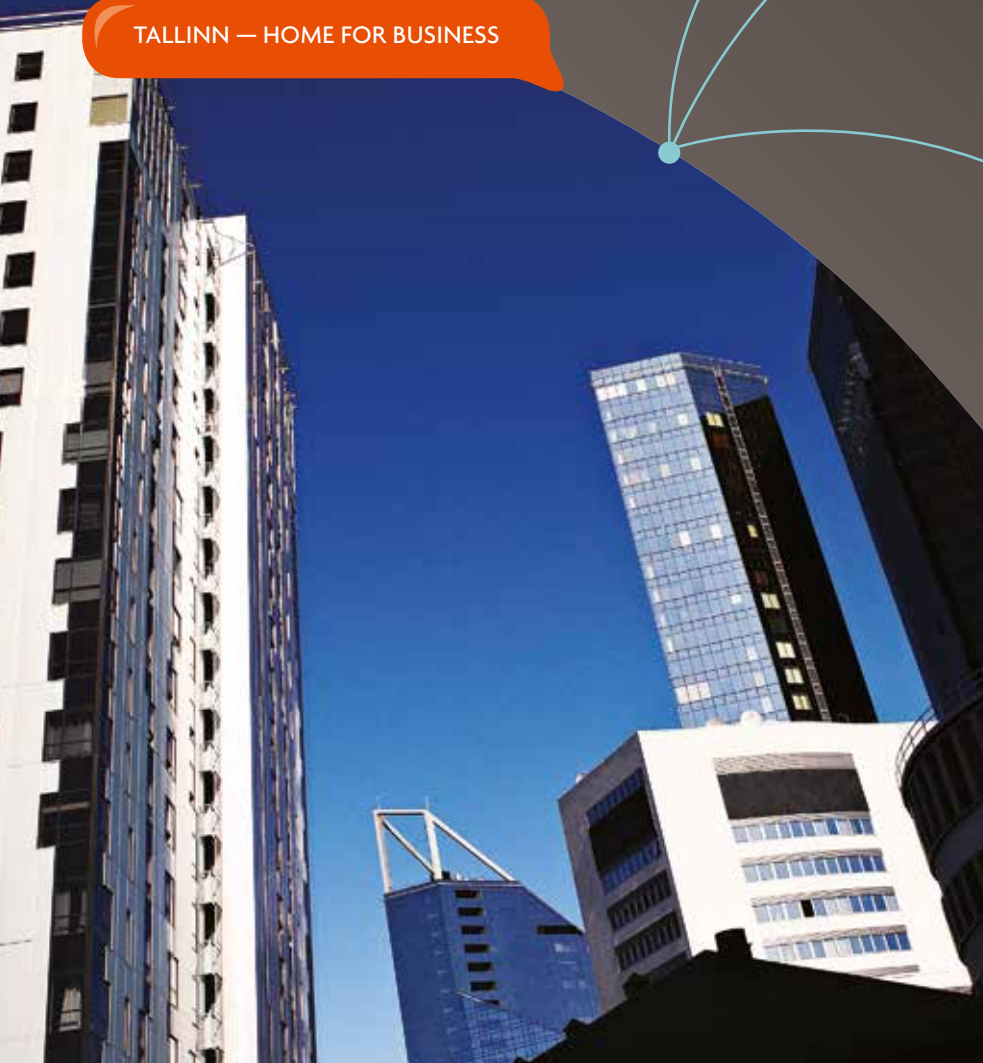


TALLINN

FACTS & FIGURES

2013

TALLINN — HOME FOR BUSINESS



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

Area	45,227 km ²
Climate	Average temperature in July +17.9 °C (2011) Average temperature in February -2.7 °C (2012)
Population	1,280,540 (1 January 2013)
Time zone	GMT +2 in winter GMT +3 in summer
Language	Estonian
Currency	Euro (EUR)

As of May 1, 2004, Estonia is a member state of the European Union.

As of March 29, 2004, Estonia is a full member of NATO.

As of December 21, 2007, Estonia belongs to the Schengen Area.

As of 9 December 2010, Estonia is an OECD member.

In 2018, Estonia will take over the Presidency of the Council of the European Union





TALLINN

Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, is located in Northern Europe in the northeast part of the Baltic Sea Region, on the coast of the Gulf of Finland. A favourable geographic location has helped Tallinn develop into a port city, as well as an industrial and commercial centre. Tallinn, a well-known Hanseatic town, received its township rights in 1248.

LOCATION IN THE WORLD

Latitude 59° 26' North and longitude 24° 46' East

GEOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Area	159.1 km ²
Islands (1)	Aegna 3.04 km ²
Lakes (2)	Harku 1.7 km ² . Ülemiste 9.4 km ²
Sea coast	46 km
Land border	59 km
The highest point	Nõmme is 63.6 m above sea level.

Tallinn is comprised of eight city districts, and, as of 1 April 2013, the population is 425,249.

Population density 2,669 people per km²

Land ownership in the City of Tallinn based on the National Land Registry (as of 1 January 2013)

	Area in hectares	% of land in the city
Private land	5667.7	35.8
Municipal land	4661.3	29.4
State land	2286.7	14.5
Unreformed land	3211.8	20.3
Total	15,827	100

Tallinn has 40 km² of parks, forests, etc.



