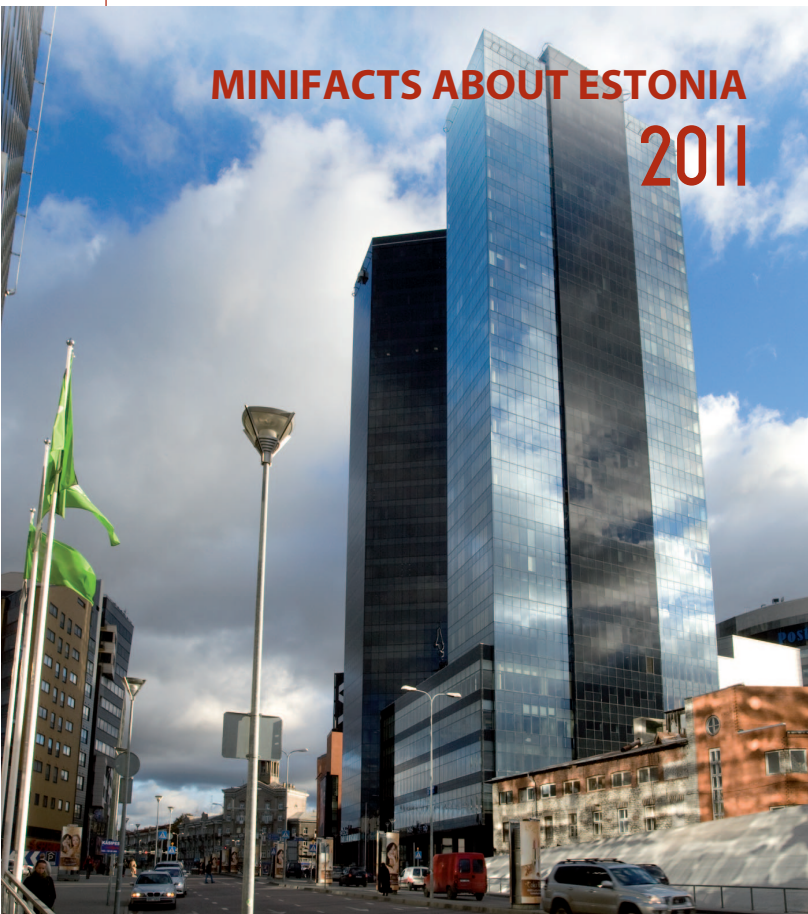


# MINIFACTS ABOUT ESTONIA 2011

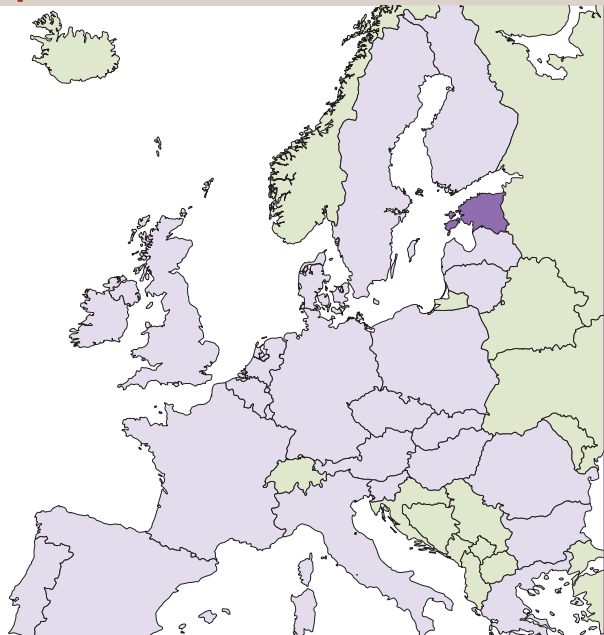




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# Republic of Estonia



Population	1 323 000
Total area	45 227 km <sup>2</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup> Hiiumaa, 989 km <sup>2</sup> Muhu, 198 km <sup>2</sup>
Longest rivers	Võhandu, 162 km Pärnu, 144 km Põltsamaa, 135 km
Largest lakes	Peipus, 3 555 km <sup>2</sup> (including the part belonging to Estonia 1 529 km <sup>2</sup> ) Võrtsjärv, 271 km <sup>2</sup>
Highest point	Suur Munamägi, 318 m
Average daily temperature	Annual mean +5.1 °C in January -11.4 °C in July +22 °C (2010)

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

National legislature is a unicameral Parliament of 101 members – Riigikogu, whose term is four years. The new i.e. the XII composition of the 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 Tartu Peace Treaty was signed and Russia accepted the independence of the Republic of Estonia. On 22 September 1921 Estonia became a member of the League of Nations.

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

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

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

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

## 2 Nature

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

Forest is one of the biggest riches of Estonia both in the natural, cultural and economic terms. 48% of Estonia is covered with forests, which means that forests (stands) comprise two million hectares of land. Pine woods and birch woods are dominating, accounting for 35% and 31% of stands, respectively. Estonia is one of the biggest wooded countries in Europe (on the fourth place after Finland, Sweden and Slovenia). In 2000, the volume of felling exceeded the annual increment of forests by 10%, but the wood harvesting ratio has been decreasing since and accounted for 49% of the annual increment in 2008. In 2008, the volume of felling was 5.9 million cubic metres and the total felling area was 49,800 hectares. Reforestation is an important aspect in management of forest. About 7,000 hectares of forest per year has been planted in recent years.

Protected areas account for slightly less than a fifth (18%) of the territory of Estonia. As of 31 December 2009, 3,543 nature objects were under protection. 5 of them are natural parks (Lahemaa, Matsalu, Vilsandi, Karula and Soomaa), 131 nature reserves and 148 landscape reserves.

The size of environmental pressure influences environmental condition. In Estonia the biggest environmental pressure originates from sectors of oil shale energy production and shale oil production – the reason is high use of resources and pollution generation. 12.6 million tons of oil shale was excavated in 2009. The sector of oil shale energy production needs also more water abstraction: 1 billion cubic metres of cooling water and 258 million cubic metres of mining and quarrying water were abstracted in 2009.

### Forest resources, felling and reforestation, 2009<sup>a</sup>

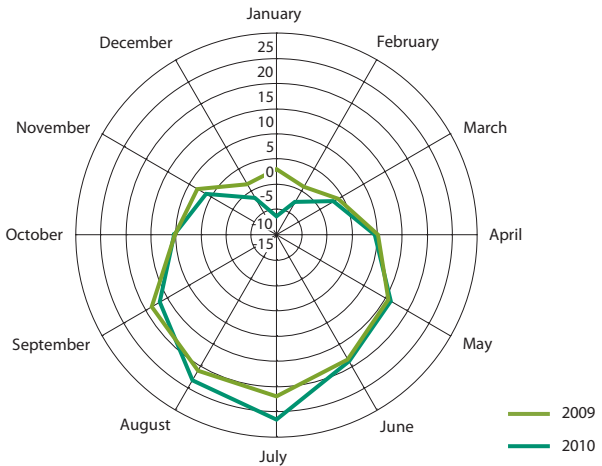
	TOTAL	Pinewoods	Sprucewoods	Birchwoods
Area of stands, thousand ha	2 074	720	639	328
Reserve of stands, thousand m <sup>3</sup>	452 064	175 063	116 181	78 103
Reserve of stands per hectare, m <sup>3</sup> /ha	218	243	182	238
Increment of stands per year, thousand m <sup>3</sup>	12 100	3 560	3 150	2 760
Planting <sup>b</sup> , thousand ha	6.0	1.0	0.5	4.4

<sup>a</sup> Forest resources based on National Forest Inventory (NFI)

<sup>b</sup> By forest related documents



**Average monthly temperature, 2009–2010**  
(°C)



# 3 Population

As of 1 January 2010, the population in Estonia was 1.32 million. Only three EU Member States – Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta – have a smaller population than Estonia. The Estonian population is almost 14 times smaller than the average population in an EU Member State.

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

Estonia's population is decreasing. Due to the increasing number of births and decreasing number of deaths the decrease in population number has slowed down. In 2009 the natural increase was negative: the population number decreased by 318 persons. In 2008–2009, the natural increase of Estonians living in Estonia was positive. Both indicators, the natural increase of Estonians and of the whole population were positive last in 1990. Since 2005, the crude birth rate in Estonia has been higher than the average of the European Union. In 2009, the total fertility rate was 1.6, which is more or less on the same level as the average of the EU.

The total number of emigrants from Estonia is larger than the number of immigrants. During this century, immigration has grown steadily year by year; most people immigrate to Estonia from Finland and Russia. Emigration has been irregular over years, during last years the main country of destination for Estonians has been Finland. In 2000–2009, the population of Estonia decreased 1.3% due to migration.

The age structure of population in Estonia is changing. The demographic labour pressure index in Estonia is decreasing and has fallen below one, which means that in the nearest future more persons will leave than enter the labour market as a result of demographic processes. In 2010 the demographic labour pressure index was 0.79. The dependency ratio, which characterises the proportion between the number of dependants and working-age persons, was 48.1 in 2010 and has been rising since 2007.

In 2009, 4 marriages were contracted and 2.4 marriages were divorced per 1,000 inhabitants. The total amount of divorces is decreasing. The mean age at first marriage is increasing, in 2009 the average groom was 30.1 and the average bride was 27.6 years old.

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

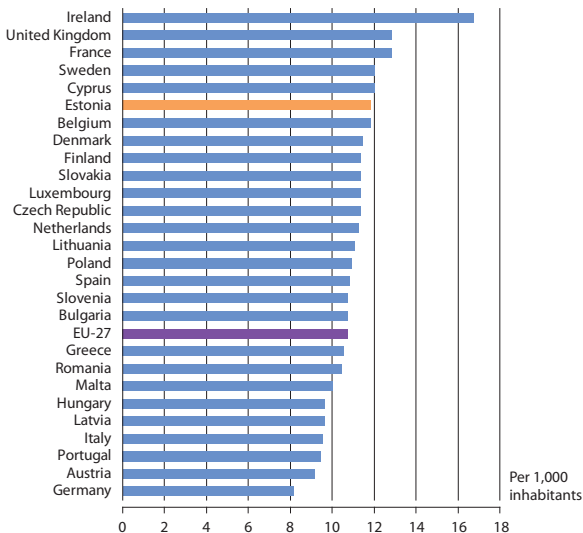
Demographic labour pressure index = persons aged 5–14 / 55–64.

