

エストニア アリキヴィ氏 (セッション2-2)

Future direction of Estonian economy?

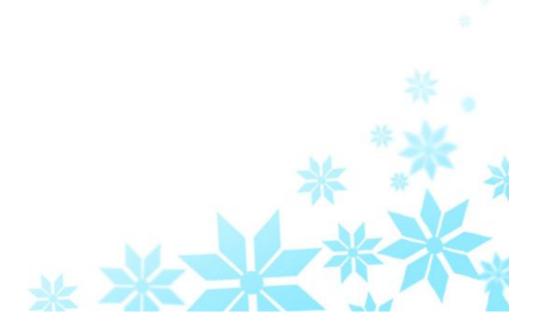
Raul Allikivi Head of Economic Policy Division Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications







Business climate maintains its competitiveness



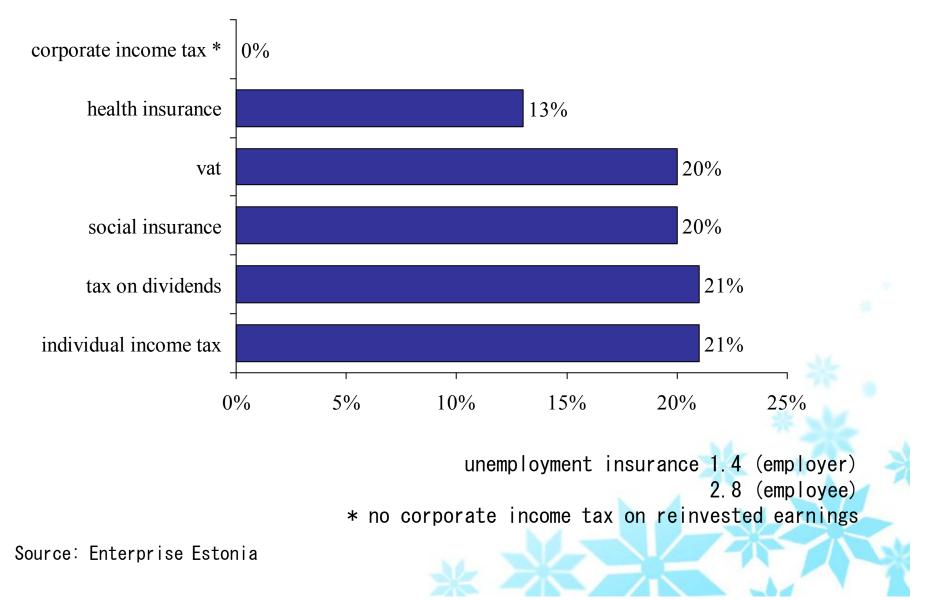


Macroeconomic framework

- Liberal trade and price policy
- Fixed exchange rate system, adpotion of euro by 2011
- No restrictions to the free movement of capital
- Return to balanced budgets of central government
- Conservative foreign borrowing policy
- Simple and proportional tax system, reducing taxes on labor