As of 2013, Tallinn is a member of the following international organizations

Baltic Metropolises Network	Cooperation network of the metropolises in the Baltic Sea Region
Die Hanse	Hanseatic Movement
EUROCITIES	Network of major European cities
UBC	Union of Baltic Cities
ECAD	European Cities Against Drugs
OWHC	Organization of World Heritage Cities
ECM	European Cities Marketing
ICF	Intelligent Community Association
Tallinn-Helsinki EUREGIO	Cooperation project of Helsinki and Tallinn
ICA	International Council of Archives
INTA	International Network for Urban Development
ASCE	Association of Significant Cemeteries in Europe
UCEU	The Union of Capitals of the European Union
LUCI	The Lighting Urban Community International
POLIS	European Cities and Regions Networking for New Transport Solutions
Strasbourg Club	Informal association of the mayors of Europe's large cities and regional centres

Tallinn has permanent associations with 27 cities in the world

Annapolis (USA)	Kiev (Ukraine)	Schwerin (Germany)
Berlin (Germany)	Kotka (Finland)	Skopje (Macedonia)
Dartford (United Kingdom)	Malmö (Sweden)	Stockholm (Sweden)
Florence (Italy)	Moscow (Russia)	St. Petersburg (Russia)
Gent (Belgium)	Newcastle/Gateshead (United Kingdom)	Toronto (Canada)
Groningen (The Netherlands)	Odessa (Ukraine)	Turku (Finland)
Hangzhou (China)	Beijing (China)	Venice (Italy)
Helsinki (Finland)	Riga (Latvia)	Vienna (Austria)
Kiel (Germany)	Rome (Italy)	Vilnius (Lithuania)

Distance from Tallinn to larger cities and air connections (as of March 2013)

City	Airlines	Distance from Tallinn (by plane, km)	Duration (h)
Helsinki	Finnair	82	30 min
Kärdla	Avies	124	30 min
Kuressaare	Avies	188	45 min
Riga	Air Baltic	280	55 min
St. Petersburg	Estonian Air	310	1 h 10 min
Stockholm	Estonian Air, Ryanair	380	1 h
Vilnius	Estonian Air, Air Baltic	530	1 h 30 min
Oslo	Estonian Air, Norwegian, Ryanair	800	1 h 30 min
Warsaw	LOT Polish Airlines	840	1 h 40 min
Copenhagen	Estonian Air	860	1 h 40 min
Moscow	Estonian Air, Aeroflot, Utair	860	1 h 40 min
Trondheim	Estonian Air	866	1 h 35 min
Kiev	Estonian Air	1,075	1 h 50 min
Bremen	Ryanair	1,217	2 h 25 min
Frankfurt	Lufthansa, Ryanair	1,400	2 h 25 min
Dusseldorf	Ryanair	1,458	2 h 30 min
Amsterdam	Estonian Air	1,475	2 h 30 min
Brussels	Estonian Air	1,600	2 h 35 min
London	EasyJet, Ryanair	1,750	2 h 45 min
Manchester	Ryanair	1,790	2 h 50 min
Paris*	Estonian Air	1,845	3 h 10 min
Milan	Ryanair	1,870	3 h
Dublin	Ryanair	2,010	3 h 20 min
Istanbul	Turkish Airlines	2,070	3 h 20 min
Girona	Ryanair	2,472	3 h 45 min

* seasonal flights

Source: Lennart Meri Tallinn Airport



● Year-round flights ● Seasonal flights



Regular international passenger traffic between the Port of Tallinn and other cities (2013)

Destination	Departures per week from the Port of Tallinn during the summer	Duration (h)
Helsinki	87	2–3.5*
Mariehamn	7	11
Stockholm	7	16
St. Petersburg	2	12.5

* depending on vessel type

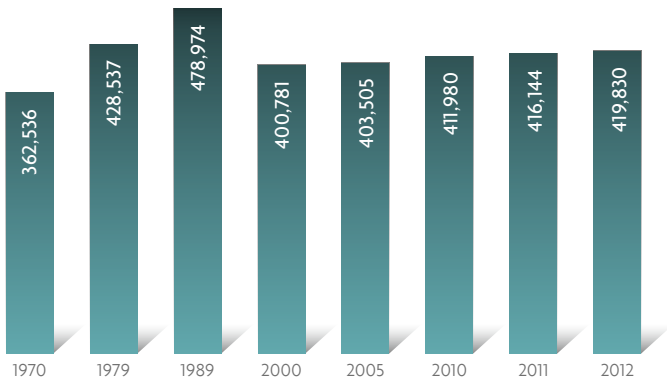
Source: Port of Tallinn





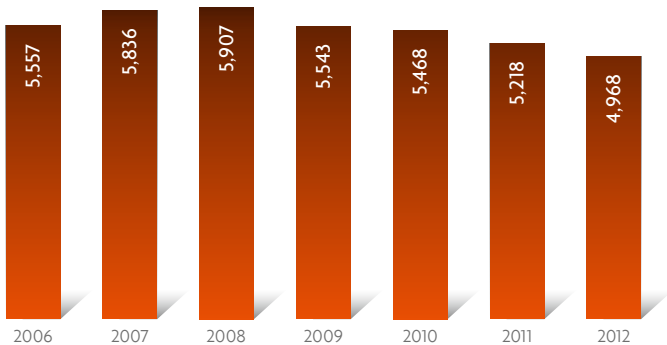
POPULATION

Population of Tallinn (1970–2012)



Source: Statistics Estonia, Register of Population

Live Births in Tallinn (2006–2012)



Source: Statistics Estonia



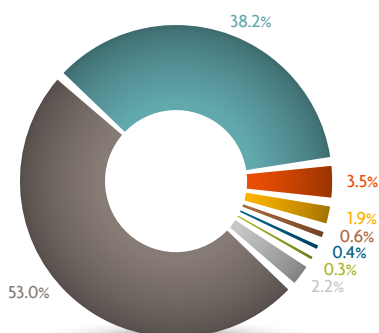
Population by districts (1 April 2013)