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





### Crude birth rate in the European Union, 2009



**Population, 1 January 2010**

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Population</b>	1 323 323	611 443	711 880
aged 0–14	201 603	103 695	97 908
aged 15–64	893 581	432 615	460 966
aged 65+	228 028	75 080	152 948
age unknown	111	53	58
population of urban settlements	898 531	401 386	497 145
population of rural settlements	424 792	210 057	214 735
Life expectancy at birth, 2009	75.04	69.84	80.07

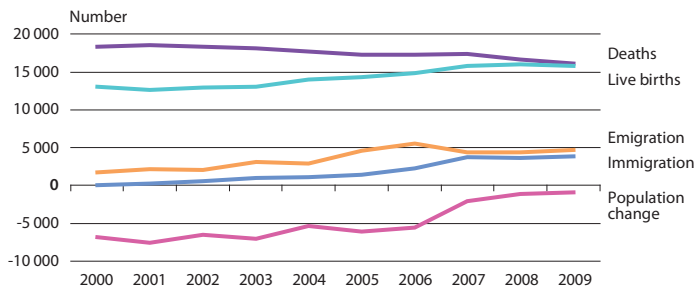
**Population, %**

aged 0–14	15.2	17.0	13.8
aged 15–64	67.5	70.8	64.8
aged 65+	17.2	12.3	21.5
Estonians	68.8	69.7	68.1
Russians	25.5	24.6	26.3
other ethnic nationalities	5.6	5.6	5.6
population of urban settlements	67.9	65.6	69.8
population of rural settlements	32.1	34.4	30.2

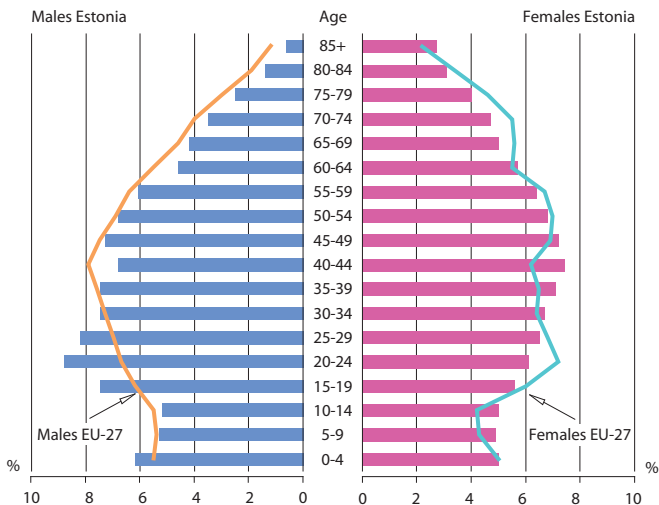
**Vital events, 2009**

	Total	Males	Females
Live births	15 763	8 022	7 741
Deaths	16 081	7 996	8 085
Immigration	3 884	2 368	1 516
Emigration	4 658	2 090	2 568

## Births, deaths and migration, 2000–2009



## Population pyramid, 1 January 2009



Participation in culture has always been honoured among Estonians. It played an important role in the birth of the national self-consciousness in the 19th century and during the restoration of the independence in Estonia in 1991.

In 2011 the XI Youth Song and Dance Celebration “Maa ja ilm” will take place. The tradition of Song and Dance Festivals has been included in the list of UNESCO’s Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of the Humanity (since 2003), as well as the subculture of the Kihnu island and song tradition of Setu leelo (since 2009).

2010 was the year of reading in Estonia. Three quarters of Estonians read books. 23% of them read for work or study purposes, 52% for entertainment. There are 391,000 registered readers in public libraries who lent 12 million books or other data medium in 2009. It is 31 items per reader on average.

Estonians are also fond of going to the theatre. In 2008 there were nearly a million theatre visits in Estonia, which are over 700 visits per 1,000 inhabitants. Although in 2009 the theatre attendance declined to 874,000, it may still considered high. Estonia is among the first countries in Europe for the rate of people going to the theatre.

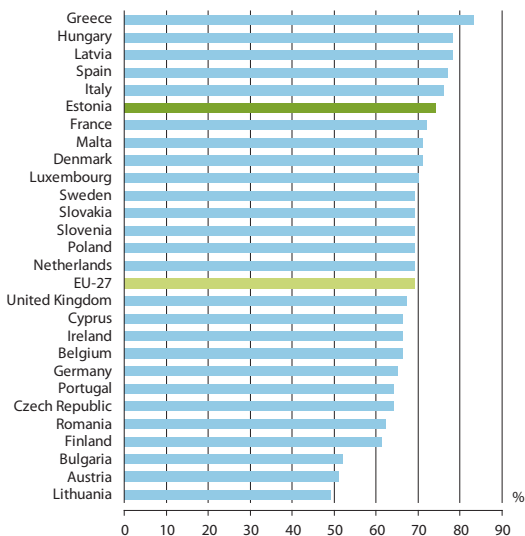
The same applies to the museum attendance of Estonian people. There were 236 museums in Estonia in 2009, which gathered 2.2 million visits in total. It is 1,663 visits per 1,000 inhabitants. 38% of the population visit museums.

Tallinn is one of the capitals of culture in Europe in 2011. In addition to regular cultural events which enrich inhabitants’ possibilities to spend free time several international festivals will take place which invite to Estonia tourists as well as people involved in culture, from Europe and from the rest of the world.

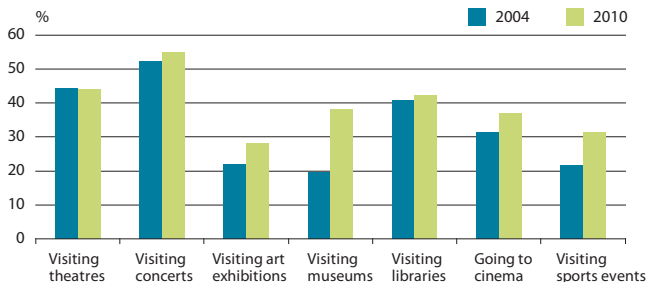
## Cultural institutions and their attendance, 2009

	Number	Visits (attendance), thousands
Museums	236	2 229
local lore museums	93	306
archaeology and history museums	51	502
art museums	19	439
Public libraries	565	6 466
Cinemas	51	1 721
Theatres total	28	874
state and town theatres	13	738
other theatres supported by the state	15	136

## Share of the population in the European Union, who are interested in their own country's arts and culture, 2007



## Percentage of the population attending cultural institutions, 2004, 2010



# 5 Public health

From 2004 the number of hospitals, which had decreased during several decades due to closing small hospitals and joining some hospitals, started to increase again. At the end of 2009, 59 hospitals provided inpatient health care services in Estonia. Due to the reorganisation of health care system, the number of hospital beds has continually decreased: compared to 1986, the number of hospital beds has decreased 2.5 times. There were 7,289 hospital beds in hospitals at the end of 2009. Although the number of hospital beds has decreased, the number of hospitalised persons per 1,000 inhabitants has remained almost unchanged, because the use of hospital beds has become more efficient. In 1990–2009, the average length of stay at hospitals decreased by more than a half – from 17 days to 8. At the same time, the number of inpatients per hospital bed (the bed turnover), doubled. In 2009, a hospital bed was in use on average for 252 days with 33 patients treated.

The life expectancy is developing upwards in Estonia. In the past decade, the life expectancy at birth increased 4 years for females and 4.7 years for males. In the last two years, especially, the life expectancy of males has increased: in 2008 1.5 and in 2009 another 1.25 years. Such a rise can be attributed to the decrease of accidents and other external causes of death, incl. the decline of transport accidents. In 2009, the life expectancy at birth was the highest ever, 80 years of age for females and 70 for males. Thus, the females' life expectancy in Estonia is longer than the females' average in the new Member States of the EU, joined since 2004, and the males' life expectancy in Estonia is a year shorter than the males' average of the referred countries, respectively. The life expectancy increased also for men aged 65, and in 2009, a 65-year-old man has 14.4 years ahead of him to live. A 65-year-old woman has 18.3 years ahead to live.

The most frequent cause of death in Estonia is the diseases of the circulatory system. Although their share has declined over the past decade, these diseases still caused more than half of all deaths in 2009. The second highest causes of death are neoplasms. Accidents are in the third place, despite the fact that the proportion of deaths caused by accidents has declined in recent years. Especially, the amount of transport accidents has substantially decreased in 2009 and so the EU average has been reached. More precisely, in Estonia in 2009, 13 males per 100,000 males and 3.9 females per 100,000 females died in transport accidents. The corresponding figures were 13 and 3.5 in the EU.

