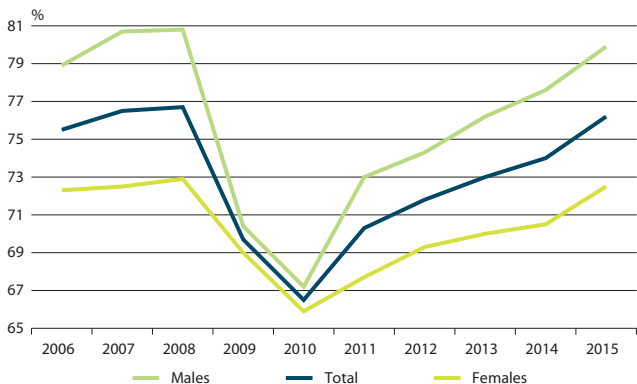
Unemployment rate in the European Union, 2014, 2015



Unemployment rate of persons aged 15–74 by age group, 2006–2015



Employment rate of persons aged 20–64 by sex, 2006–2015



Labour status of persons aged 15–74 by sex, 2015

	Total	Males	Females
Persons aged 15–74 total, thousands	983.8	472.8	510.9
Labour force, thousands	683.1	349.8	333.4
Persons employed, thousands	640.9	327.9	312.9
primary sector	25.0	17.1	7.8
secondary sector	196.1	141.5	54.6
tertiary sector	419.8	169.3	250.5
urban settlement	450.7	226.7	224.1
rural settlement	190.2	101.3	88.9
public sector	163.1	55.6	107.5
private sector	477.8	272.4	205.4
Estonians	448.1	229.1	219.0
non-Estonians	192.8	98.9	94.0
Unemployed persons, thousands	42.3	21.8	20.5
less than 6 months	19.7	9.8	9.9
6–11 months	6.3	3.1	3.3
12 months or more	16.2	8.9	7.3
24 months or more	9.1	5.6	3.5
Inactive population, thousands	300.5	123.2	177.4
Studying	76.4	38.1	38.2
Ill or with disability	63.4	31.5	32.0
Taking care of children or other family members	41.8	3.6	38.2
Retirement-age	97.8	38.7	59.1
Discouraged (lost hope to find work)	6.1	3.3	2.8
Other reason	15.2	8.0	7.2
Labour market rates, %			
Labour force participation rate	69.4	74.0	65.3
Employment rate	65.2	69.3	61.3
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.2	6.1

In 2014, labour costs per employee and per hour continued to grow and increased 5.7% and 6.6%, respectively, compared to 2013. In 2014 compared to the previous year, the average labour costs per employee increased the most in professional, scientific and technical activities (10.7% for monthly and 12.7% for hourly costs), and the least in information and communication (0.2% for monthly and 0.7% for hourly costs). Compared to 2004, when Estonia joined the European Union, labour costs per employee were 2.2 times higher in 2014.

In the European Union, labour costs per hour varied significantly between the Member States in 2014. The highest costs were recorded in Denmark, Belgium and Sweden (40.3, 39.1 and 37.4 euros, respectively), while in Estonia they were 9.8, in Latvia 6.6 and in Lithuania 6.5 euros (the EU average was 24.6 euros).

Labour costs include gross wages and salaries and the employer's social contributions and imputed social contributions to employees, the largest component of which are the gross wages and salaries of employees. In 2014, the average monthly gross wages and salaries were 1,005 euros – 5.9% higher than in 2013.

The average gross wages and salaries increased in all economic activities in 2014. Compared to 2013, the biggest increase occurred for employees engaged in professional, scientific and technical activities (10.9%) and the smallest one for information and communication employees (0.7%).

In 2014, the average monthly gross wages and salaries were 1,037 euros in the public sector and 994 euros in the private sector, having increased in both sectors compared to 2013 – 7.2% and 5.4%, respectively.

Real wages, which take into account the influence of the change in the consumer price index and show the purchasing power of wages and salaries, grew by 6.0% in 2014. After the fall in 2010, real wages increased for the fourth year in succession compared to the previous year. The rise in real wages was accelerated by the fall in consumer prices in 2014.

While there were 13,000–14,000 job vacancies in each quarter of 2005 and nearly 22,000 during the economic boom, then in recent years there have not been any large fluctuations and, in the 4th quarter of 2014, the number of job vacancies reached 7,200. Manufacturing accounts for the largest share of posts in the total number of posts of all economic activities (nearly a fifth of the vacant and occupied posts).

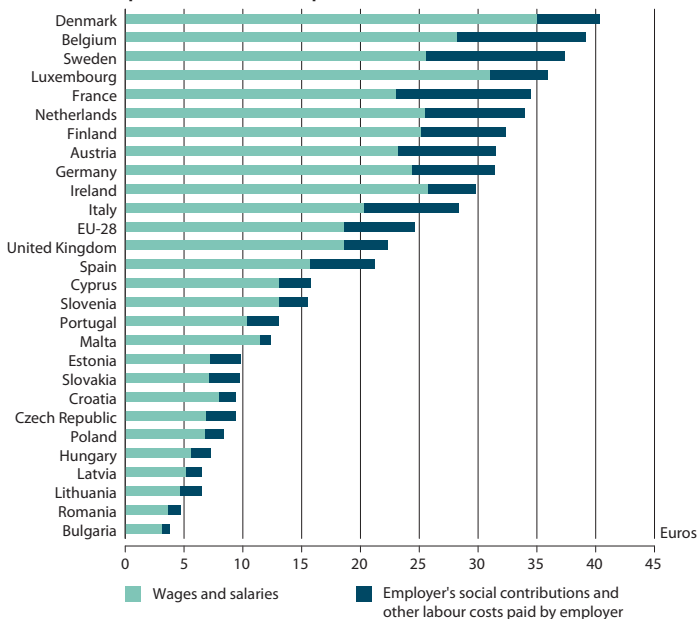
DEFINITIONS

Labour costs – employer's direct and indirect expenditure on personnel.

Job vacancy – a paid post which is newly created, unoccupied or becomes vacant when an employee leaves, and for which the employer is actively trying to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise, institution or organisation concerned.



Labour costs per hour in the European Union^a, 2014



^a Covers NACE activities B–S, excl. public administration and defence; compulsory social security; and enterprises and institutions with fewer than 10 employees. 2014 data on the components of labour costs in Greece are missing.