District	Area (km ²)	Population (%)	Population density (km ²)
Haabersti	22.26	10.15	1.940
Kesklinn	30.48	12.70	1.772
Kristiine	7.83	7.23	3.929
Lasnamäe	27.47	27.63	4.278
Mustamäe	8.08	15.63	8.087
Nõmme	29.17	9.23	1.346
Pirita	18.87	4.05	913
Põhja-Tallinn	15.16	13.61	3.819
Tallinn total	159.32	100	2.669

Source: Register of Population

National composition of population in Tallinn (1 April 2013)

- 53.0% Estonians 225,274
- 38.2% Russians 162,450
- 3.5% Ukrainians 14,914
- 1.9% Belarusians 8,012
- 0.6% Finns 2,546
- 0.4% Jews 1,553
- 0.3% Tatars 1,318
- 2.2% Others 9,182



Total 425,249

Source: Register of Population

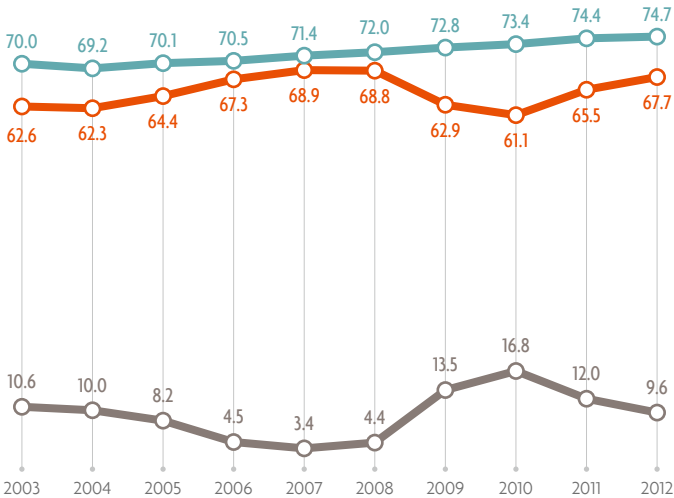
LABOUR MARKET

Tallinn residents aged 15 to 74 by economic status (2012)

	Thousands
Economically active population (labour force)	228.6
Employed	206.7
Unemployed	21.9
Economically inactive population	77.4
Labour force participation rate	74.7%
Employment rate	67.6%
Unemployment rate	9.6%

Source: Statistics Estonia, Estonian Labour Force Survey

Tallinn Employment Rate (2003–2012, %)



- The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the labour force
- The employment rate is the percentage of employed people in the working-age population
- Labour force participation is the percentage of the labour force in the working-age population (ages 15 to 74)

Source: Statistics Estonia, Estonian Labour Force Survey



Employment in Tallinn by field of activity (job in Tallinn, 2012)

	Thousands	%
Wholesaling and retailing; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	35.6	15.4
Processing industry	30.9	13.4
Transport and warehousing	22.4	9.7
Construction	17.9	7.8
Public administration and national defence; statutory social insurance	17.8	7.7
Education	17.5	7.6
Professional, scientific and technological activities	14.6	6.3
Information and communications	13.1	5.7
Health care and social welfare	12.7	5.5
Administrative and support activities	10.5	4.6
Lodgings and catering	8.2	3.6
Financial and insurance activities	7.8	3.4
Art, entertainment and leisure	7.5	3.3
Real estate activities	5.6	2.4
Electrical, gas and steam and conditioned air supply	3.1	1.3
Other fields of activity	5.5	2.4
Total	230.7	100.0

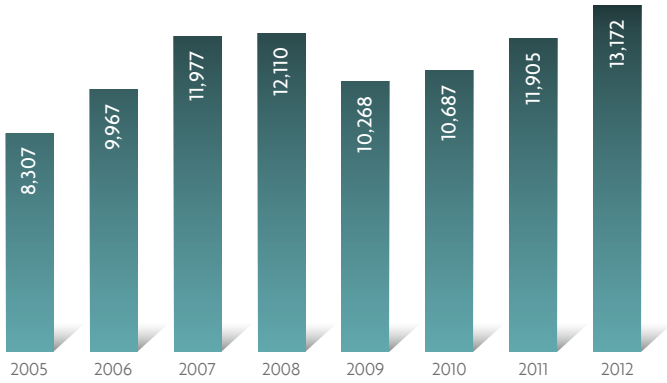
Source: Statistics Estonia. Estonian Labour Force Survey

ECONOMY

ECONOMIC GROWTH

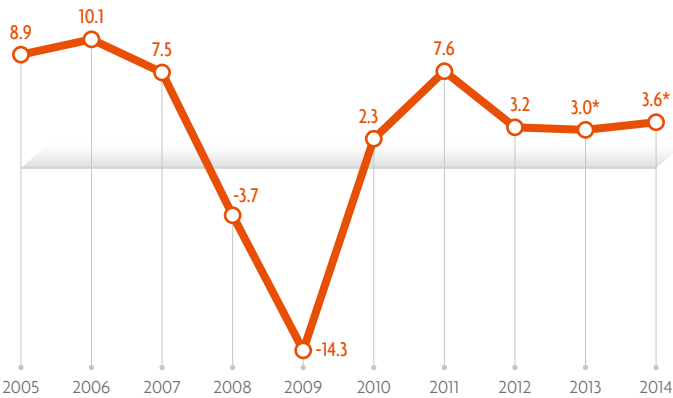
In 2012, GDP at current prices was 16.99 billion EUR.