Taxes in Estonia



Index of Economic Freedom Ranking

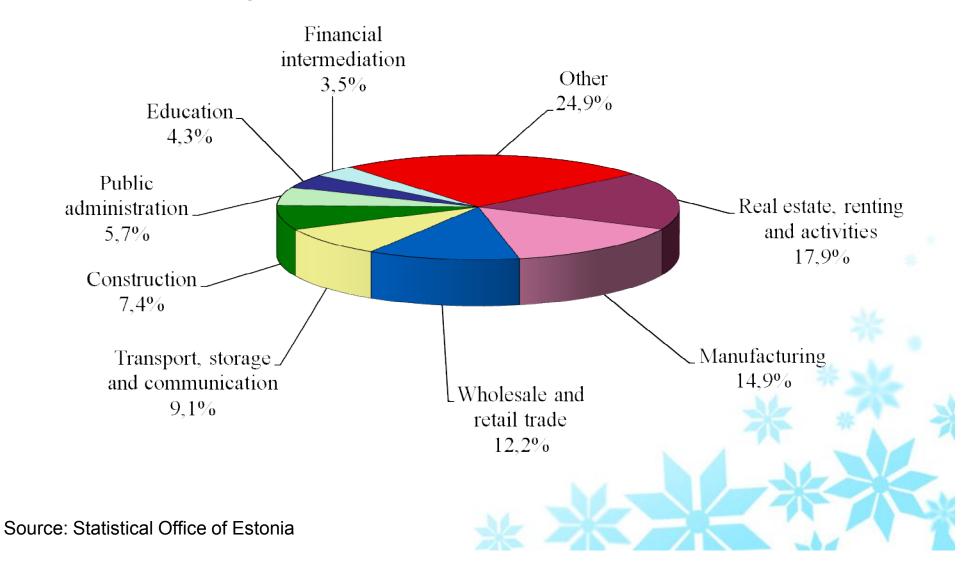


	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Hong Kong	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Singapore	2	2	2	2	2	2	
United Kingdom	7	7	5	6	10	10	
Ireland	5	5-6	3	7	3	4	
Luxembourg	4	3	4	8	15	15	
Estonia	6	4	7	12	12	13	
Denmark	8	8	8	13	11	8	
Finland	15	15	12	16	16	17	
Sweden	12	14	19	21	27	26	
Lithuania	23	23	23	22	26	30	
Latvia		28	39	41	38	45	

Source: Wall Street Journal The Heritage Foundation



GDP by Sectors in Estonia in 2008





Current strengths





Home of IT innovators







NATURAL RESOURCE

✤ TIMBER

*2 mln ha, 48% of Estonia covered by forest

KATSIOONI-

Wood-processing industry is the second largest manufacturing sector (15% of the total industrial output)
 Forest resources 353 mln m³ / Annual increment 10 mln m³

*Closely connected to Scandinavian

forestry companies

MAJANDUS- JA KOMMUNIKATSIOONI-MINISTEERIUM

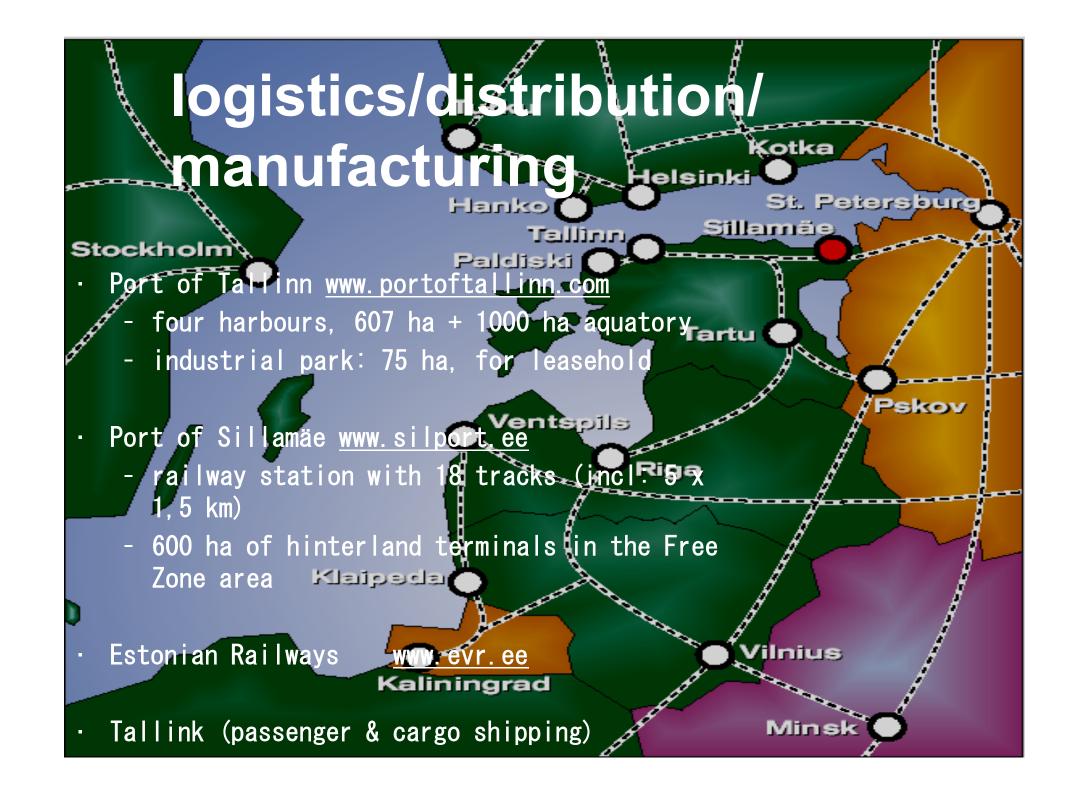
OIL SHALE » Reserves ca 1.8 billion tons Annual production » production 14 mln tons » 80% for electricity » ALSO Shale oils and fuel oils