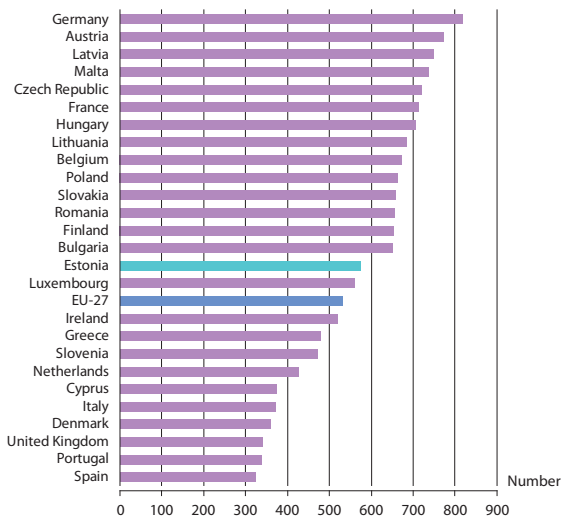
## DEFINITIONS

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

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

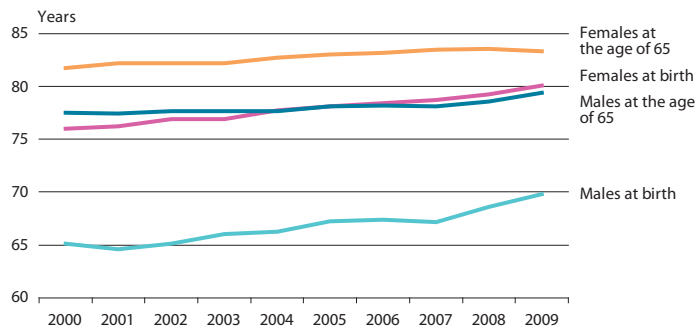


### Hospital beds per 100,000 inhabitants in the European Union, 2008<sup>a</sup>

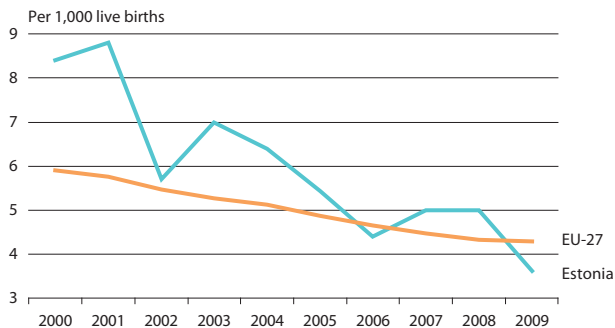


<sup>a</sup> Data from 2008 or latest available, no data for Sweden

## Life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65, 2000–2009



## Infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Estonia and the European Union, 2000–2009





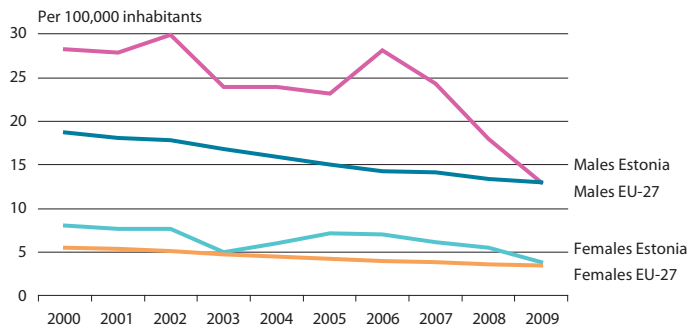
## Health care personnel, at the end-year 2009

	Health care personnel	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Physicians	4 436	33.1
family doctors	852	6.4
Dentists	1 222	9.1
Nursing staff	8 691	64.9
Pharmacists	857	6.4

## Outpatient medical care, 2009

	Visits, thousands	Per inhabitant
Outpatient visits	8 333	6.2
Visits to family doctor	4 166	3.1
Visits to dentist	1 480	1.1

## Deaths by cause of transport accidents in Estonia and the European Union, 2000–2009 (standardized death rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



# 6 Educational level

The educational level of the people in Estonia has continuously increased during the last decade. The share of persons having completed at least upper secondary education among people aged 25–64 has increased from 86% in 2000 to 89% in 2010. People in Estonia are more educated than residents of many other EU countries. Compared to Estonia, this indicator was bigger only in Czech Republic, Lithuania and Slovakia.

The educational level of employed persons differs by sectors of economy. The labour force with below upper secondary education has found employment mainly in primary sector, but people with tertiary education are most required in tertiary sector. In 2010, 18% of persons employed in primary sector had below upper secondary education compared with 12% in secondary and only 6% in tertiary sector. At the same time the share of persons with tertiary education in tertiary sector (47%) was over two times bigger than in the primary and secondary sectors (23% both).

In 2010, the unemployment increased among persons with lower educational level as well as among persons with higher educational level. Persons who have lower education had still remarkably more problems with finding a job. In 2010, 30.9% of the labour force with below upper secondary education was unemployed. The unemployment rate of persons with upper secondary education was 19.3%. The unemployment rate of persons with tertiary education (9.3%) was still the lowest.

**Employed persons by sector of economy and educational level, 2010**  
(percentage)

	Sectors of economy total	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below upper secondary education	8.2	18.4	11.8	5.8
Upper secondary education, post-secondary non-tertiary education	53.3	58.9	64.9	47.6
Tertiary education	38.5	22.7	23.3	46.6

#### DEFINITIONS

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

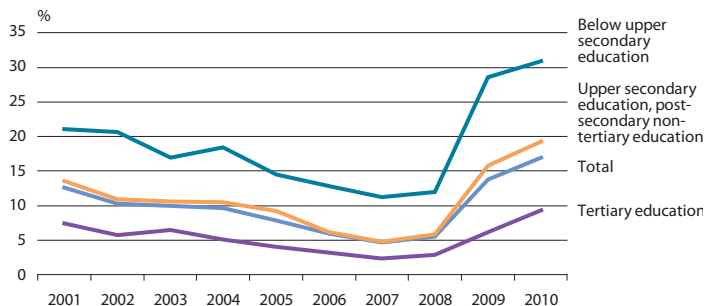
Upper secondary education – vocational training based on basic education, general secondary education, vocational secondary education based on basic education, professional secondary education based on basic education.

Post-secondary non-tertiary education – vocational secondary education based on secondary education.

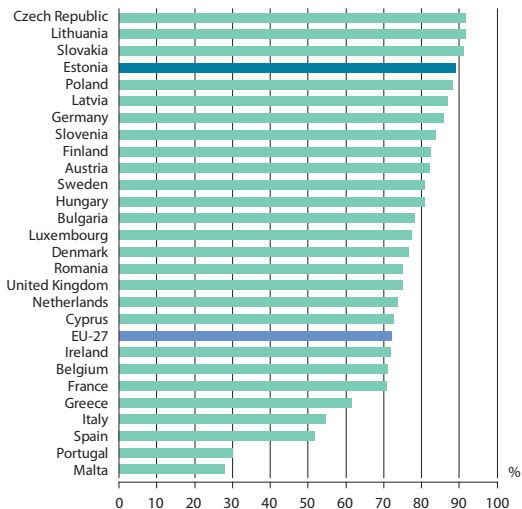
Tertiary education – professional secondary education based on secondary education, higher education, Master's and Doctor's degree.

Sectors of economy – see at page 18

## Unemployment rate by education, 2001–2010



## Share of people having completed at least upper secondary education among persons aged 25–64 in the European Union, 2009



# 7 Labour market

Due to the economic crisis starting at the end of the 1990s, the employment rate of persons aged 20–64 had decreased to 67.2% in Estonia for 2000. Since 2001 the situation on the labour market started to improve and for 2008 the employment rate of persons aged 20–64 had increased to 76.6%. Due to the economic crisis which had started in 2008 the situation on the labour market changed rapidly again. In 2009, the share of the employed persons among persons aged 20–64 decreased to 69.5%, in 2010 to 66.4%.

The European Employment Strategy has set the goal to improve the employment rate to at least 75% of the population aged 20–64 for 2020. In Estonia this indicator was bigger already in 2006–2008, but in 2009–2010 decreased again below the goal set.

According to the data of Eurostat, the employment of Estonian women is one of the biggest in the EU. The employment rate of Estonian women aged 20–64 has been over the EU average during the whole last decade. In 2009, the employment rate of Estonian women aged 20–64 was 68.8%, which is 6.3 percentage points higher compared to the EU average.

The situation on the labour market improved since the 2nd quarter 2010. The number of unemployed persons, which rose to record high 137,000 persons in the 1st quarter 2010, decreased in the following quarters. In the 4th quarter, the unemployed persons numbered less than 100,000 and the unemployment decreased compared to the previous quarter as well as to the same quarter of the previous year. During the year the unemployment declined, but in 2010 the annual average number of the unemployed was still the largest during the period after the restoration of independence in Estonia. In 2009 the number of the unemployed increased to 95,000 and surpassed the level of 2000, the year of biggest unemployment during the previous economic crisis, but there were even more unemployed persons in 2010 – 116,000. The annual average unemployment rate was 16.9% in 2010, 13.8% in 2009.

The number of long-term unemployed persons increased rapidly in 2010. In 2009, 26,000 unemployed had been looking for a job for one year or longer, but two times more in 2010 – 53,000 unemployed persons. The number of discouraged persons did not change during the year. 9,000 persons had stopped seeking a job because they did not expect to find one.

Compared to 2009, the unemployment rate grew in Estonia more than the average of the EU – 3.1 and 0.7 percentage points, respectively. In 2010 the unemployment was bigger than in Estonia only in Latvia, Lithuania and Spain.

## DEFINITIONS

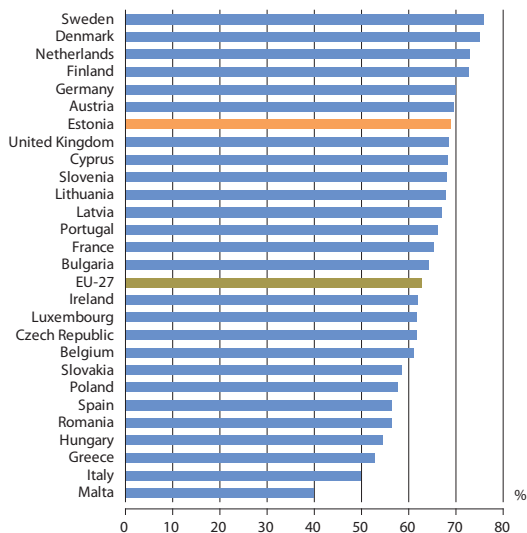
Primary sector – agriculture, forestry and fishing.

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

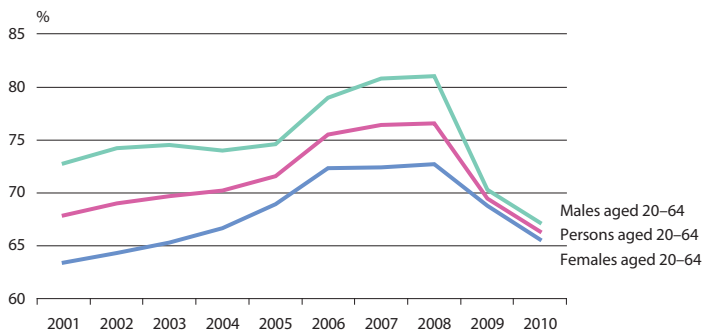
Tertiary sector – trade, services, etc.