GDP per capita at current prices in Estonia (2005–2012, EUR)



Source: Statistics Estonia

Real growth of GDP in Estonia (2005–2014, %)



* Ministry of Finance forecast

Source: Bank of Estonia

GDP per capita in the Baltic Sea Region (2012, EUR)

	EUR
Norway	43,000
Sweden	32,424
Germany	30,402
Denmark	29,313
Finland	28,380
Estonia	16,484
Poland	16,328
Lithuania	15,629
Latvia	14,074

Source: CIA World Factbook 2012

Real growth of GDP by countries (%)

	%
Latvia	4.5
Norway	3.1
Lithuania	2.7
Estonia	2.4
Poland	2.4
Sweden	1.2
Germany	0.9
Finland	0.3
Denmark	-0.4

Source: CIA World Factbook 2012

Main taxes in Estonia

VAT rate: **20%** Income tax rate for employees: **21%** (flat) Corporate profit tax: **0%**

- In the Global Competitiveness Report compiled by the World Economic Forum, Estonia ranks **33rd** of 140 countries. As in previous years, the strength of the country's competitiveness is based on several general features – excellent education and efficient, well-developed goods, labour and financial markets, as well as a strong commitment to advancing technological readiness. Estonia's **33rd** ranking reflects trustworthy institutions and well-managed public finances.
- In fDi Magazine's ranking, European Cities and Regions of the Future 2012/13, Tallinn ranked **8th** in the following category: Small European Cities: Cost Effectiveness.
- According to the Heritage Foundation for 2012, Estonia ranks **13th** among 185 countries and **4th** among 43 European countries. The evaluation is based on trade policy, government intervention, financial policy, the relative importance of the black market in the economy, etc.
- In the 2012 Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI), Estonia is assigned **5th** place among 128 countries. The Index characterises the development of the market economy and democracy in the given country based on the speed and efficiency of the reforms related to these developments.
- Freedom House ranked Estonia **first in the world** for Internet freedom. The report compared the Internet freedom trends in 47 countries based on 22 indicators.

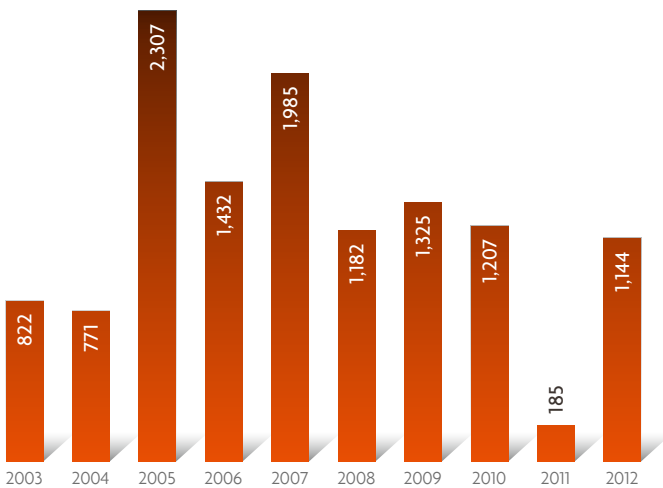


FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

- By the end of 2012, foreign investments in Estonia totalled 14.3 billion EUR.
- According to the Bank of Estonia data at the end of 2011, Estonia's foreign direct investment per capita totalled 11,091 EUR.

According to the Bank of Estonia, during 2012, a total of **1,140 million EUR** of direct investments were made in Estonia.

Foreign direct investments into Estonia (2003–2012, mln EUR)

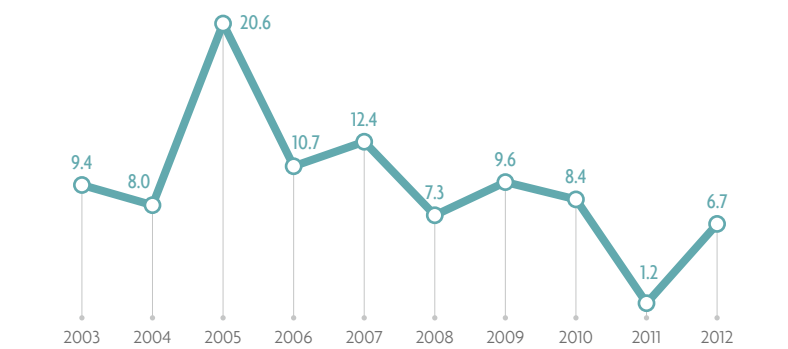


Source: Bank of Estonia



- The rapid growth of foreign direct investments in 2005 resulted from the buyout of Hansapank shares by a foreign investor. In 2006–2008, nearly 70–75 % of the revenues from direct investments came from reinvested revenues. In 2009 the primary investments were in share capital.
- The low level of direct investments made in Estonia in 2011 is explained by the structural change that took place in the banking sector – the Latvian and Lithuanian subsidiaries of an Estonian bank were transferred to the direct subordination of the parent bank. The change was accompanied by a large-scale reduction in direct investments abroad and the extensive reduction of share capital in Estonia. In 2012, it was again typical that the level and structure of direct investments made in Estonia were characterized by 80% of the amount being reinvested profits.