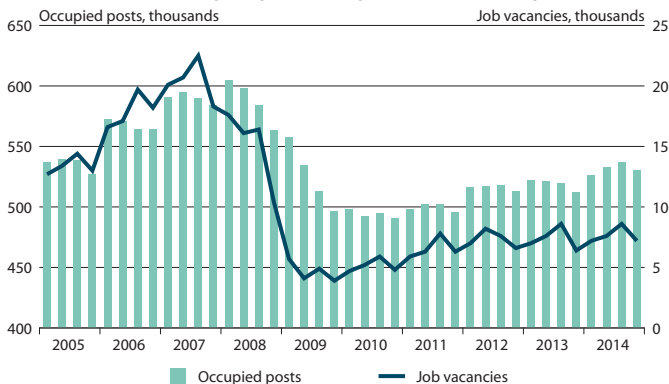
Average monthly gross wages and salaries, and labour costs per employee by economic activity, 2014

Economic activity	Monthly gross wages and salaries, euros	Labour costs, euros	Change over previous year, %	
			Monthly gross wages and salaries	Labour costs
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	913	1 226	9.3	9.3
Mining and quarrying	1 312	1 772	4.3	3.7
Manufacturing	976	1 320	5.5	5.3
Electricity and gas supply	1 478	2 008	5.6	5.4
Water supply; waste management	1 033	1 408	6.2	6.8
Construction	1 048	1 415	4.5	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	926	1 247	6.0	5.8
Transportation and storage	1 012	1 367	7.9	7.8
Accommodation and food service activities	629	846	6.2	6.2
Information and communication	1 586	2 191	0.7	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	1 704	2 340	9.8	9.2
Real estate activities	730	981	5.8	5.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 252	1 681	10.9	10.7
Administrative and support service activities	893	1 200	5.4	4.8
Public administration and defence	1 219	1 648	7.9	8.0
Education	862	1 159	7.4	7.3
Human health and social work activities	1 027	1 380	8.4	8.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	763	1 025	6.6	6.4
Other service activities	557	749	3.1	2.6
Average of economic activities	1 005	1 357	5.9	5.7

Average monthly gross wages and salaries, and the change of average gross wages and salaries compared to the previous year, 2005–2014



Job vacancies and occupied posts, 1st quarter 2005 – 4th quarter 2014



The Estonian economy increased 1.1% in 2015. Comparing with the other Member States of the European Union, it was one of the lowest growth rates.

In 2015, the decrease in value added in transportation and storage influenced the Estonian economy the most. The decline in construction and manufacturing activities had a big negative effect on the GDP as well. The construction volumes on the domestic construction market fell and the value added of construction droppeded mainly due to a decrease in the construction of structures and in repair and reconstruction work. Manufacturing, the biggest economic activity in Estonia, decreased mostly due to low external demand.

Despite an increase in the first quarter of the year, in 2015, the real exports of goods and services fell 1.1%, while that of goods and services decreased 1.8% compared to 2014. The decreased exports and imports of electronic products had the biggest negative impact on Estonian foreign trade.

Similarly to external demand, domestic demand was also low, as it fell 0.7% in 2015, mainly due to decreased inventories. At the same time, household and general government final consumption expenditures increased. The increase in household final consumption expenditures was mostly caused by a rise in the expenditures on food, recreation and transport.

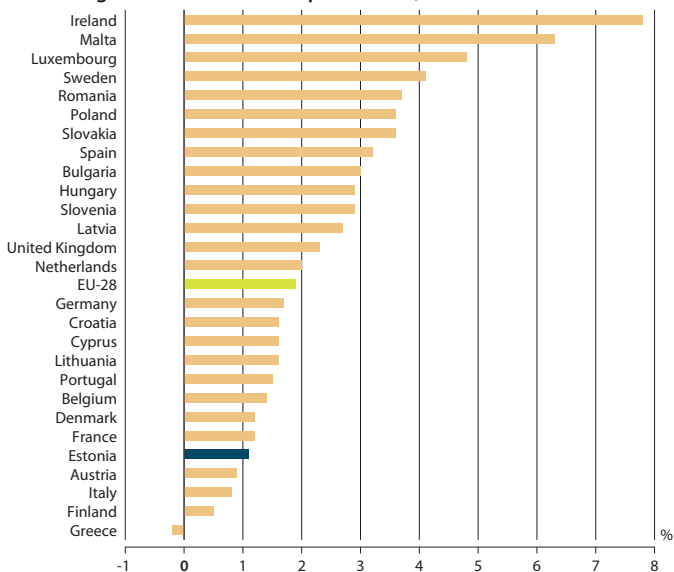
Real gross fixed capital formation fell 4.5%. The investments of the non-financial corporations sector in equipment and machinery and transport decreased the most. At the same time, general government investments increased. Although domestic demand fell, the GDP grew and the total final consumption expenditures, gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories were smaller than the GDP by output method, forming 96.6% of the GDP.

Net exports, i.e. the difference between exports and imports, were positive in 2015. The share of net exports in the GDP was 4%, which was higher than in the previous four years.

In 2015, the GDP grew slower than the number of hours worked and persons employed (which grew 2.3% and 2.8%, respectively). Therefore, labour productivity per employee and hour worked decreased 1.6% and 1.1%, respectively. At the same time, the labour costs related to GDP production have increased. Unit labour cost grew 5.7% compared to 2014.

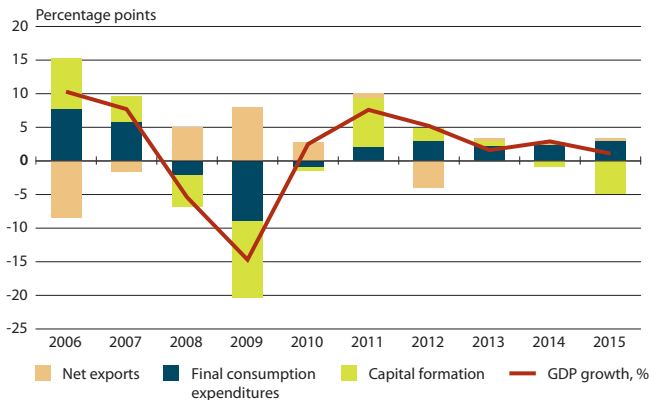


Real GDP growth rate in the European Union, 2015^a

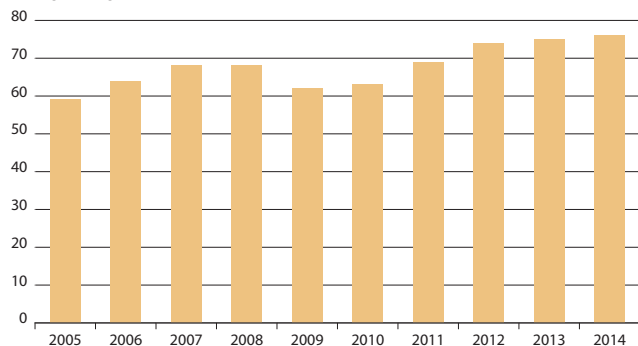


^a Data on the Czech Republic are missing.

Contribution to GDP growth, 2006–2015



GDP per capita based on PPS in Estonia (EU-28 = 100), 2005–2014



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 activity, and expenditure components, 2015

	At current prices, million euros	Real growth, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	620.6	14.1
Mining and quarrying	245.2	-3.4
Manufacturing	2 676.8	-0.8
Electricity and gas supply	571.5	2.8
Water supply; waste management	126.8	-10.0
Construction	1 115.9	-4.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2 173.5	2.5
Transportation and storage	1 454.2	-6.3
Accommodation and food service activities	324.6	-2.6
Information and communication	976.1	3.4
Financial and insurance activities	685.1	2.7
Real estate activities	1 847.9	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	984.1	5.9
Administrative and support service activities	693.3	-2.6
Public administration and defence	1 260.9	0.0
Education	827.2	-2.1
Human health and social work activities	650.9	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	288.6	3.2
Other service activities	182.8	-2.0
GROSS VALUE ADDED	17 706.0	0.3
Net taxes on products	2 754.9	6.2
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	20 460.9	1.1
Household final consumption expenditure	10 325.2	4.8
General government final consumption expenditure	4 072.9	2.1
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households	340.0	11.4
Gross fixed capital formation and valuables	4 958.6	-4.5
Change in inventories	69.9	..
DOMESTIC DEMAND	19 766.6	-0.7
Exports of goods and services	16 317.7	-1.1
Imports of goods and services	15 497.3	-1.8

10 Finance

In 2015, the total revenue in the state budget of Estonia was 7.98 billion euros, including transferrable tax revenues. This was substantially below the planned budget volume, which was 8.45 billion euros. The planned level was not reached mainly because of a smaller sum of grants received. Excluding the grants, the sum of receipts exceeded the planned amount by 155 million euros. The planned expenditure in 2015 was 8.67 billion euros, out of which 8.33 billion were spent in the budget year.