### Employment rate of women aged 20–64 in the European Union, 2009



### Employment rate, 2001–2010



### Unemployment rate, 2001–2010



## Population aged 15–74 by labour status, 2010

	Total	Males	Females
Population aged 15–74 total, thousands	1 034.8	484.7	550.0
Labour force, thousands	686.8	341.6	345.2
<b>employed, thousands</b>	570.9	275.1	295.8
primary sector	24.1	15.9	8.2
secondary sector	174.2	120.1	54.1
tertiary sector	372.6	139.1	233.5
urban settlement	406.8	189.0	217.8
rural settlement	164.1	86.1	78.0
public sector	157.7	48.6	109.1
private sector	413.2	226.5	186.6
Estonians	389.3	191.4	197.9
non-Estonians	181.6	83.8	97.9
<b>unemployed, thousands</b>	115.9	66.5	49.4
less than 6 months	38.0	20.1	17.9
6–11 months	25.3	14.2	11.1
12 months or more	52.6	32.2	20.4
Inactive population, thousands	348.0	143.1	204.8
studies	106.2	52.3	53.8
illness or disability	50.6	28.9	21.8
taking care of children or other members of family	40.3	2.8	37.6
retirement age	133.3	47.6	85.7
discouraged workers (lost hope to find work)	8.8	5.4	3.4
other reason	8.7	6.2	2.5
Labour force participation rate, %	66.4	70.5	62.8
Employment rate, %	55.2	56.8	53.8
Unemployment rate, %	16.9	19.5	14.3

# 8 Labour costs and wages

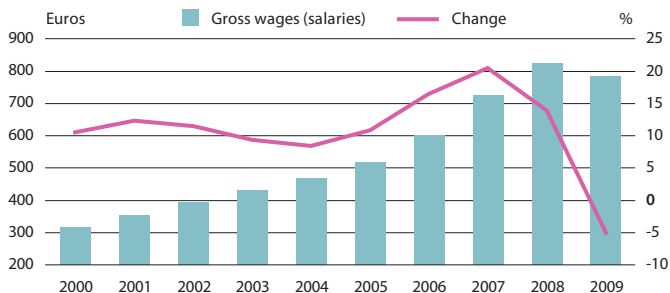
In 2009 compared to 2002, the labour costs per employee increased two times per month and decreased by 4.1% compared to 2008. In 2009 compared to 2008, the average labour costs per employee increased only in two economic activities – in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and in information and communication (by 8.6% and 0.2%, respectively) and decreased the most in construction (-11.8%). Compared to 2000, the average monthly gross wages increased 2.5 times during the last decade.

The rapid growth of wages which had started in 2006 decelerated in 2008. For the first time during the last 16 years, the average monthly gross wages decreased by 5% in 2009 compared to the previous year. One of the reasons for the decrease has been the decline of irregular bonuses in the gross wages. Bonuses have decreased in all economic activities. In 2009 compared to 2008, the average monthly gross wages increased only in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (7%) and decreased the most in construction (-13.2%).

In 2009, the average monthly gross wages were 825.35 euros in the public sector and 767.77 euros in the private sector. Compared to 2008, the average monthly gross wages decreased in the public as well as private sector – by 4% and 5.6%, respectively. In 2009 compared to 2008, the number of employees decreased in the private sector by 13.4% and in the public sector by 3.5%.

In 2009, real wages decreased for the first time since 1993. Real wages, in which the influence of the change of the consumer price index has been taken into account, decreased by 4.9% in 2009.

## Average monthly gross wages and change of average gross wages compared to the previous year, 2000–2009



### 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, 2009

Economic activity	Monthly gross wages (salaries), euros	Labour costs, euros	Change over previous year, %	
			Monthly gross wages (salaries)	Labour costs
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	633	855	-6.9	-8.1
Mining and quarrying	882	1 206	-7.9	-7.4
Manufacturing	717	984	-4.8	-3.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 058	1 469	7.0	8.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	818	1 111	-2.0	-1.0
Construction	774	1 057	-13.2	-11.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	734	997	-6.8	-6.1
Transportation and storage	801	1 091	-5.1	-4.4
Accommodation and food service activities	514	695	-2.2	-1.3
Information and communication	1 282	1 766	-0.9	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	1 462	2 026	-3.8	-2.9
Real estate activities	632	846	-6.3	-6.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	915	1 239	-6.2	-5.2
Administrative and support service activities	714	961	-3.4	-2.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	981	1 337	-7.5	-6.8
Education	705	950	-2.4	-1.9
Human health and social work activities	827	1 112	-2.5	-2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	613	838	-7.2	-5.5
Other service activities	554	749	-6.3	-5.4
<b>AVERAGE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-4.1</b>

# 9 Gross domestic product

During 2008–2009, the world economy encountered the worst recession since World War II. In the EU, the Baltic States were hit hardest, since the global financial crisis was preceded by overheating of the economy and the real estate boom which contributed to the collapse of domestic demand. Estonian economy experienced a sharp decline throughout 2009. The GDP decreased 13.9% compared to the previous year. The bottom of economic decline was reached by the 2nd quarter, after that the decline of the GDP gradually decelerated.

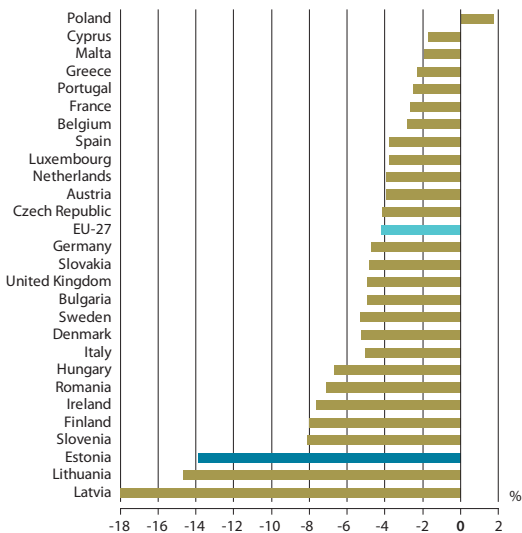
Domestic and external demand hindered Estonian economy during 2009. The domestic demand decreased by 22%, while its share in the GDP was only 93%. The domestic demand was annually less than the GDP for the first time in the last 15 years, i.e. despite the fast decrease the GDP was still bigger than the sum total of final consumption expenditures, investments and changes in inventories. The problematic condition on the labour market restrained household incomes and thereby private consumption expenditures. Uncertainty about the future together with the weak demand for the goods and services in turn hindered investment decisions by business sector.

Along with the decrease in domestic demand also imports of goods and services decreased by a third in real terms. The domestic demand decreased in all main destination countries of Estonian exports, whereas the exports of goods and services decreased by 19% in real terms. Since exports decreased slower than imports, Estonian foreign trade balance improved in 2009. The share of net exports in the GDP was 6.1%. Since the domestic demand is bound to take time to recover, the main source for growth lies in exports. The competitive position of Estonian exports is hindered by relatively low labour productivity compared to other EU countries. According to Eurostat data, labour productivity in Estonia accounted for about 62% of the EU average in 2009 and held the 24th place among the Member States of the EU.

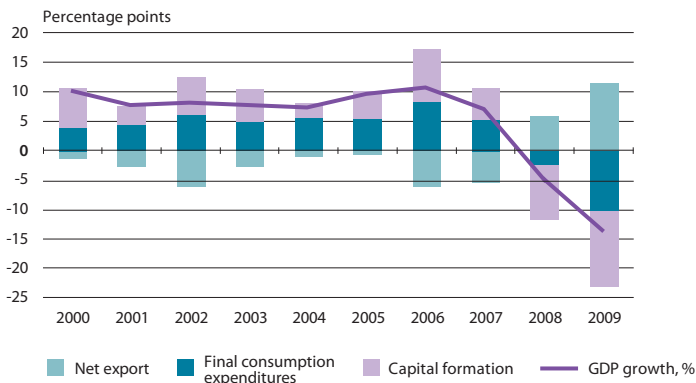
In 2009, the value added decreased in the majority of economic activities. The value added increased only in the economic activities of the primary sector and in public administration and defence, but the share of these activities in gross value added of the economy was small. The value added decreased the most in construction and financial intermediation, but the decrease in the value added in manufacturing had the biggest influence on the decrease in the GDP. Weak domestic demand together with the decrease in domestic orders and worsened external demand contributed the most to the decrease in the value added of the manufacturing. Estonian manufacturing companies depend largely on external demand; over half of their production is exported.



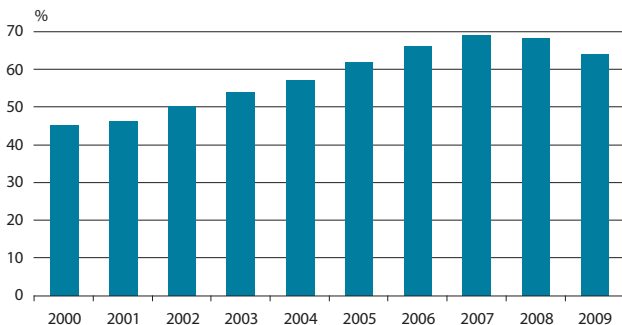
## GDP real growth in the European Union, 2009



### Contribution to the GDP growth, 2000–2009



### GDP per capita based on PPS in Estonia (EU-27=100), 2000–2009



#### 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, 2009

	Current prices, million euros	Real growth, %
Agriculture and hunting	178.1	3.0
Forestry	100.8	10.6
Fishing	30.5	11.4
Mining and quarrying	155.0	-10.0
Manufacturing	1 713.7	-25.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	464.7	-5.3
Construction	832.4	-29.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc.	1 542.5	-19.1
Hotels and restaurants	173.6	-23.3
Transport, storage and communication	1 321.5	-15.3
Financial intermediation	412.6	-31.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	2 557.5	-7.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	922.9	1.3
Education	650.9	-2.8
Health and social work	504.3	-2.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	407.5	-14.4
<b>GROSS VALUE ADDED</b>	<b>11 968.5</b>	<b>-14.7</b>
Net taxes on products	1 892.3	-7.2
<b>GDP AT MARKET PRICES</b>	<b>13 860.8</b>	<b>-13.9</b>
Households final consumption expenditure	6 992.7	-18.8
General government final consumption expenditure	3 048.7	0.0
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households	198.9	-3.6
Gross fixed capital formation and valuables	2 987.1	-33.0
Change in inventories	-399.8	..
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>	<b>12 827.6</b>	<b>-22.1</b>
Exports of goods and services	8 962.8	-18.7
Imports of goods and services	8 115.7	-32.6

# 10 Finance

In 2010 the state budget's total revenue and expenditure<sup>a</sup> of Estonia according to preliminary data were 5.6 and 5.4 billion euros, respectively. Compared to 2009, the revenue grew by 2.4% and the expenditure decreased 0.6%. By the end of the year, the revenue exceeded the expenditure by 217.4 million euros.