Inflow of direct investments into Estonia (2003–2012, % of GDP)



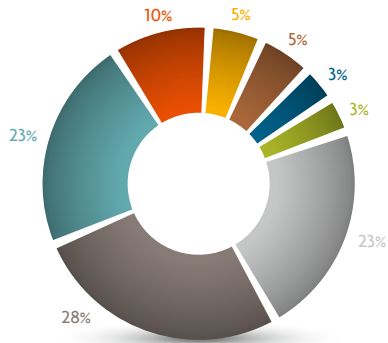
Source: Bank of Estonia



Direct investment shares in Estonia (1 January 2013)

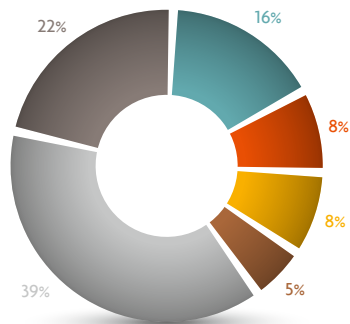
By countries

- 28% Sweden
- 23% Finland
- 10% Netherlands
- 5% Russia
- 5% Norway
- 3% Lithuania
- 3% Cyprus
- 23% Other countries



By fields of activity

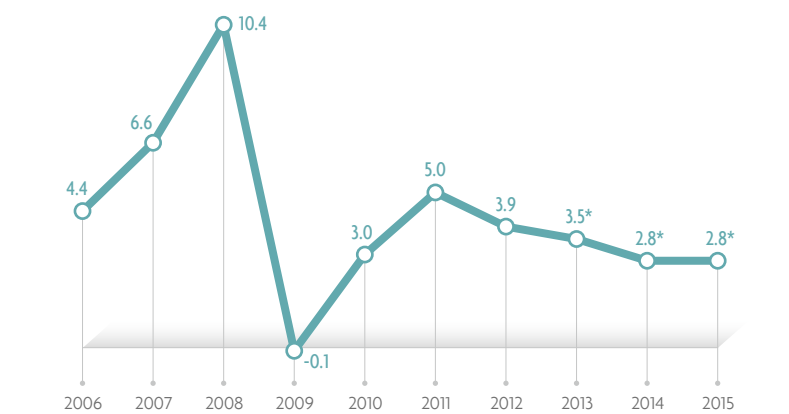
- 22% Financial brokering, excl. insurance and pension funds
- 16% Real estate activities
- 8% Headquarters activities; management consulting
- 8% Wholesaling and brokering trade, excl. motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 5% Activities supporting warehousing and transport
- 39% Other



Source: Bank of Estonia

STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumer Price Index (2006–2015, %)



* Ministry of Finance forecast

Source: Statistics Estonia

- Estonia places **34th** among 187 countries in the international Human Development Index compiled by the United Nations. The index considers the population's educational level, life span and level of economic development.

Main socioeconomic indicators in Tallinn (2012–2013)

	EUR/month
Average gross wages (2012)	1,020
Average old-age pension (2012)	325.47
Subsistence minimum (2013)	76.70
Minimum expenditure on foodstuffs (2013 1Q)	69.56
Minimum wage (2013)	320

Source: Statistics Estonia, Estonian National Social Insurance Board, Estonian Institute of Economic Research

- As of 1 January 2013, the rate of dependants in Tallinn was 49.5%, i.e. the proportion of the population between the ages of 0–14 and older than 65 compared to the proportion of the population between the ages of 15–64.

FINANCE & BANKING

Estonia has been assigned the following credit ratings
(as of April 2013)

FitchRatings	A+
Standard & Poor's	AA-
Moody's	A1

Tallinn has been assigned the following credit rating

Moody's	A3/stabiilne
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As of 1 April 2013, **99%** of the bank transfers were performed electronically and **95%** of income tax declarations were submitted through the e-Tax Board.

- According to the Bank of Estonia, there were 934 ATM machines and 18,820 companies accepting card payments in Estonia as of the 1 January 2013.
- As of 1 January 2012, Estonian banks have issued a total of 1,794,408 bank cards (1,438,778 debit cards and 355,630 credit cards).

Source: Bank of Estonia



TALLINN – A CENTRE FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES

Tallinn's vision is to become a reliable centre for financial services and products by being:

A gateway to Central and Eastern Europe

- Funds and mandate management
- Account management services of the financial instruments
- Private banking
- Wealth management.

An innovative financial centre

- Safe and user-friendly mobile and e-solutions have created the reputation of an advanced IT-country for Estonia. Estonia is a suitable location for providers of international finance services to establish research and development centres.

Good knowledge and advantages

- Creation of financial information systems, Internet banking, customer management software for trading environments.
- The testing of the implementation of actual applications
- Micro-payments, mobile payments
- Services related to cyber defence

The financial services cluster called FinanceEstonia is dealing with the development of Tallinn as a centre for financial services www.financeestonia.eu.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

- According to the data of the Centre of Registers and Information Systems of the Ministry of Justice, 70,986 companies and 7,682 sole proprietors were registered in Tallinn as of 1 April 2013.
- Estonia is considered to be a country with the highest percentage of start-ups per capita.

The number of businesses registered in Tallinn by main fields of activity (as of 1 April 2013)

Field of activity	Total	%	Companies	Sole proprietors
Wholesaling and retailing; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13,834	17.59	12,929	905
Professional, scientific and technological activities	13,038	16.57	12,210	828
Administrative and support activities	8,479	10.78	8,304	175
Real estate activities	6,526	8.30	6,202	324
Undetermined field of activity	4,896	6.22	3,373	1,523
Construction	4,800	6.10	4,607	193
Other service activities	4,595	5.84	3,509	1,086
Information and communications	4,362	5.54	4,161	201
Financial and insurance activities	4,342	5.52	4,307	35
Transport and warehousing	3,331	4.23	2,677	654
Art, entertainment and leisure	2,928	3.72	2,025	903
Processing industry	2,867	3.64	2,635	232
Lodgings and catering	1,500	1.91	1,463	37
Education	1,377	1.75	1,080	297
Health care and social welfare	961	1.22	805	156
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	543	0.70	419	124
Supply of electrical power, gas, steam and conditioned air	126	0.16	124	2
Water supply, sewerage services, waste and pollution management	123	0.16	116	7
Mining	40	0.05	40	0
Total	78,668	100	70,986	7,682