On the revenue side, corporate income tax exceeded previous year's receipts by 23% and the amounts planned for 2015 by 32%. This was caused by dividend payments made by financial institutions in October, which resulted in approximately 100 million euros in corporate income tax. Heavy goods vehicle tax also saw an 18% increase compared to both the previous year and the planned budget amounts. This was caused by the efforts of the Tax and Customs Board to reduce the share of unregistered vehicles. Fuel excise receipts also exceeded the expected level by 30 million euros, mainly on account of increased amounts.

The revenue from the excise on alcohol accounted for only 92.5% of the planned amounts. This was caused by a sharp increase in excise rates, which reduced the amount of alcohol released for consumption more than expected.

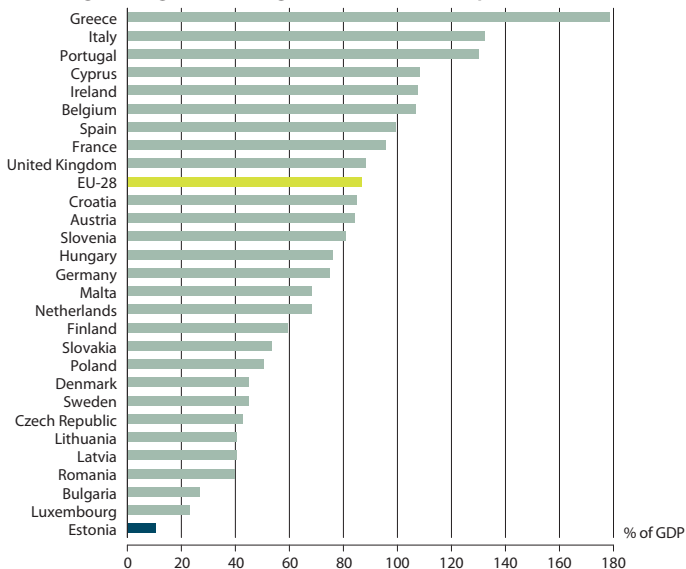
Grants accounted for 48%, operating expenses for 31%, and labour and administrative costs for 17% of the budget expenses. These proportions remained the same in relation to the previous budget.

For the foreign direct investments made in Estonia in 2015, the most favoured activities were financial and insurance activities, real estate activities, wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing. About 50% of the direct investments were made by Swedish and Finnish investors. Foreign direct investments in Estonia rose by more than 1 billion euros compared to 2014.

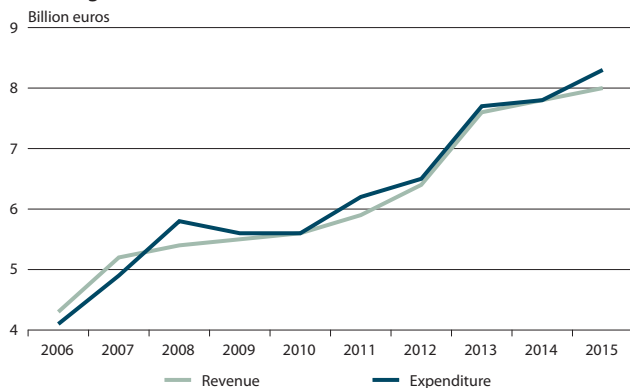
The Estonian direct investment position abroad has grown by more than 0.5 billion euros compared to 2014. The largest amounts of investments were made in administrative and support service activities, financial and insurance activities, and manufacturing. Estonian investors invested mostly in Cyprus, Latvia and Lithuania.



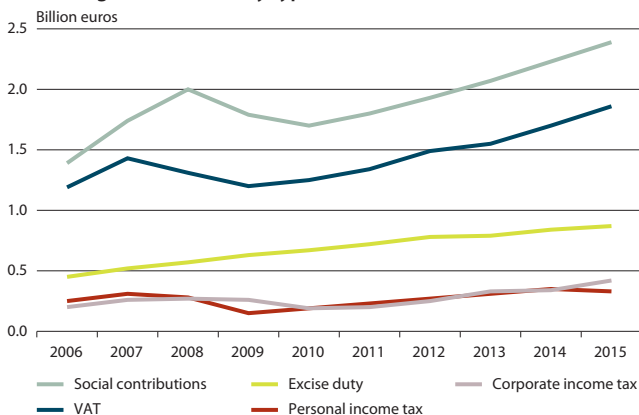
Level of general government gross debt in the European Union, 2014



State budget execution, 2006–2015



State budget tax revenue by type of tax, 2006–2015



State budget revenue, 2015

	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros	Execution, %
Total	8 447.1	7 980.0	94.5
Taxes	6 968.2	7 127.8	102.3
income tax	629.6	754.2	119.8
social contributions	2 370.0	2 392.8	101.0
VAT	1 865.0	1 858.4	99.6
excise duties	882.4	873.0	98.9
alcohol excise duty	240.0	222.1	92.5
tobacco excise duty	185.0	183.5	99.2
fuel excise duty	402.0	432.0	107.5
other tax revenues (incl. prepayments of taxes)	57.2	62.1	108.6
transferrable taxes	1 164.1	1 187.3	102.0
Sale of goods and services	140.1	162.5	116.1
Grants	1 006.6	383.6	38.1
Sale of tangible and intangible assets	17.1	14.2	83.3
Revenues from property	12.8	61.7	480.4
Other income	302.3	230.2	76.1

State budget expenditure, 2015

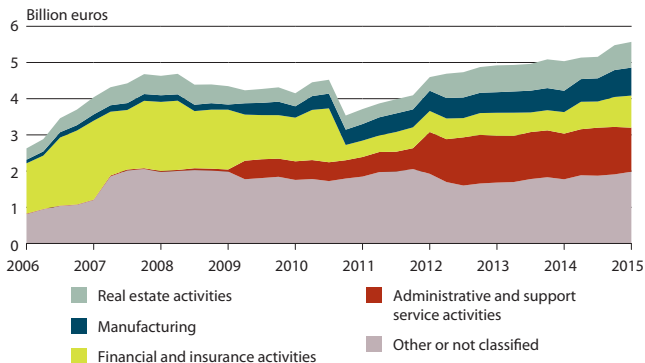
	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros ^a	Share of actual amount in total expenditure, %
Total	8 416.3	8 328.0	100.0
Grants and other transfers	4 239.6	3 997.8	48.0
Administration and labour costs	1 365.6	1 435.3	17.2
Other operating costs	2 541.9	2 544.0	30.5
Financial costs	20.0	13.6	0.2
Acquisition and renovation of tangible and intangible assets	249.2	337.3	4.1

^a Cash figures, does not include financial transactions.