VKG

Shale oils and fuel oils Bitumens, coke, pitch Phenols and phenolic compounds http://www.vkg.ee

- one of the leading shale oil producers in the world

- processes 1.4 million tonnes of oil shale a year





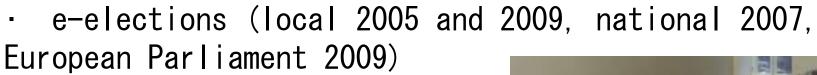
E-country







Estonia: a Great Test Market for New Technologies



- e-government project (august
- e-tax board income tax statements can be filled out via internet (spring 2001)
- digital signature act came into force (december 2000)



- 98% electronic transactions,
 109% internet banking penetration (sept 2007)
- e-billing *(july 2000)*
- world's first MPS project for society (may 3, 2000)
- mobile parking (july 1, 2000)



Key focus areas in ICT

- E-services
 - E-Health, E-Taxboard, E-School etc.
- R&D in ICT
 - IT Academy
- Security and fraud detection
 - NATO Center of Excellence in Tallinn from 2008
- Shared services



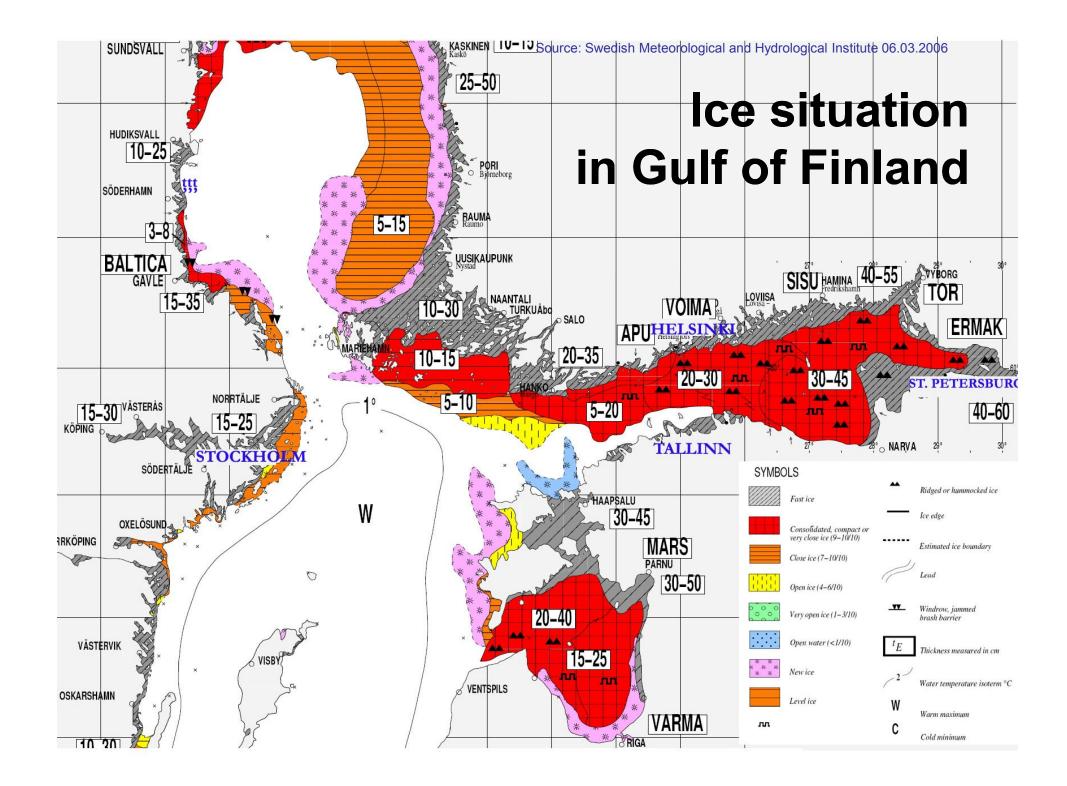
TRANSIT & LOGISTICS



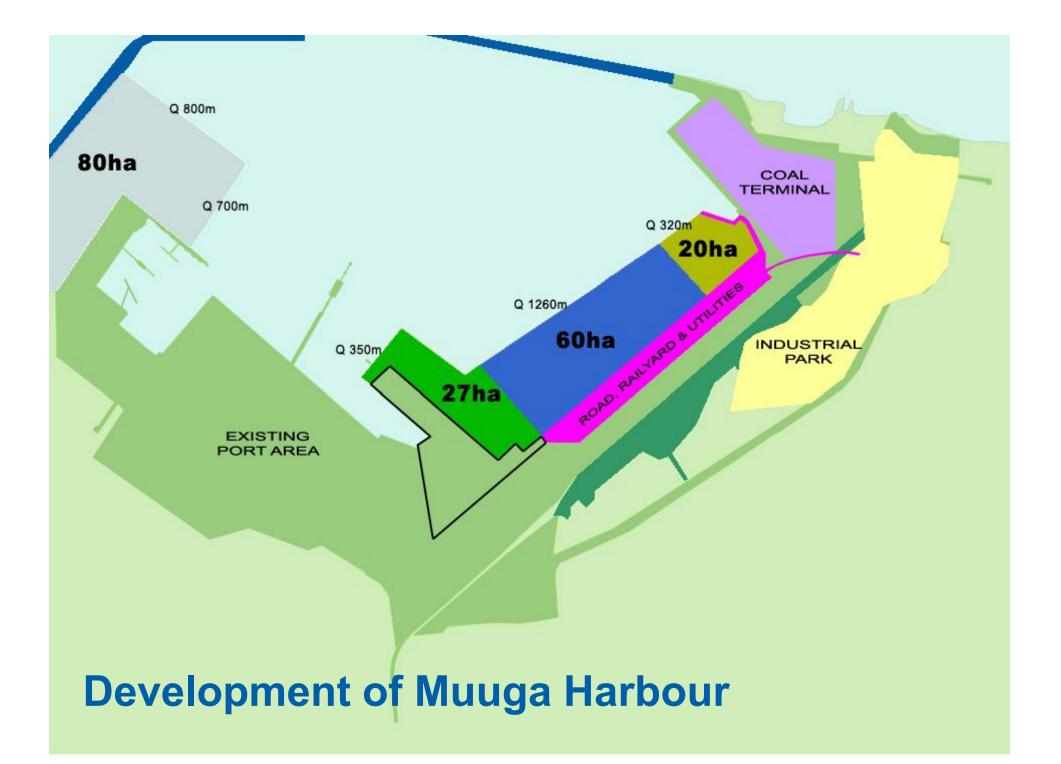
Estonia is well positioned as a gateway

- All regional centers are at 24h reach
- Estonia is well connected with all of these centers via sea, rail and road network