Source: Estonian Ministry of Justice Centre of Registers and Information Systems

Enterprises by types of owners in Tallinn (1 April 2013)

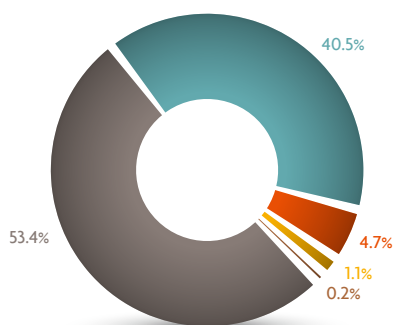
	No.	%
State	21	0.03
Local government	10	0.01
Private Estonian persons	66,223	84.3
Private foreign persons	10,602	13.6
Information unavailable	1,557	2.0
Total	78,668	100

Source: Estonian Ministry of Justice Centre of Registers and Information Systems

In Tallinn in 2013,
11,874 companies with foreign participation;
8,353 companies with more than 50% foreign participation

Active businesses in Tallinn and the number of employees (based on the 2011 annual reports)

- 53.4% 0 employees 22,531
- 40.5% 1–10 employees 17,095
- 4.7% 11–50 employees 1971
- 1.1% 51–250 employees 475
- 0.2% more than 250 employees 87



Total 42,201

Source: Estonian Ministry of Justice Centre of Registers and Information Systems

In Tallinn in 2011, more than **10,486** companies with turnovers of more than 100,000 EUR and **24** companies with turnovers of more than 100,000,000 EUR

TALLINN – OPEN FOR BUSINESS

The Tallinn Enterprise Board supports the development of the city's business and economic environment. The city's activities in directing and supporting the development of business can be divided into three main fields of activity.

Supporting potential and new business

- counselling and training (counselling on drawing up a business plan, seminars on topical business subjects)
- monetary grants (grants for attending trade fairs, grants for creating new jobs, support of practical training instructors)
- business incubator services (start-up, growth and export modules; business premises services)

Supporting growth and competitiveness

- physical environment (industrial parks, smart business environments, sector-based development centres)
- increasing awareness (supporting and developing clusters, internationalization)
- networks (cooperation with professional associations and universities; projects supporting entrepreneurship)

Promotion of marketing and entrepreneurship

- events (Tallinn Enterprise Day, Job Fair, visits of business delegations)
- online and printed materials (publications, presentations, social media)

As of 1 April 2013, there were **18.5** companies per 100 Tallinn citizens in Tallinn.



The Intelligent Community Forum (ICF) recognized the City of Tallinn as **one of the seven most innovative communities** in the world for the **fifth time**. Tallinn has also been recognized previously – between 2007 and 2010, Tallinn was included in the list of the Seven Top Communities.

The development of entrepreneurship is focused on six main fields of activity – on ones that can make a significant contribution to Tallinn's development; ones which have had rapid increases in productivity and markets; and the development of which has significantly impacted the economic activities in other fields. These are the following:

- information technology;
- logistics;
- mechatronics;
- biotechnology and health technology;
- creative economy;
- financial services.

Cluster projects co-financed by the city:

Estonian Health Technologies Cluster www.htcluster.eu

Estonian Wind Power Cluster estonianwindcluster.eu

Estonian Logistics Cluster www.transit.ee/logistics-cluster

Estonian Film Industry Cluster www.filmestonia.eu

Estonian ICT Export Cluster www.e-estonia.com

Estonian ICT Cluster www.itl.ee

FinanceEstonia Cluster www.financeestonia.eu



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Tallinn Business Incubators

There are a total of four business incubators active in Tallinn; three are operated by the Business Support and Credit Management Foundation established by the City, and one is operated by Tallinn Science Park TEHNOPOL.

They provide incubator services (counselling, training, networking and information services and business premises and studios with shared office services) for start-up entrepreneurs with ambitious business ideas. In addition, initial business consultations are provided to everyone that wants to start a business.

- **Kopli Business Incubator:** provides office space for up to 20 companies (750 m², max 45 furnished workstation); located on the third floor of the Tallinn Kopli Vocational School building. Intended for the development of small-sized and experimental production;
- **Ülemiste Business Incubator:** provides office space for up to 11 companies (600 m², 39 furnished workstations); located on the basement level of the main building of the Mairor Business School in the Ülemiste Smart Business City;
- **Creative Incubator:** provides office and studio space for up to 23 different companies in creative industries (1,100 m², max 50 workstations); located in the Baltika Quarter in Tallinn city centre, where many creative enterprises have converged.

In 2012, the Creative Economy Development Centre started operations. It provides support for creative people and companies throughout Estonia for developing enterprises, promoting internationalisation, and increasing sales in export markets.

More information: www.inkubaator.tallinn.ee





Tallinn Science Park Tehnopol

Tehnopol is a research and business campus that is home to start-up and growing technology companies. The Tallinn University of Technology and IT College are located in the vicinity of Tehnopol.

Tehnopol in numbers:

- 150+ companies operating in the park
- 160+ companies utilizing Tehnopol services
- 20+ start-up companies in the Start-up Incubator
- 2,600 workers in the companies
- 14,000 students and 1,300 researchers in the immediate vicinity
- 50,000 m² of rentable office and lab space
- 5 applied research centres

Tehnopol is mainly focused on the following areas of activity: information and communications technologies; environmental technologies; mechatronics and health technologies.

In 2012, a top centre for electronics and mechanics companies, which is unique in Europe, was established at Tehnopol. The Mechatronics Innovation Centre, with a flexible manufacturing system in place, provides help for the production of world-class high-tech products for the space, aviation and auto industries. Companies can utilize the systems to develop new products or create prototypes.