Direct investment position by economic activity, 31 December 2015

	Million euros	Share, %
Foreign direct investments in Estonia, total	17 372.6	100.0
Financial and insurance activities	4 576.4	26.3
Real estate activities	3 228.5	18.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 461.5	14.2
Manufacturing	2 337.6	13.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 234.6	7.1
Transportation and storage	885.5	5.1
Other or not classified	2 648.5	15.2
Estonia's direct investments abroad, total	5 567.3	100.0
Administrative and support service activities	1 217.6	21.9
Financial and insurance activities	886.9	15.9
Manufacturing	772.2	13.9
Real estate activities	710.9	12.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	435.6	7.8
Construction	265.9	4.8
Other or not classified	1 278.2	23.0

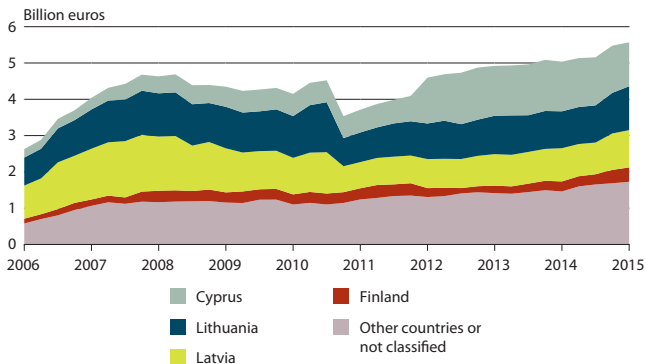
Estonia's direct investment position abroad by economic activity, 31.12.2006–31.12.2015



Direct investment position by country, 31 December 2015

	Million euros	Share, %
Foreign direct investments in Estonia, total	17 372.7	100.0
Sweden	4 366.5	25.1
Finland	3 925.0	22.6
Netherlands	1 682.1	9.7
Russia	843.8	4.9
Norway	680.3	3.9
Cyprus	632.3	3.6
Other countries or not classified	5 242.7	30.2
Estonia's direct investments abroad, total	5 569.3	100.0
Cyprus	1 210.5	21.7
Lithuania	1 208.0	21.7
Latvia	1 027.8	18.5
Finland	396.2	7.1
Ukraine	282.6	5.1
Netherlands	219.7	3.9
Other countries or not classified	1 224.5	22.0

Estonia's direct investment position abroad by country, 31.12.2006–31.12.2015



11 Foreign trade

In 2015, exports of goods from Estonia accounted for 11.6 billion euros and imports to Estonia for 13.1 billion euros at current prices. Exports decreased 4% and imports 5%, compared to 2014.

In 2015, the trade deficit amounted to 1.5 billion euros. The biggest deficit was recorded in the trade of raw materials and products of the chemical industry and of transport equipment. The biggest surplus was announced in the trade of wood and products thereof and of miscellaneous manufactured articles (incl. furniture, prefabricated buildings).

Compared to 2014, the exports of goods of Estonian origin decreased 6%, i.e. two percentage points more than total exports did. In 2015, the goods of Estonian origin that were exported the most were machinery and equipment, followed by wood and products thereof and miscellaneous manufactured articles. Compared to 2014, for goods of Estonian origin, the turnover of exports increased the most in the sections of miscellaneous manufactured articles and optical, measuring, checking, precision and medical instruments. In the exports of goods of Estonian origin, the largest decrease occurred in the exports of machinery and equipment and mineral products. The main articles imported to Estonia included machinery and equipment, mineral products and agricultural products and food preparations. In imports to Estonia, the biggest increase occurred in the imports of transport equipment. The growth of imports was impeded the most by the imports of mineral products (incl. motor spirits, fuel oils, natural gas).

In 2015, European Union countries accounted for 75%, euro area for 47% and countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) for 8% of Estonia's total exports. The main countries of destination were Sweden, Finland and Latvia. In Estonia's total imports of goods, the share of European countries amounted to 83%, that of the euro area – 59%, and that of the CIS countries – 7%. Goods were imported to Estonia mainly from Finland, Germany and Lithuania.

In the EU, Estonia accounted for 0.2% of total exports and for 0.3% of total imports in 2015. In terms of both the turnover of exports and that of imports, Estonia outperformed Latvia, Malta and Cyprus. In 2015, exports per capita amounted to 8,853 euros in Estonia, which was slightly more than 700 euros below the EU average (9,560 euros). Estonia's imports per capita stood at 9,955 euros which was slightly more than 700 euros above the EU average (9,257 euros).

DEFINITIONS

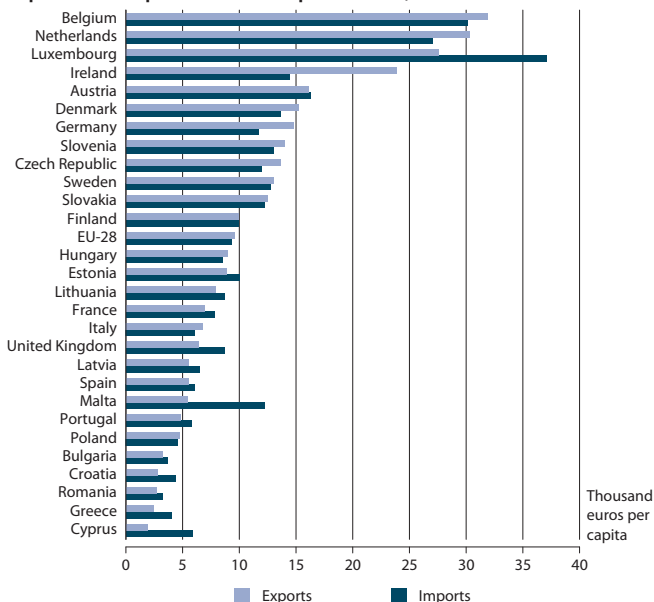
Exports – exportation of goods produced in Estonia (incl. processing), re-exports, supplies for foreign vessels and aircraft stores.

Exports of goods of Estonian origin – exportation of goods produced and processed in Estonia to other countries.

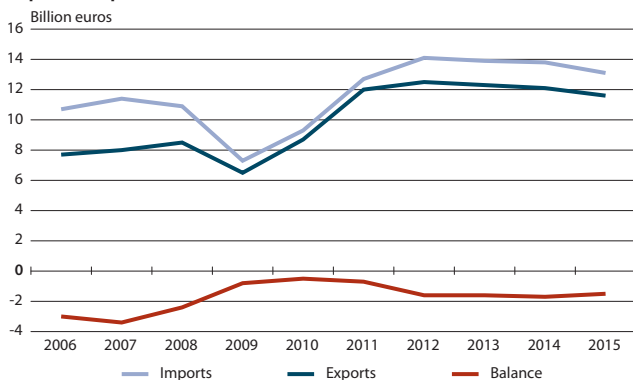
Imports – importation of goods into Estonia (incl. processing) for domestic consumption and for resale to a foreign country.

Exports and imports exclude transit and services.

Exports and imports in the European Union, 2015



Exports, imports and balance, 2006–2015



Exports and imports by main partner country, 2015

Country	Total exports		incl. goods of Estonian origin
	Million euros	Share, %	Million euros
Exports total	11 626.7	100.0	7 890.6
Sweden	2 188.1	18.8	1 869.8
Finland	1 863.2	16.0	1 497.0
Latvia	1 204.9	10.4	465.0
Russia	773.6	6.7	220.6
Lithuania	677.6	5.8	278.7
Germany	606.8	5.2	489.4
Norway	480.5	4.1	390.7
Netherlands	374.1	3.2	295.6
United States of America	363.4	3.1	177.7
Denmark	333.8	2.9	305.1
Other countries	2 760.7	23.8	1 901.0
Imports total	13 084.3	100.0	..
Finland	1 901.6	14.5	..
Germany	1 444.6	11.0	..
Lithuania	1 239.6	9.5	..
Latvia	1 144.1	8.7	..
Sweden	1 108.6	8.5	..
Poland	961.0	7.3	..
Russia	755.6	5.8	..
Netherlands	721.3	5.5	..
China	519.5	4.0	..
United Kingdom	350.3	2.7	..
Other countries	2 938.1	22.5	..