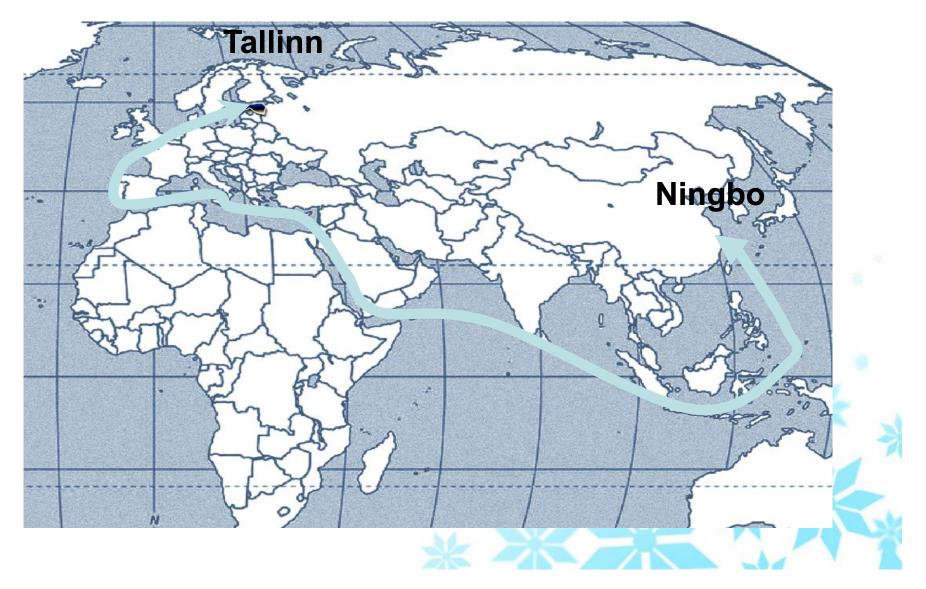








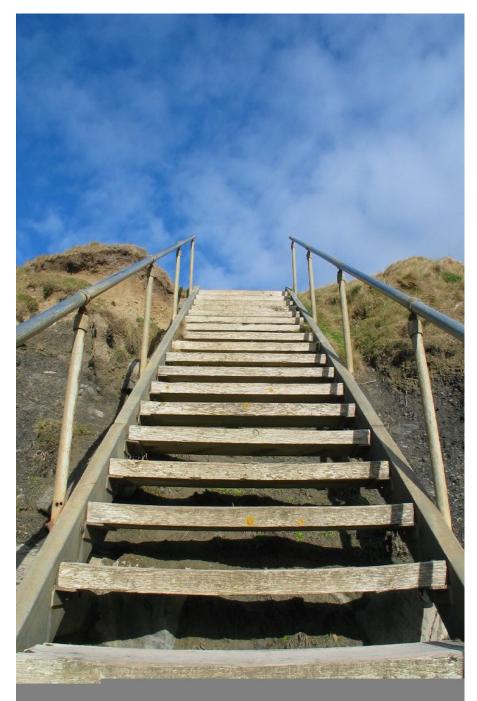
Focus on Asian markets: direct container line development already under way with Chinese





INDUSTRIES







Innovation: GOOD PRACTICES

- Competence centres
- R&D projects support
 program
- Clusters
- Innovation vouchers
- Technology
 investments



Horisontal direction for industries

- Environment
 - Cleantech, energy, environmental technologies
- Aging society
 - Welfare, medical products





Interesting facts:



- Estonia is an associated member of European Space Agency (ESA) from 2009
- There are 8 Technology Competence Centers in Estonia, funded by government (similar to Japanese cluster initiative)
- Estonia is expected to join OECD in 2010



Estonia and Japan: economic relations

- Current level rather low, however high potential
- Japanese investments in St. Petersburg area
 - ✓ industrial areas/parks in Ida-Virumaa (Estonia) only 150 km away
 - ✓ servicing transportation needs through Estonian ports
- ICT: e-government and security issues
- → Need for governments to lay the contractual ground for further developments

Thank you! raul.allikivi@mkm.ee