The following operate in Tehnopol:

- Innovative Manufacturing Engineering Systems Competence Centre www.imecc.ee
- Estonian Cell Therapy Cluster www.biolaborid.ee
- Estonian HealthTech Cluster www.htcluster.eu
- Competence Centre for Cancer Research www.vtak.ee
- Competence Centre of Food and Fermentation Technologies www.tftak.org

More information: www.tehnopol.ee

Ülemiste City –Smart Business City

Ülemiste City is a contemporary city district created close to the Tallinn Airport on the territory of the former Dvigatel factory, where innovative, knowledge-based companies have found a new home. In the next few years, Ülemiste Smart Business City will become the largest knowledge-based economic environment in the Baltic countries.

The development of the campus started in 2005, and now, a well-functioning economic structure has been created – 46,600 m² of modern office space have been built and another 24,000 m² will be added by the end of 2013. By 2014, almost 200 companies employing more 6,000 people will be operating there.

Ülemiste City's advantage is its excellent location – where the airport, train station and large highways flowing into Tallinn intersect, with convenient connections to Tallinn city centre, and in the vicinity of large shopping centres, and much more. The largest developer in Ülemiste City today is Technopolis Ülemiste AS.

More information: www.ulemistecity.ee

Tallinn Industrial Parks

Tallinn Industrial Parks is a company owned by the City of Tallinn. Its main activity is the creation of beneficial conditions for the development of industrial production and the creation of new jobs in Tallinn.

Tallinn Industrial Parks has developed three large parcels of land in Tallinn, where companies can build their own manufacturing and business complexes.

Tondiraba Industrial Park:

located between Peterburi Rd., Kuuli St., Laagna Rd. and Taevakivi St.; 22.5 ha

Betooni Industrial Park:

located between Peterburi Rd., the railway and Betooni St.; 3.6 ha

Suur-Sõjamäe Industrial Park:

on Nuia and Tapri Sts. between Suur-Sõjamäe St and the railway; 6.4 ha

- As of April 2013, the 18 lots in the Tondiraba Industrial Park were sold out. Four lots are available at the Betooni Industrial Park and eight lots at the Suur-Sõjamäe Industrial Park. In addition, eight more lots are planned for the Suur-Sõjamäe Industrial Park.
- The industrial parks are conveniently situated at logistic locations in the vicinity of the traffic intersection between Peterburi Rd. and the Tallinn roundabout.
- The city centre, airport and main highways are only a 10-minute drive.

More information: www.ltp.ee



TOURISM

- According to the 2013 Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report, compiled by the World Economic Forum, Estonia ranks **30th** among 140 countries. The Index takes the following into account: security, transport and IT infrastructure, natural and cultural resources, health care and hygiene conditions, etc.

Tallinn's accommodation establishments (2008–2012)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of accommodation establishments, incl.	412	342	363	358	353
Number of hotels	53	57	58	58	57
Number of rooms	7,172	7,540	7,607	7,577	7,561
Number of beds	14,439	15,250	15,378	15,377	15,040
Room occupancy rate	50%	44%	52%	62%	61%
Bed occupancy rate	42%	36%	44%	53%	52%
Average cost for 24 hours (EUR)	38	33	31	33	37

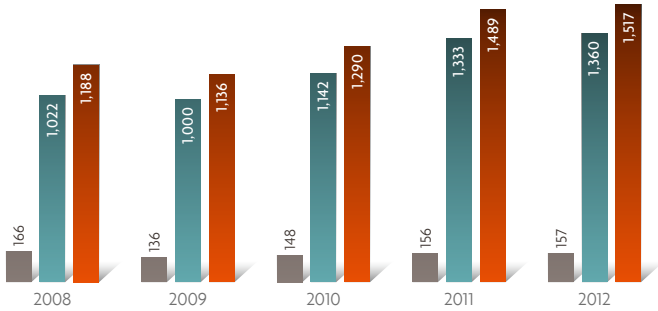
Source: Statistics Estonia, Tallinn City Tourist Office & Convention Bureau

Conference Centres in Tallinn (2013)

No. of seats in conference centres	No. of conference sites	Conference sites
500–1,000	10	Estonia Opera House, Estonia Concert Hall, Tallinn University of Technology, Russian Theatre, Estonian Youth and Puppet Theatre, Salme Cultural Centre, Tallinn Song Festival Grounds, Sokos Hotel Viru Conference Centre, Swissotel Tallinn, Arigato Centre
1,001–2,000	2	Nokia Kontserdimaja, Eesti Näituste messikeskus
6,000	1	Saku Suurhall

Source: Tallinn City Tourist Office & Convention Bureau

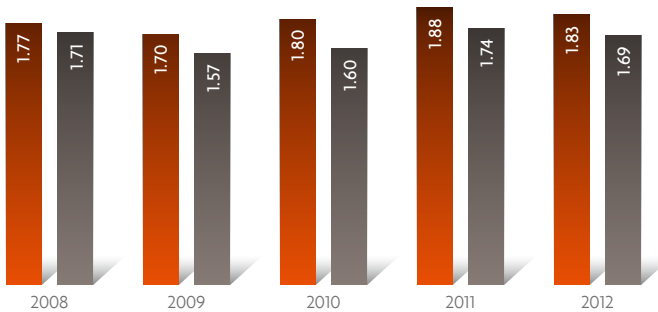
No. of people accommodated in Tallinn (2008–2012, thousands)



● Estonian residents ● Foreign visitors ● Total

Source: Tallinn City Tourist Office & Convention Bureau

Average length of overnight stays in Tallinn's accommodation establishments (2008–2012, nights)