Exports and imports by commodity section, 2015

Commodity section by Combined Nomenclature (CN)	Total exports		incl. goods of Estonian origin
	Million euros	Share, %	Million euros
Exports total	11 626.7	100.0	7 890.6
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	3 316.0	28.5	2 300.4
Wood and products thereof (IX)	1 147.1	9.9	1 071.6
Agricultural products and food preparations (I–IV)	1 137.1	9.8	348.4
Mineral products (V)	1 089.1	9.4	824.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	1 016.0	8.7	909.6
Metals and products thereof (XV)	843.7	7.3	604.8
Transport equipment (XVII)	693.8	6.0	271.3
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	548.3	4.7	365.3
Plastics and articles thereof (VII)	381.8	3.3	214.7
Optical, measuring, checking, precision and medical instruments (XVIII)	365.2	3.1	216.6
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	350.6	3.0	268.8
Paper and articles thereof (X)	323.2	2.8	216.3
Other	414.8	3.5	278.6
Imports total	13 084.3	100.0	..
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	3 698.7	28.3	..
Mineral products (V)	1 418.3	10.8	..
Agricultural products and food preparations (I–IV)	1 396.5	10.7	..
Transport equipment (XVII)	1 213.4	9.3	..
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	1 082.2	8.3	..
Metals and products thereof (XV)	1 035.5	7.9	..
Plastics and articles thereof (VII)	709.1	5.4	..
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	585.3	4.5	..
Wood and products thereof (IX)	399.1	3.0	..
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	351.5	2.7	..
Optical, measuring, checking, precision and medical instruments (XVIII)	348.6	2.7	..
Paper and articles thereof (X)	270.5	2.1	..
Other	575.6	4.3	..

12 Industry

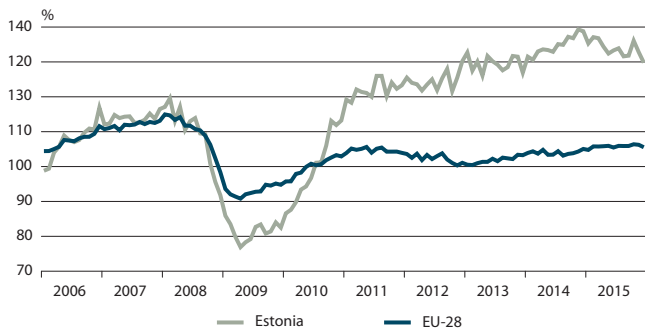
At the beginning of 2015 manufacturing production grew compared to the same month of the previous year, but in the second half year it went into decline. In 2015, production in manufacturing fell 1% compared to 2014. 70% of the whole production of manufacturing was sold on the external market in 2015. Export sales decreased 2%, while domestic sales fell about 3% compared to 2014.

In 2015, in more than half of the branches of industry, production did not reach the previous year's level. Production growth in manufacturing was negatively influenced by the branches holding bigger shares – the manufacture of electronic products decreased 2%, the manufacture of chemical products 14% and the manufacture of building materials 4%. Although in several branches of industry that hold larger shares (the manufacture of wood and metal products, electrical equipment, furniture and motor vehicles) production rose, it did not compensate for the fall in other, smaller branches.

The manufacture of electronic products was the largest exporter in 2015, as the majority of its output is destined for foreign markets. The share of exports exceeded 80% also in the manufacture of transport equipment, electrical equipment, textiles, paper, chemicals and chemical products. The food and beverages industry is the only sector which mainly focuses on the domestic market, with just one-third of the total production being exported.

In 2014, the number of enterprises engaging in manufacturing was the highest in the metal industry, but the greatest number of persons employed worked in the wood industry.

Volume indices^a of manufacturing in Estonia and the European Union, 2006–2015 (2010 = 100)



^a Seasonally and working-day adjusted.



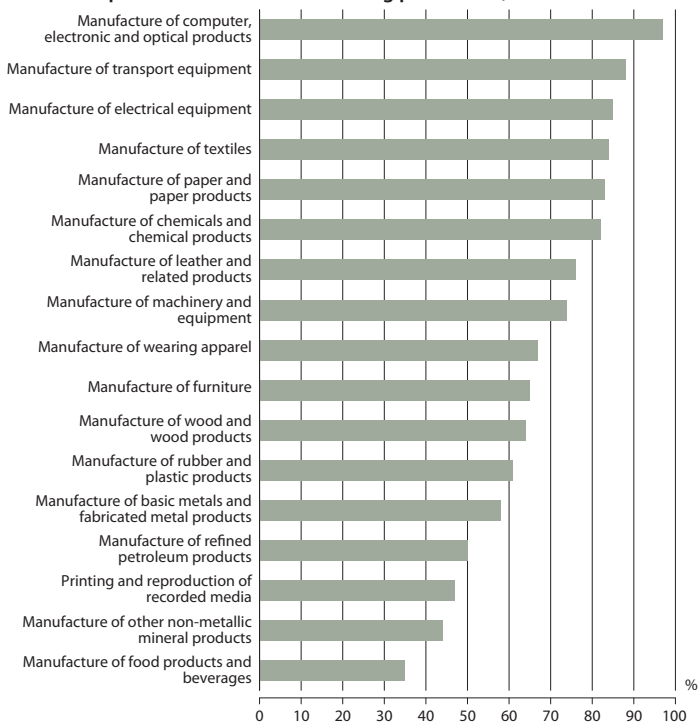
Economic activities of manufacturing with the greatest number of persons employed, 2014

	Number of enterprises	Share, %	Number of persons employed	Share, %
Total	6 611	100.0	107 870	100.0
manufacture of wood and wood products	1 084	16.4	16 570	15.4
manufacture of food products	476	7.2	13 513	12.5
manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	1 230	18.6	13 363	12.4
manufacture of furniture	641	9.7	7 720	7.2
manufacture of wearing apparel	499	7.5	6 303	5.8
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	116	1.8	5 858	5.4
manufacture of electrical equipment	120	1.8	5 576	5.2
repair and installation of machinery and equipment	567	8.6	4 719	4.4
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	227	3.4	4 286	4.0

Industrial production by economic activity, 2014

	Production, million euros	Share, %
Total	11 586	100.0
Electricity and gas supply	762	6.6
Mining and quarrying	416	3.6
Manufacturing	10 408	89.8
manufacture of food products	1 377	11.9
manufacture of beverages	209	1.8
manufacture of textiles	258	2.2
manufacture of wearing apparel	148	1.3
manufacture of leather and related products	32	0.3
manufacture of wood and wood products	1 635	14.1
manufacture of paper and paper products	203	1.8
printing and reproduction of recorded media	215	1.9
manufacture of refined petroleum products	275	2.4
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	467	4.0
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	317	2.7
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	373	3.2
manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	1 042	9.0
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1 752	15.1
manufacture of electrical equipment	516	4.5
manufacture of machinery and equipment	320	2.8
manufacture of transport equipment	356	3.1
manufacture of furniture	414	3.6
other	499	4.1

Share of exports in sales of manufacturing production, 2014



13 Agriculture

In 2014, the production of cereals amounted to 1,221,000 tonnes in Estonia, i.e. 25% more than in the previous year. In the economic year which started on 1 July 2014 and ended on 30 June 2015 the share of imports in resources was 13% and that of exports – 49%. Wheat made up 28% of the total amount of imported cereals and 54% of all exported cereals.