The main sources of income for the state budget are receipts from various taxes. Compared to the previous year, the revenue of main taxes decreased from social security contributions and from corporate income tax. The receipts from social security contributions were 1.7 billion euros, i.e. 5% less and from corporate income tax 193.8 million euros, i.e. 24% less than in the previous year. The receipts from personal income tax were 191.7 million euros, which was 24% more compared to 2009. In total the receipts from income tax amounted to 385.5 million euros, which is 7% more than the planned annual amount. Due to the faster growth of economy, the revenue of value added tax and excise duties grew, 6% and 4%, respectively. 1.6 billion euros were received from the non-tax revenue (sales of goods and services, profits from the property, grants, etc.), which was 27.8% of the total revenue.

As at the end of 2010, similarly to the previous years, the most expensive activity was social protection, accounting for 34.9% of the total expenditure. Expenses on administration and public health comprised respectively 13.1% and 13.6% of the total expenditure.

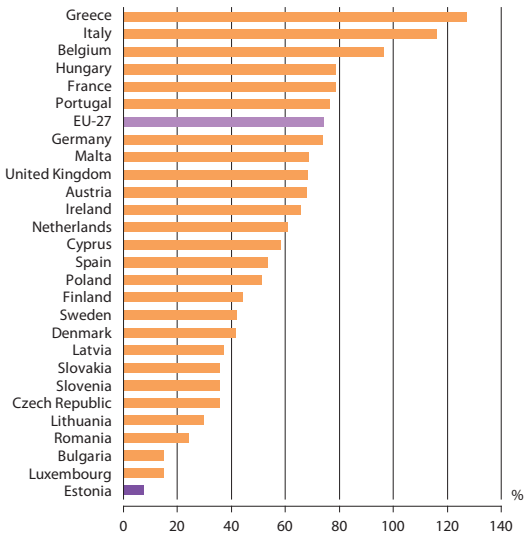
In 2010, the foreign direct investments position increased compared to 2009 almost one billion euros or by 8.7%, amounting to 12.3 billion euros. Nearly one third of foreign investments have been made in financial and insurance activities, 16% in manufacturing and 12% in real estate activities. More than a half of foreign direct investments in Estonia have been made by Swedish and Finnish investors.

The direct investments position directed abroad decreased during the year by 83.3 million euros or 1.8% and was 4.5 billion euros at the end of 2010. As in case of foreign direct investment position in Estonia, investors of the financial and insurance activities account for the main share of the direct investments position directed abroad, followed by professional, scientific and technical activities and transportation and storage activities investors – the share 41%, 16% and 15%, respectively. Estonian investors prefer to invest mainly in Baltic states – investments made in Latvia and Lithuania account for more than a half of all investments directed abroad.

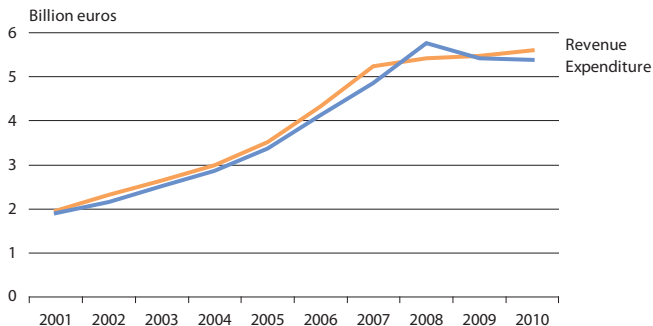
<sup>a</sup> Expenditures include the financial charges



### General government debt as percentage of GDP in the European Union, 2009



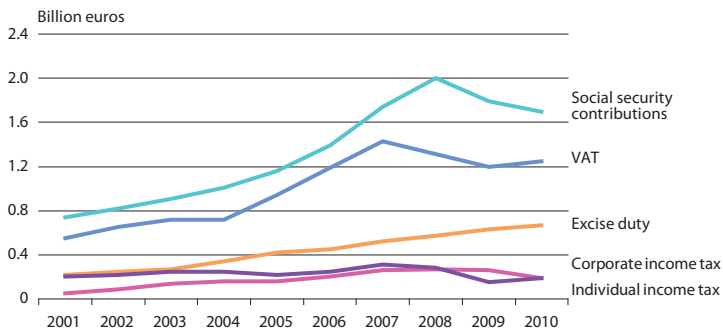
### State budget execution<sup>a</sup>, 2001–2010<sup>b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Expenditure include the financial charges

<sup>b</sup> Data for 2010 are preliminary

### Income from main taxes of state budget revenue, 2001–2010





State budget revenue, 2010<sup>a</sup>

	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros	Implementation, %
<b>Total revenue</b>	5 402.3	5 610.2	103.8
Taxes <sup>b</sup>	3 947.7	4 052.9	102.7
social security contributions	1 723.7	1 697.6	98.5
VAT	1 216.2	1 248.2	102.6
excise duty	607.8	666.3	109.6
Sale of goods and services	98.3	108.7	110.6
Grants	1 015.2	1 146.5	112.9
Other income	341.2	302.2	88.6

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data

<sup>b</sup> Tax revenues incl. changes in the prepayment of taxes

## State budget expenditure, 2010

	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros <sup>a</sup>	Share of actual amount in total expenditure, %
<b>Total expenditure</b>	5 503.0	5 392.8	100.0
Administration expenses	633.3	706.0	13.1
State defence	258.7	244.7	4.5
Order maintenance	434.2	432.7	8.0
Economy	722.0	601.8	11.2
Environmental protection	185.4	155.9	2.9
Public health	43.3	734.8	13.6
Recreation, culture and religion	156.4	154.2	2.9
Education	519.5	482.4	8.9
Social protection	2 550.3	1 880.4	34.9

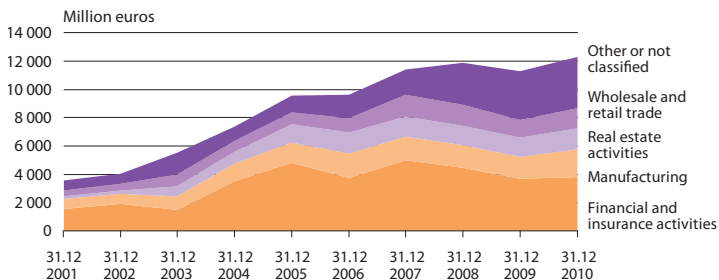
<sup>a</sup> Cash income, incl. the financial charges

## Direct investment position by fields of activity, 31 December 2010

Field of activity	Million euros	Share, %
<b>Foreign direct investments in Estonia total</b>	<b>12 269.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Financial and insurance activities	3 819.4	31.1
Manufacturing	1 963.6	16.0
Real estate activities	1 482.2	12.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1 399.4	11.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 089.3	8.9
Transportation and storage	639.2	5.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	408.1	3.3
Other or not classified	1 467.9	12.0
<b>Direct investments from Estonia to other countries total</b>	<b>4 512.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Financial and insurance activities	1 847.4	40.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	706.4	15.7
Transportation and storage	672.5	14.9
Real estate activities	513.6	11.4
Wholesale and retail trade	287.4	6.4
Construction	141.8	3.1
Manufacturing	111.5	2.5
Other or not classified	231.8	5.1

## Direct investment position by fields of activity, 2001–2010

## Foreign direct investments in Estonia

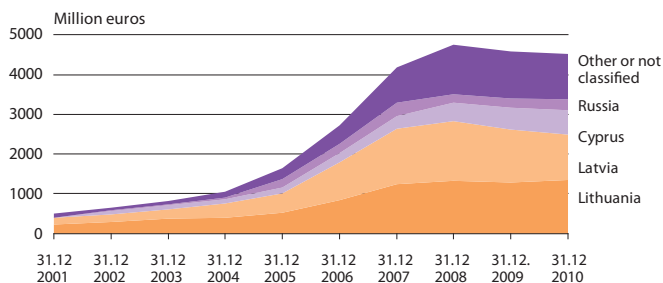


## Direct investment position by countries, 31 December 2010

Country	Million euros	Share, %
<b>Foreign direct investments in Estonia total</b>	<b>12 269.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sweden	4 327.9	35.3
Finland	2 853.7	23.3
Netherlands	1 096.7	8.9
Russia	438.4	3.6
Norway	357.4	2.9
Cyprus	331.3	2.7
Germany	295.5	2.4
Other or not classified	2 568.2	20.9
<b>Direct investments from Estonia to other countries total</b>	<b>4 512.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Lithuania	1 354.8	30.0
Latvia	1 143.2	25.3
Cyprus	602.9	13.4
Russia	278.1	6.2
Finland	273.3	6.1
Ukraine	155.4	3.4
Italy	88.9	2.0
Other or not classified	615.8	13.6

## Direct investment position by countries, 2001–2010

## Direct investments from Estonia to other countries



# Foreign trade

In 2010 exports of goods from Estonia accounted for 8.75 billion euros and imports to Estonia for 9.24 billion euros at current prices. Compared to 2009 exports increased by 35% and imports by 27%. The trade accelerated in the last months of 2010 when the economy started to enhance also in Estonian partner countries. Also exports in 2010 exceeded the level of 2008 when annual exports was announced as 8.47 billion euros. (Corrected on 01.06.2011)

The bigger growth in exports than in imports also decreased the trade deficit, which amounted to 0.49 billion euros in 2010 and has not been smaller previously in the yearly basis. In the preceding years, the trade deficit was the smallest in 1995 – 0.57 billion euros.