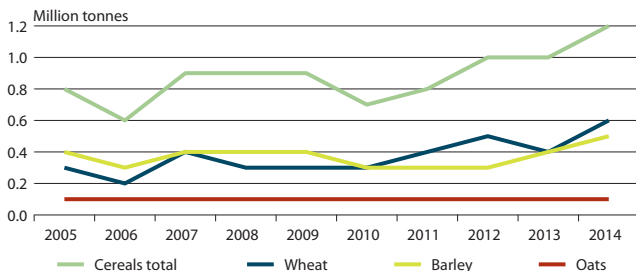
The sown area of potatoes continues to decrease and totalled 6,400 hectares in 2014. The production of potatoes decreased 8% compared to 2013 and amounted to 117,300 tonnes. The share of imports in the resources increased over the year from 22% to 23% and the share of exports decreased from 5% to 3%.

The sown area of rape and turnip rape amounted to 80,000 hectares in 2014 and decreased 7% compared to the previous year. The production decreased 4% and stood at 166,200 tonnes.

The number of cattle increased 1% compared to 2013. The number of pigs decreased, while the number of poultry, sheep and goats increased. In 2014, 80,700 tonnes of meat was produced, which is 1% more than in the previous year. Pork accounted for 60%, poultry meat for 24% and beef for 15% of meat production. Out of the total supply balance of meat, the imports of meat and live animals made up 40%; the respective indicator for exports was 32%. The imports of pork and live pigs made up 51% of the total imports of meat and live animals; the respective indicator for exports was 60%.

Compared to 2013, the number of dairy cows decreased 2%, but the production of milk rose 4%, as the average milk production per cow has been increasing steadily. In 2014, the production of milk totalled 805,200 tonnes. In the supply of fresh milk products, the share of imports was 4% and that of exports 10%; the exports of cheese exceeded the imports of cheese several times. The production of eggs increased 5% compared to 2013. In 2014, imports accounted for 47% and exports for 18% of the supply of eggs.

Production of cereals, 2005–2014



Supply balance of cereals and potatoes, 2014/2015

(thousand tonnes)

	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Potatoes
Production	615.5	458.1	49.5	117.3
Imports	50.6	68.2	18.6	35.3
Total resource/ use	666.1	526.3	68.1	152.6
Exports	366.9	256.4	31.4	5.2
Change in stocks	7.8	-8.2	1.6	3.2
Domestic use	291.4	278.1	35.1	144.2

Supply balance of meat, 2014

(thousand tonnes in carcass weight)

	Total	Beef	Pork	Poultry meat
Gross indigenous production	83.1	11.9	48.7	19.4
Imports of live animals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports of meat	55.6	3.3	28.1	20.3
Total resource/ use	138.7	15.2	76.8	39.7
Exports of live animals	9.9	2.1	7.3	0.4
Exports of meat	35.1	3.5	19.7	8.2
Change in stocks	1.4	-0.2	1.1	0.3
Domestic use	92.3	9.8	48.7	30.8

Supply balance of milk, milk products and eggs, 2014

(thousand tonnes in product weight)

	Fresh products	Cream	Cheese	Eggs ^a
Production	186.9	8.1	40.7	12.5
Imports	7.1	0.2	5.1	11.2
Total resource/ use	194.0	8.3	45.8	23.7
Exports	18.6	2.5	15.8	4.2
Change in stocks	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0
Domestic use	175.3	5.7	28.5	19.5

^aThe average weight of an egg is 62.5 grams.

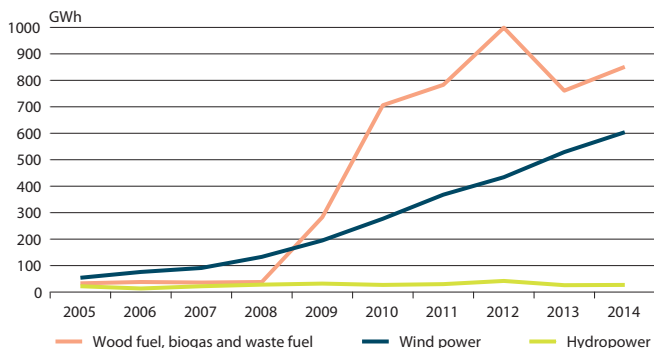
14 Energy

In 2015, the production of electricity totalled 10.3 TWh, which is over 17% less than in the previous year. Electricity generation decreased due to the lower electricity exchange price, which, in turn, was caused by cheaper inflows of electricity from the Nordic countries as this reduced the role of Estonian producers in the market. At the same time, electricity consumption was at about the same level as the year before. Despite the production fall, annual electricity generation exceeded domestic consumption, leaving an electricity balance surplus of 925 GWh.

The Estonian energy sector is largely based on domestic energy sources. The share of local fuels in the supply of primary energy is nearly 70%. Oil shale is the main local fuel; the potential to use it significantly reduces the share of imported energy in meeting energy needs (i.e. energy dependency). Among EU countries, this indicator (8.9% in 2014) places Estonia at the top of the list. The majority of oil shale is consumed in power plants and as raw material for shale oil.

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the production of electricity from renewable sources. While in 2009 the share of electricity generated from renewable sources was 6.1% in total electricity consumption, then in 2015 this share was more than twice as big. There has been a considerable increase in the consumption of waste fuel and biogas for electricity generation. The introduction of renewable sources has somewhat reduced the importance of waste-intensive oil shale in electricity production. The production of wind power has also increased year by year. In 2015 compared to 2014, it grew 18.4%.

Electricity production from renewable sources, 2005–2014



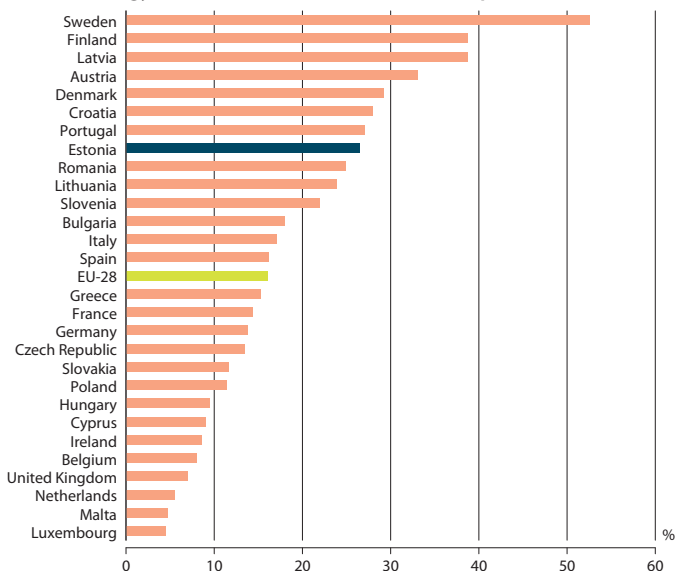
Production and consumption of electricity, 2014–2015

(gigawatt-hours)

	2014	2015 ^a	Change, %
Gross production	12 446	10 321	-17.1
Net production	11 013	9 062	-17.7
Imports	3 730	5 452	46.2
Latvia	108	175	62.0
Finland	3 622	5 277	45.7
Consumption	7 417	7 440	0.3
Losses	842	697	-17.2
Exports	6 484	6 377	-1.7
Latvia	6 390	6 079	-4.9
Finland	94	298	217.0

^a Preliminary data.

Share of energy from renewable sources in the European Union, 2014



15 Research and development

In 2014, research and development (R&D) expenditure in Estonia equalled 286.7 million euros, which was 12% less than in 2013. R&D expenditure began to gradually fall in 2013. In 2010–2012, the oil industry made major investments in technological development, raising the total R&D expenditure to a notably higher level than before. With the opening of the factory in 2013, investments began to fall, the impact of which was clearly felt also in 2014.

R&D intensity is measured by the ratio of R&D expenditure to the gross domestic product (GDP). In 2014, the ratio stood at 1.44%. The Estonian indicator was slightly below the EU average, which was 2.03%, but Estonia nevertheless retained its mid-top-20 ranking.

The R&D financing by the government has been growing year by year. In 2014, the government expenditure on R&D amounted to 141.8 million euros, which accounts for a half of the total R&D expenditure. Enterprises have also made a noticeable contribution to R&D development – 37% of R&D money came from enterprises and, in 2014, 44% of the Estonian R&D was performed in the business enterprise sector.

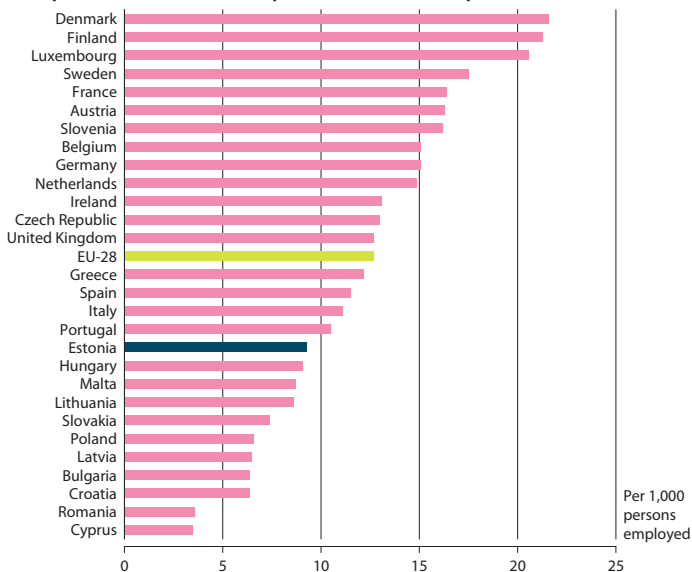
By the relative volume of working time spent on R&D, Estonia is still lagging behind the EU average, but outpaces most of the Member States which joined the EU at the same time as or later than Estonia. In 2014, the Estonian indicator value was still more than two times lower than that of Finland.

R&D expenditure, 2009, 2014

	Expenditure, million euros		Share, %	
	2009	2014	2009	2014
Total	197.4	286.7	100.0	100.0
Performing sector				
Business enterprise sector	88.2	124.8	44.7	43.5
Higher education sector	83.2	127.0	42.2	44.3
Government sector	21.7	31.5	11.0	11.0
Private non-profit sector	4.3	3.4	2.2	1.2
Source of finances				
Enterprises	76.0	106.3	38.5	37.1
Government	96.4	141.8	48.8	49.4
Foreign sources	22.4	35.7	11.3	12.5
Other	2.7	3.0	1.4	1.0



R&D personnel in full-time equivalents in the European Union, 2014



16 Information technology

In Estonia, the use of IT devices has become an indispensable part of everyday life. The Internet has become accessible also while on the move, mainly thanks to the rapid development of the mobile telephone network. Despite the usefulness of the Internet, it might hide several security risks, e.g. infections with viruses or other malware, leaks and abuse of personal data, financial losses etc.

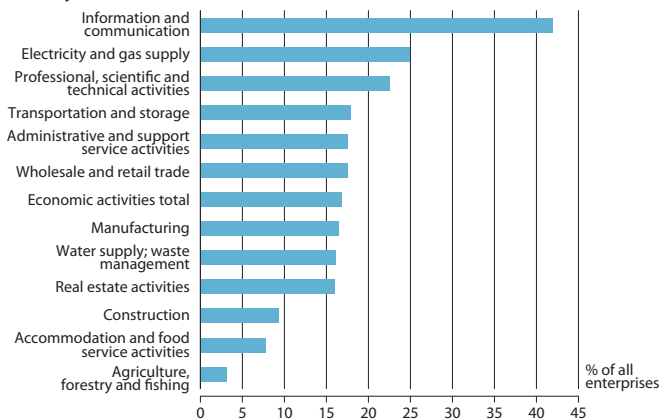
In the EU, on average, one-fifth of the enterprises have a formally defined information and communications technology (ICT) security policy. Large enterprises have paid the greatest attention to security policy as the share of large enterprises with a formally defined ICT security policy was almost three times the corresponding share of small ones. In Estonia, 17% of enterprises have a formally defined ICT security policy. The situation varies by economic activity. While 42% of the enterprises engaged in the information and communication sector have a formally defined ICT security policy, then among agricultural, forestry and fishing enterprises the share amounts to only 3%. Enterprises have developed their own ICT security policy mainly to avoid the risk of destruction or corruption of data due to an attack or some other unexpected incident.

As at 2015, 27.7% of the Internet users aged 16–74 had experienced some of the most widespread online security-related issues^a – the share is 17 percentage points smaller than in 2010. Compared to women (25%), men (31%) had had more experience of security risks. As for age groups, younger people had had more such experience: while 34% of 16–24-year-old Internet users reported having experience of Internet risks, then among 55–74-year-olds the indicator stood at 18%. A rise in awareness (e.g. avoidance of certain activities) is one of the reasons for a decrease in the experience of security risks. In 2015, 46% of the Internet users avoided at least one of the most widespread Internet activities, in 2010 – 22%. In the last five years, the biggest increase has occurred in the share of Internet users who avoid providing information on social and professional networks and in downloading data files.

^a The questions concerned experience of the following security risks: infection with a virus or other malware, resulting in the loss of information or time; abuse of personal information sent on the Internet or other privacy violation; financial loss; children accessing inappropriate websites.