In 2010, the share of the European Union countries (EU-27) accounted for 69%, the share of euro area (EA-16) for 31% and the share of the CIS countries for 13% of Estonia's total exports. The main countries of destination were Finland (17% of Estonia's total exports), Sweden (16%) and Russia (10%).

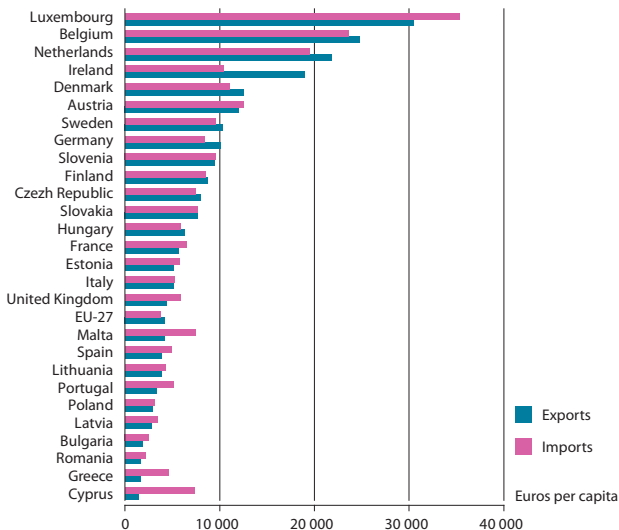
In imports of goods, the share of the EU-27 was 80%, of EA-16 38% and of the CIS countries 11%. Goods were imported to Estonia mainly from Finland (15% of the total imports), Germany and Sweden (both 11%).

Among the commodity sections the first place was held by the section of machinery and equipment accounting for 23% of the total exports in 2010. It was followed by the mineral products (including motor spirits, fuel oils and electricity), accounting for 16% of the total exports and food preparations and agricultural products (10%). In the arrivals of goods to Estonia, also machinery and equipment held the biggest share (24% of the total imports), followed by mineral products (18%) and food preparations and agricultural products (11%). Compared to 2009, the turnover of exports and imports increased in all commodity sections, but mostly in trade of machinery and equipment (growth by 56% and 55%, respectively).

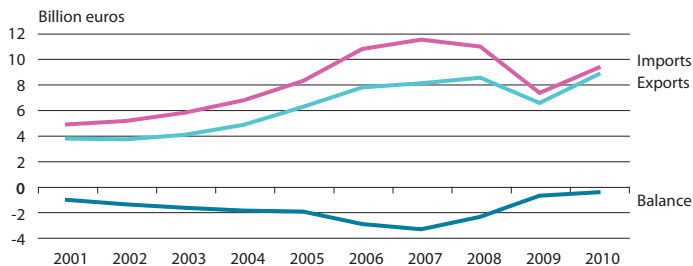
The biggest trade deficit was mentioned in the trade of raw materials and products of chemical industry (0.34 billion euros). The biggest surplus was announced in the trade of wood and products thereof and of miscellaneous products (incl. furniture) (both 0.5 billion euros).

The share of Estonia in total EU-27 countries' exports accounted for 0.3% and in imports for 0.4% in 2009. Both the turnover of exports as well as of imports was smaller only in Latvia, Malta and Cyprus. At the same time, the turnover of exports per capita amounted to 4,800 euros, which was higher than the average of EU countries (3,900 euros). Imports of Estonia per capita were 5,400 euros (EU average 3,400 euros).

## Exports and imports per capita in the European Union, 2009



## Exports, imports and balance, 2001–2010



## Exports and imports by main partner countries, 2010

Country	Amount, million euros	Share, %
<b>EXPORTS TOTAL</b>	<b>8 753.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Finland	1 489.4	17.0
Sweden	1 369.1	15.6
Russia	846.8	9.7
Latvia	788.3	9.0
Germany	456.7	5.2
Lithuania	429.3	4.9
United States	330.9	3.8
Norway	300.0	3.4
Denmark	218.6	2.5
France	215.6	2.5
Other countries	2 308.8	26.4
<b>IMPORTS TOTAL</b>	<b>9 241.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Finland	1 376.9	14.9
Germany	1 041.8	11.3
Sweden	1 011.2	10.9
Latvia	1 002.4	10.9
Russia	762.8	8.3
Lithuania	715.2	7.7
Poland	594.0	6.4
Netherlands	307.2	3.3
China	281.6	3.1
Italy	223.9	2.4
Other countries	1 924.8	20.8

**Exports and imports by commodity sections, 2010**

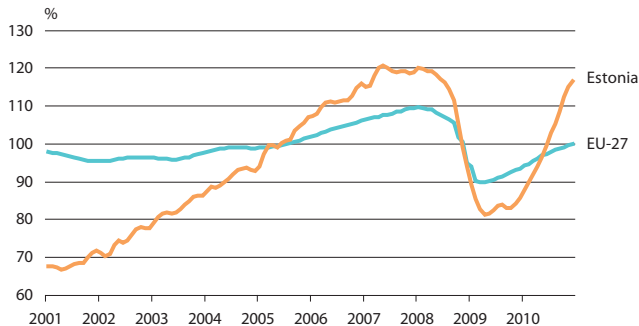
Commodity section by Combined Nomenclature (CN)	Amount, million euros	Share, %
<b>EXPORTS TOTAL</b>	<b>8 753.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	1 977.2	22.6
Mineral products (V)	1 376.9	15.7
Agricultural products and food preparations (I-IV)	835.5	9.5
Wood and products thereof (IX)	799.8	9.1
Metals and products thereof (XV)	795.8	9.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	668.5	7.7
Transport equipment (XVII)	572.3	6.5
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	395.0	4.5
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	302.5	3.5
Articles of plastics and rubber (VII)	280.0	3.2
Paper and articles thereof (X)	277.8	3.2
Other	472.2	5.4
<b>IMPORTS TOTAL</b>	<b>9 241.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	2 171.4	23.5
Mineral products (V)	1 613.2	17.5
Agricultural products and food preparations (I-IV)	1 022.0	11.1
Metals and products thereof (XV)	827.5	8.9
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	736.5	8.0
Transport equipment (XVII)	656.5	7.1
Articles of plastics and rubber (VII)	519.6	5.6
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	459.2	5.0
Wood and products thereof (IX)	261.2	2.8
Paper and articles thereof (X)	224.7	2.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	207.8	2.2
Other	542.2	5.9

# 12 Industry

Global economic crisis, which had a strong impact on Estonian manufacturing sector, was replaced by the relatively rapid economic growth at the beginning of 2010. If in 2009 Estonia had the largest decrease in industrial output in the European Union then at the beginning of 2010 Estonia reached the top as the country with the most rapid increase. Although the output of manufacturing increased 23% in 2010 compared to the previous year still it has not reached the level before the crisis. Considerable growth in exports had an essential impact on the increase of production. The demand on the domestic market remained on the level of 2009, its growth was inhibited by increasing unemployment and the decline of wages and salaries.

In 2010 the production increased in most industrial branches. Remarkably increased the production of electronic and optical products where the growth was nearly threefold compared to the previous year. This branch has grasped the leading position in the manufacturing industry in 2010. The production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers nearly doubled mainly due to the external demand. A progress took place also in manufacture of wood and wood products and paper, also in manufacture of metals. The production of Estonian food industry, which accounts for almost 15% of the manufacturing and which is on a large scale orientated to the domestic market, remained on the level of 2009. In 2010, the beverages industry was forced to decrease the production volumes as also in 2009, while there was a weak demand both on domestic and foreign market.

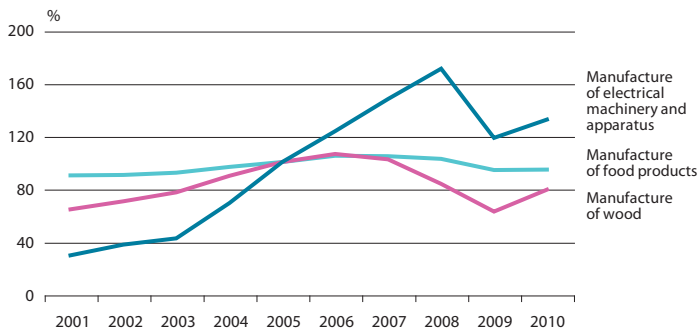
## Trends of manufacturing production in Estonia and the European Union, January 2001 – December 2010 (2005=100)







### Volume indices of manufacturing, 2001–2010<sup>a</sup> (2005=100)

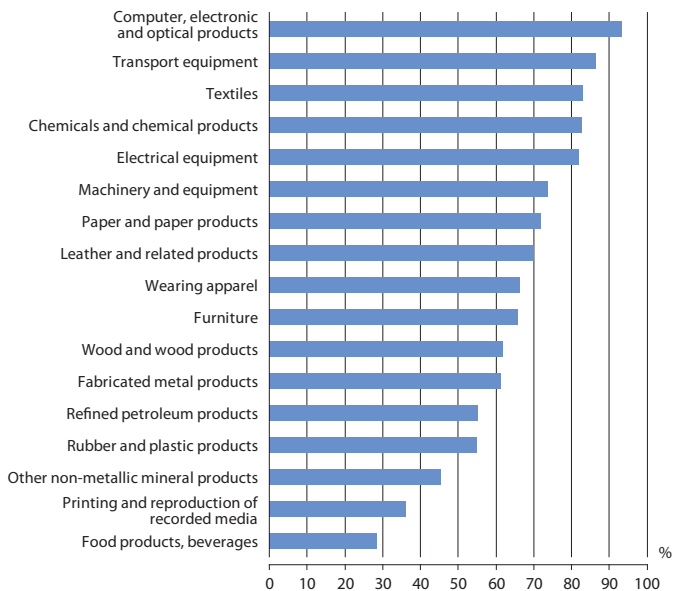


<sup>a</sup> The data for 2010 are based on short-term statistics

## Gross output of industry by economic activity, 2009

	Production, million euros	Share, %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 190</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Energy production</b>	495	8.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	253	4.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>5 442</b>	<b>87.9</b>
manufacture of food products	912	14.7
manufacture of beverages	180	2.9
manufacture of textiles	195	3.2
manufacture of wearing apparel	113	1.8
manufacture of leather and related products	23	0.4
manufacture of wood and wood products	730	11.8
manufacture of paper and paper products	144	2.3
printing and reproduction of recorded media	155	2.5
manufacture of refined petroleum products	151	2.4
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	261	4.2
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	188	3.0
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	233	3.8
manufacture of fabricated metal products	622	10.1
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	353	5.7
manufacture of electrical equipment	310	5.0
manufacture of machinery and equipment	164	2.7
manufacture of transport equipment	167	2.7
manufacture of furniture	263	4.2
other	278	4.5