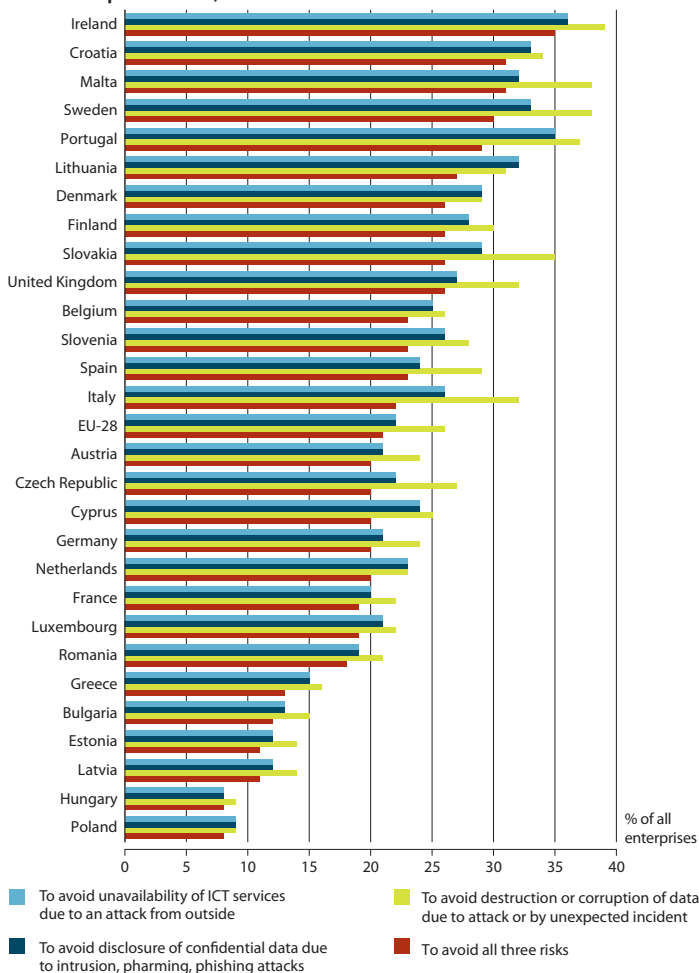


Enterprises^a having a formally defined ICT security policy by economic activity, 2015



^a Enterprises with at least ten persons employed, excl. financial and insurance activities and veterinary activities.

Reasons of enterprises^a for implementing ICT security policy in the European Union, 2015

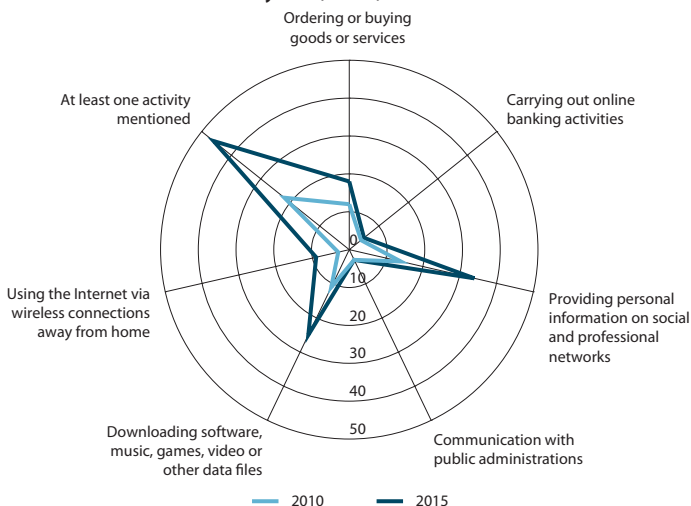


^a Enterprises with at least ten persons employed, excl. financial and insurance activities and veterinary activities.

Share of 16–74-year-old Internet users who have experienced at least one security risk in the previous 12 months, 2010, 2015
(percentages)

	2010	2015
Total	45	28
Males	50	31
Females	41	25
Persons aged 16–24	54	34
Persons aged 25–54	46	30
Persons aged 55–74	29	18
Persons with below-upper secondary education	44	29
Persons with upper secondary education	45	28
Persons with tertiary education	45	27
Urban settlement	48	28
Rural settlement	36	27

Internet activities avoided in the previous 12 months by 16–74-year-old Internet users due to security risks, 2010, 2015



17 Tourism

In 2015, the nights spent in the accommodation establishments of European Union (EU) countries totalled 2.8 billion, with Estonian accommodation establishments accounting for 0.2% of the EU total. In 2015, 3.1 million domestic and foreign tourists stayed in the accommodation establishments of Estonia and spent a total of 5.8 million nights there.

Domestic tourists who account for more than a third of the clients of accommodation establishments are a very important target group for accommodation enterprises in Estonia. In 2015, 1.2 million domestic tourists used the services of accommodation establishments – 7% more than in 2014. In total, domestic tourists spent slightly over 2 million nights in accommodation establishments, meaning that – on average – 5,500 Estonian residents stayed in accommodation establishments per day.

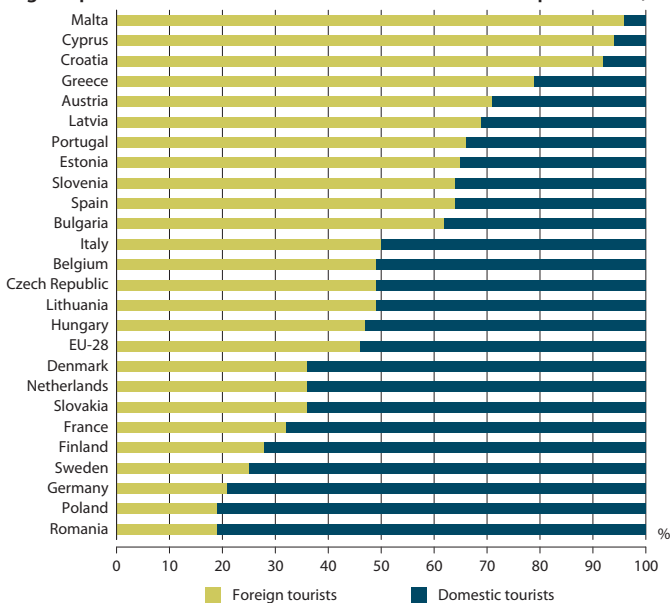
In 2015, accommodation services were used by 1.9 million foreign tourists who spent a total of 3.8 million nights in accommodation establishments. Nearly two-thirds of the foreign tourists arrived from neighbouring countries Finland, Russia and Latvia. Compared to 2014, the number of accommodated tourists from Russia fell by nearly a third and that of accommodated tourists from Finland by 1%. 13% more tourists came from Latvia. Compared to the previous year, more tourists came from several European Union countries, Norway, and the United States of America. The number of tourists from Asian countries increased as well.

Accommodated tourists by country of residence, 2015

Country	Accommodated tourists	Nights spent	Average number of nights spent per tourist
Total	3 112 143	5 781 870	1.86
Estonia	1 182 979	2 011 663	1.70
Foreign visitors	1 929 164	3 770 207	1.95
Finland	907 052	1 676 762	1.85
Russia	186 061	393 805	2.12
Latvia	127 864	195 649	1.53
Germany	116 088	241 400	2.08
Sweden	71 087	144 504	2.03
Asian countries	63 182	101 127	1.60
Lithuania	54 743	89 860	1.64



Nights spent in accommodation establishments in the European Union, 2015^a



^a Estimated data. Data on Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom are missing.

18 Data sources

Data sources:

Statistics Estonia, Eurostat, Estonian Land Board, European Health for All database (HFA-DB) of WHO (World Health Organization), National Institute for Health Development, Estonian Environment Agency and Eesti Pank (central bank of Estonia).

Websites 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.vm.ee
Eesti Pank	www.eestipank.ee
Estonian Institute	www.estinst.ee
Encyclopedia 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 Agency	www.investinestonia.com
Estonian Development Fund	www.arengufond.ee
Estonia for Researchers	www.euraxess.ee
Study in Estonia	www.studyinestonia.ee
National Library of Estonia	www.nlib.ee
Information Centre of Estonian Museums	www.muuseum.ee
The Digital Society	www.e-estonia.com
Statistics Estonia	www.stat.ee

Explanation of symbols:

..	category not applicable
–	magnitude nil
0.0	magnitude less than half of the unit employed
EU-28	28 Member States of the European Union
EA-19	19 Members States of the euro area

European Union (EU) countries:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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, Latvia, Lithuania, 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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