## Share of exports in the sales of manufacturing production, 2009



# 13 Agriculture

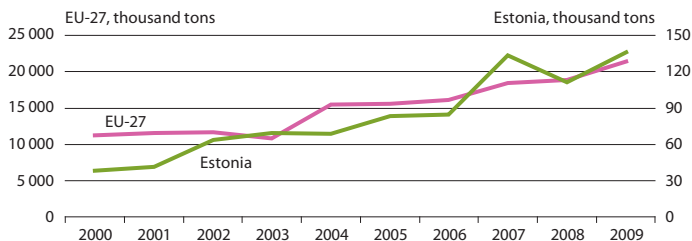
In 2009, the production of grain was 873,000 tons, 1% less than in 2008. The need for cereals is covered by indigenous production as well as by imports. In the economic year, which started on 1 July 2009 and ended on 30 June 2010, the share of imports in resources was 13% and that of exports 26%. Wheat made up almost a half of the amount of both imported and exported cereals. The sown area of potatoes increased 4% in 2009 compared to 2008. The production of potatoes increased by 11% compared to the previous year but was smaller than during last years. The need for potatoes is mainly covered by indigenous production. In the economic year, which started on 1 July 2009 and ended on 30 June 2010, the share of imports in the resources decreased up to 15%, consisting of potatoes and products made from potatoes. The share of exports has been around 1% during last years.

The sown area and production of rape has increased during last years. In 2009 the production of rape seeds accounted for 99.9% of oleaginous seeds and fruits. In the total resource of oleaginous seeds and fruits the share of imports was 8% and exports 45% in 2009.

The number of cattle, incl. dairy cows decreased. In 2009, the number of pigs and poultry increased. Meat production increased by 2% in 2009 compared to 2008, of which poultry meat by 13%. In 2009 the production of beef decreased by 0.7% and pork by 0.2%. In the supply of total meat, imports of meat and live animals accounted for 41% and exports for 29% in 2009. The share of pork imports was 48% of the total meat and live animals imports and the share of exports 73% of the total meat and live animals exports.

In the supply of fresh products of milk, the share of imports was 4% and that of exports 6% in 2009. The exports of cheese made in Estonia exceed the imports of cheese to Estonia several times. The production of eggs, which has decreased for several years, increased in 2009 compared to 2008. In the total resource of eggs the share of imports was 39% and of exports 9% in 2009.

## Rape production in Estonia and the European Union, 2000–2009



### Supply balance of cereals, potatoes and oleaginous seeds and fruits, 2009/2010 (thousand tons)

	Wheat	Barley	Potatoes	Oleaginous seeds and fruits
Production	342.5	376.9	139.1	136.2
Imports	55.0	36.7	24.2	11.3
<b>Total resources / use</b>	<b>397.5</b>	<b>413.6</b>	<b>163.3</b>	<b>147.5</b>
Exports	132.8	76.6	2.2	67.0
Change in stocks	-16.0	57.4	0.3	-15.0
Domestic use	280.7	279.6	160.8	95.5

### Supply balance of meat, 2009 (thousand tons in carcass weight)

	Total	Beef	Pork	Poultry meat
Gross indigenous production	79.2	15.2	45.9	14.9
Imports of live animals	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Imports of meat	54.0	4.3	25.8	18.8
<b>Total resources / use</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Exports of live animals	14.3	1.3	13.0	0.0
Exports of meat	24.4	1.9	15.2	5.4
Change in stocks	-3.8	-0.6	-2.4	-0.3
Domestic use	98.5	16.9	46.1	28.6

### Supply balance of milk, dairy products and eggs, 2009 (thousand tons in product weight)

	Fresh products	Butter	Cheese	Eggs <sup>a</sup>
Production	195.3	7.1	37.4	10.8
Imports	8.3	0.2	3.2	6.9
<b>Total resources / use</b>	<b>203.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>
Exports	12.4	0.2	15.9	1.6
Change in stocks	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Domestic use	191.4	7.4	25.1	16.1

<sup>a</sup> The average egg weight is 62.5 grams

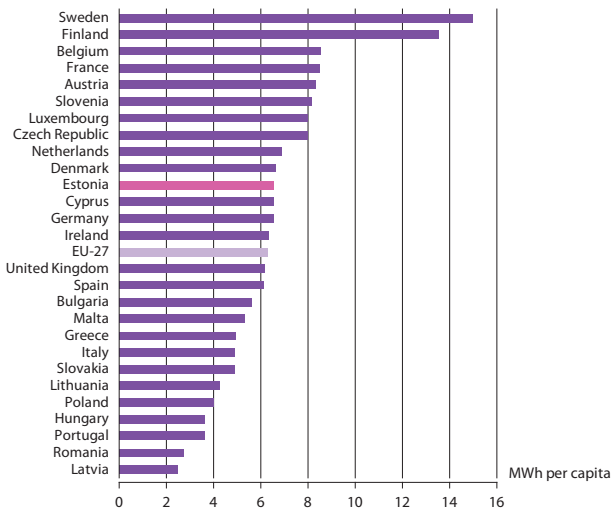
# 14 Energy

Estonia's energy is based on a relatively wide use of domestic energy sources. In 2009, the share of local fuels accounted for about 70% in the primary energy resources. Oil shale is the main local fuel. More than 90% of electricity generation in Estonia is based on oil shale. In 2010, Estonia was on the average position in the EU with energy production of 9.5 MWh per capita. The main reason for growing electricity production compared to 2009 is caused by the increase in exports. Most of exported electricity is delivered to Finland (42%).

In 2009, inland consumption of all main kind of fuels decreased. The decline in the production of business sector reduced the demand of the domestic market for energy. At the same time due to stable external demand the production of wood pellets was 45% larger compared to 2008.

During the last decade, shale oil has become an important export commodity in the energy market. In 2009 compared to 2008, shale oil production increased by about 10% and the exports of shale oil increased by about a third (35%). More than half of the shale oil production was exported – mainly to Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands and Belgium.

## Electricity production per capita in the European Union, 2009



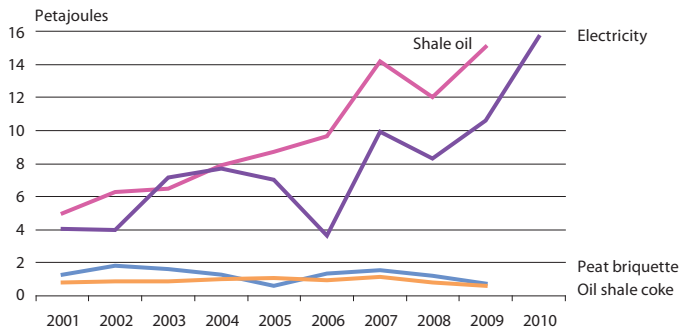
## Production and consumption of electricity, 2009–2010

(Gigawatt-hours)

	2009	2010 <sup>a</sup>	Change, %
<b>Production</b>			
gross	8 779	12 750	145.2
net	7 884	11 475	145.5
<b>Imports</b>	3 025	1 432	47.3
Latvia	562	817	145.4
Lithuania	2 328	359	15.4
Finland	135	256	189.6
<b>Consumption</b>	7 080	7 363	104.0
<b>Losses</b>	886	827	93.3
<b>Exports</b>	2 943	4 717	160.3
Latvia	1 701	1 556	91.5
Lithuania	23	1 169	5 082.6
Finland	1 219	1 992	163.4

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data

## Exports of energy products, 2001–2010



# 15 Innovation

The data of the Community Innovation Survey for 2008 showed that Estonia belongs to the leading group of the EU 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 EU by innovativeness of enterprises in 2008 was as follows: Germany 79.9%, Luxembourg 64.7%, Belgium 58.1%, Portugal 57.8%, Ireland 56.5% and in sixth position Estonia 56.4%.

The innovativeness in the Estonian enterprises is generally influenced by the same factors as in the EU as a whole: the larger the enterprise or higher its turnover the higher is the probability that an enterprise is innovative. The enterprises belonging to a concern are 1.5 times more innovative than those not belonging to it, the same applies to those with foreign equity or without.

On the most recent European Innovation Scoreboard Estonia and Slovenia were the only ones amongst the Central and East European Countries with the innovation index just slightly lower than the EU mean. A few years ago Estonia was among stragglers. The radical shift can be explained by the fact that Estonia's annual mean growth of innovation index during 2006–2010 has been the second best in Europe after Portugal's.

## Share of innovative enterprises by economic activity, 2008<sup>a</sup>

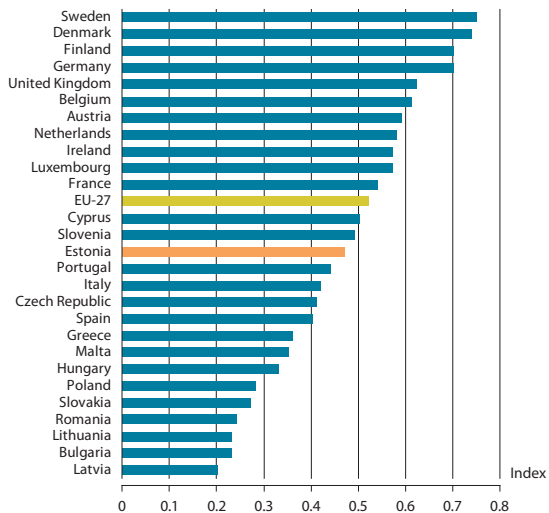
Activity	Total, %	Technologically innovative, %	Organisational or marketing innovations, %
<b>TOTAL</b>	56.4	47.8	35.2
<b>Industry (excl. construction)</b>	59.8	52.8	33.6
mining and quarrying	50.2	48.1	20.0
manufacturing	59.8	52.8	34.1
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	58.0	49.3	27.8
water supply; sewerage, waste management	66.6	56.9	34.0
<b>Services (surveyed activities)</b>	52.6	42.4	37.0
wholesale trade	53.7	43.3	39.1
transportation and storage	42.1	30.9	27.5
information and communication	67.4	58.9	50.4
financial and insurance activities	83.0	73.0	64.8
architecture and engineering; technical testing and analysis	53.6	46.1	30.8

<sup>a</sup> Enterprises with 10 and more employed persons





## Summary Innovation Index in the European Union, 2010



# 16 Information technology

Estonian government is committed to a continuous development of e-services, the availability and user friendliness of which are above the European Union average. Electronic authentication and digital signing by ID-card and Mobile-ID enable secure access to e-services such as internet banking, tax declaration, e-voting, etc. Almost all enterprises use computers and have internet connection. The use of ID-card in enterprises with ten or more persons employed has increased nearly twofold from January 2008 to January 2010 – from one third to two thirds. The use of ID-card is more common among large enterprises. Most common is the use of ID-card for giving digital signature; this is followed by authorizing users in information systems. While the use of internet banking is quite common, the use of e-invoices has space for development, although Estonia is one of the most progressive in the EU by the use of e-invoices.

The connection to the internet at home increases continuously – in the 1st quarter of 2010, 68% households of Estonia had access to the internet at home. The connection to the internet is more widespread in urban settlements than in rural settlements, but the gap is constantly decreasing. As in the European Union on average, the internet connection at home is more common among households with children also in Estonia, but in Estonia the difference is bigger than in the EU on average.

In the 1st quarter of 2010, the internet was used by three quarters of 16–74-year-old Estonian residents. While almost all persons aged 16–34 did it, the percentage of internet users decreases with advancing age. Half of persons aged 55–64 and a quarter of persons aged 65–74 used the computer and internet in the 1st quarter of 2010. Even though the percentage of computer and internet users among persons aged 65–74 has significantly increased, the use of internet in Estonia is more dependent on the age than in the EU on average. But on the contrary to the EU average in Estonia the share of internet users among women is slightly bigger than among men.

Estonian residents use the internet mostly for reading web publications, internet banking, e-mailing and for information search. While for information search and e-mailing the Estonian residents use the internet almost as actively as other residents of the EU, then by using the internet for internet banking and reading web publications the Estonian residents are more eager than the EU residents on average – nine out of ten internet users in Estonia but only half in the EU.

The page contains important information and access to e-services. E-services may only be accessed by persons, who possess enterprise representation rights according to the Commercial Register. The service environment is in Estonian language.

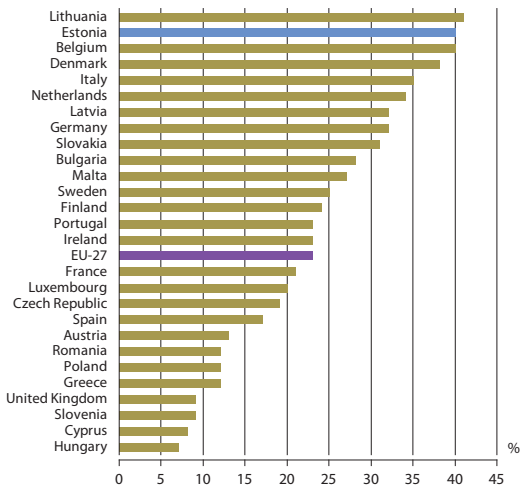
**State portal services for an entrepreneur**

- Official e-mail address - activating and forwarding of a company's @eesti.ee address.
- Official forms - filing in and submitting electronic forms to various state institutions.

**Registry services**

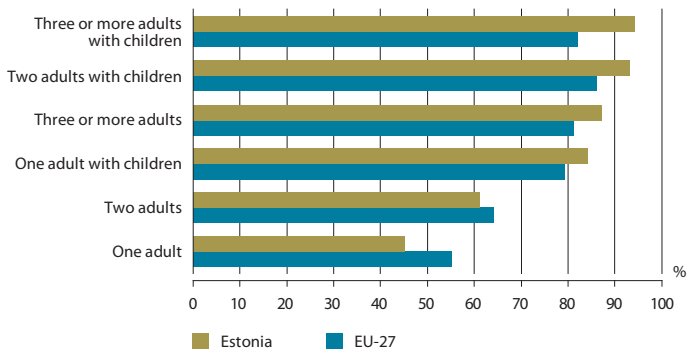
**Alcohol registry**

## Share of enterprises having received/sent e-invoices in the European Union, January 2009<sup>a</sup>



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

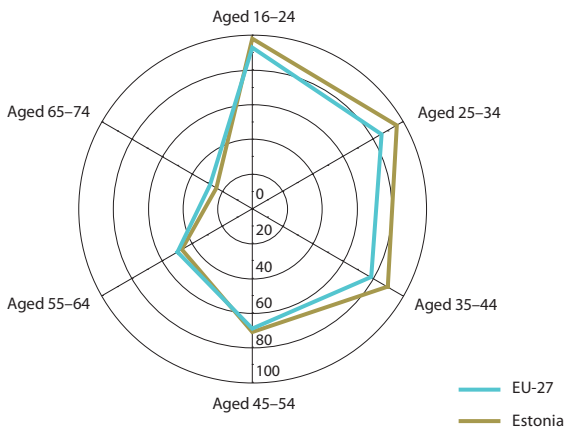
## Share of households connected to the internet at home, 1st quarter 2010



## Enterprises using ID-card by persons employed, January 2010

Persons employed	Share of enterprises using ID-cards, %	Enterprises using ID-cards for identifying the users in information systems, %	Enterprises using ID-cards for giving the digital signature, %
TOTAL	67	52	58
10–19	60	49	50
20–49	70	53	62
50–99	80	58	73
100–249	84	59	76
250 and more	93	58	87

## Share of individuals using the internet, 1st quarter 2010 (%)



## Most common activities by using the internet, 1st quarter 2010

Activities while using the internet	Among internet users of Estonia, %	Among internet users of EU-27, %
Reading online newspapers	89	50
Internet banking	88	52
Sending/receiving e-mails	85	89
Searching for information about goods and services	83	81

# 17 Tourism

In 2010, 2.4 million domestic and foreign tourists stayed in accommodation establishments of Estonia, which was 12% more than a year earlier.

In 2010, by preliminary data of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the travel activity in the world increased and this was also reflected in the activities of accommodation establishments of Estonia. In 2010, 1.56 million foreign tourists stayed in accommodation establishments of Estonia, accounting for nearly two thirds of the total number of tourists using the services of accommodation establishments. Compared to 2009, the number of foreign tourists increased by 13%. This is partly due to the growth of the low level of 2009 when the economic crisis hampered the activity of travelling around the world and also influenced the activities of accommodation establishments of Estonia. In 2010, the number of foreign visitors exceeded the level of 2005, the best year of the last decade, by 9% and was the all-time record result in Estonia.

More tourists from neighbouring countries – Finland, Russia, Latvia, Sweden, stayed in accommodation establishments, as well as from more distant European countries. 82% of foreign tourists using the services of accommodation establishments came from the European Union countries. Also, more tourists came from African, American and Asian countries, but the share of tourists from these countries in accommodation establishments was small, accounting for slightly less than 2% of the total number of tourists. 73% of accommodated foreign tourists arrived in Estonia for holidays, one fifth was on a business trip and the rest had some other reason for visiting Estonia.

In 2010, Estonian residents used the services of accommodation establishments more than in the previous year. In 2010, 838,000 domestic tourists stayed in accommodation establishments, 9% more than in 2009, but less than in 2007 and 2008, the record years for domestic tourism of the past decade. The share of domestic tourists staying in accommodation establishments in the last four years has decreased. In 2010, the share of domestic tourists among the customers of accommodation establishments was just over a third and 6 percentage points lower than in 2007 – the best year for domestic tourism.

According to the data of Estonian Tourist Board, in 2010, 2.12 million tourists stayed in Estonia for longer than one day, which was the all-time record result. Compared to 2009, the number of foreign tourists staying in Estonia increased by 12%. About three quarters of all foreign tourists used the services of accommodation establishments.

## Tourist nights spent in accommodation establishments, 2001–2010



## Accommodated tourists by country of residence, 2010

Country	Accommodated tourists	Nights spent	Average number of nights spent per tourist
<b>TOTAL</b>	2 401 763	4 700 680	1.96
<b>Estonia</b>	837 811	1 496 959	1.79
<b>Foreign visitors</b>	1 563 952	3 203 721	2.05
Finland	832 874	1 664 139	2.00
Russia	141 964	330 276	2.33
Germany	84 454	167 508	1.98
Sweden	81 196	168 165	2.07
Latvia	72 684	112 122	1.54
Norway	40 414	102 019	2.52
United Kingdom	35 692	81 791	2.29
Lithuania	34 107	55 535	1.63
Italy	23 017	54 451	2.37
Poland	19 522	36 442	1.87
other countries	198 028	431 273	2.18

# 18 Data sources

## Data sources:

Statistics Estonia, Eurostat, European Health for All database (HFA-DB) of WHO (World Health Organization), National Institute for Health Development, Eurobarometer 278, European Innovation Union Scoreboard 2010, Estonian Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, Estonian Environment Information Centre, Bank of Estonia and Estonian Tourist Board.

## Web sites on Estonia

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



## Explanation of symbols:

..	category not applicable
0.0	magnitude less than half of the unit employed
EU-27	27 Member States of the European Union
EA-16	16 Member States of the euro area

### European Union (EU) countries:

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

### Euro area countries:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compiled by Marika Kivilaid, Mihkel Servinski, Greta Tischler

English by Elina Härsing

Design by Maris Valk

Photos: Scanpix, Focus

Published by Statistics Estonia, 15 Endla Str, 15174 Tallinn

Printed by Ofset Ltd, 25 Paldiski Rd, 10612 Tallinn

April 2011

ISSN 1736-2237

ISBN 978-9985-74-490-1

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