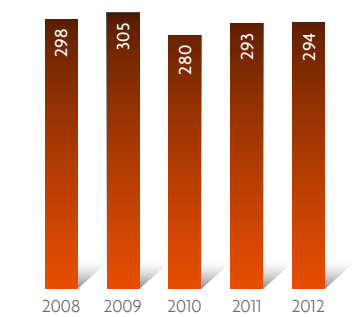
● Foreign visitors ● Estonian residents Source: Tallinn City Tourist Office & Convention Bureau

- Tallinn is the third most popular destination for cruise ships in the Baltic Sea Region. In 2012, cruise ships made 372 visits to Copenhagen, 307 to St. Petersburg, and 294 to Tallinn.
- Of the cruise passengers that visited Tallinn, 25% were from Germany; 20% from the US, 17% from Great Britain, 5% from Spain, 5% from Canada, 4% from Italy, 3% from Russia and the remaining 22% from 137 different countries.
- Based on a survey conducted by the G. P. Wild consulting firm in 2012, the cruise passengers are very satisfied with Tallinn. The visitors give high marks to the friendliness of the local residents, the service in the shops as well as the historical sights of Tallinn. The entire impact of cruise passengers on the economy of Tallinn and the immediate vicinity totals 51 million euros.



Cruise ship arrivals at the Tallinn Old Port

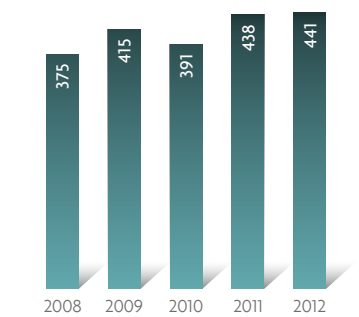
(2008–2012)



Source: Port of Tallinn

No. of cruise passengers in Tallinn Old Port

(2008–2012, thousands)



Source: Port of Tallinn

Based on data from Statistics Estonia, the average stay for tourists in Tallinn in 2012 was **1.82 nights**. The longest trips to Tallinn were made in January (2.08 nights) and the shortest in November (1.73 nights).

- Since 2011 when turnaround was initiated as a new tourism service, Tallinn has been one of the ports which are a starting and ending point for cruises. Turnaround is the starting and ending port of a sea cruise, where the passengers change. Turnaround was developed by the companies of the Estonian Logistics Cluster in collaboration with travel agencies.



Distribution of tourists by purpose of the visit (2012)

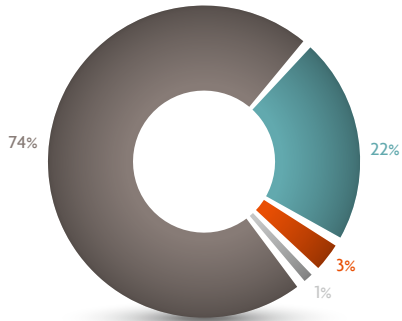
The 1,516,900 tourists that stayed at Tallinn's accommodation establishments in 2012 were distributed by purpose of their visits as follows: vacationers 74% (1,121,800), business travellers 22% (333,500), conference attendees 3% and 1% (17,000) for some other reason (study, visiting friends, etc.).

Every year, the percentage of health tourists increases. Estonia's spa traditions date back to 1820. The development of resorts in Estonia was promoted by the local mud resources with good curative properties and the interest of local doctors in the possibilities of using curative mud and therapeutic swimming for treatment. The Estonian Health Cluster deals with the development of spa tourism www.terviseturism.ee.

Purpose of visits by foreign tourists

(2012)

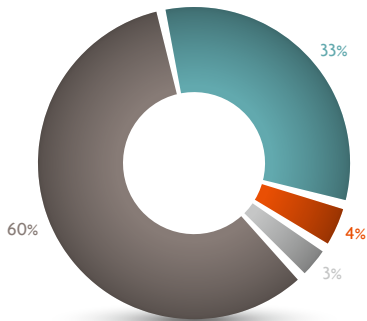
- 74% Vacationers
- 22% Business trips
- 3% Conference attendance
- 1% Other purposes



Purpose of visits by domestic tourists

(2012)

- 60% Vacationers
- 33% Business trips
- 4% Conference attendance
- 3% Other purposes

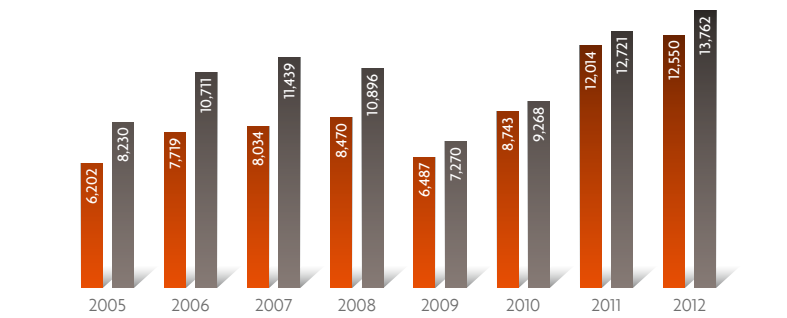




FOREIGN TRADE

- In 2012, goods worth € 12.6 billion at current prices were exported from Estonia and € 13.8 billion worth of goods were imported. In 2012, the export of goods increased by 4% compared to 2011 and import by 9%. The growth of exports and imports was slower than the previous year, when each indicator increased by 37%.
- The Estonian trade deficit in 2012 was € 1.2 billion, which is almost twice as large as in 2011, when the deficit was € 0.66 billion. The greatest surplus developed in the Estonia's trade with Sweden and Russia (exports to both countries exceeded imports by € 0.6 billion). The largest deficit developed in trade with Germany and Lithuania.

Goods exports/imports (2005–2012, mln EUR)



● Exports ● Imports

Source: Statistics Estonia

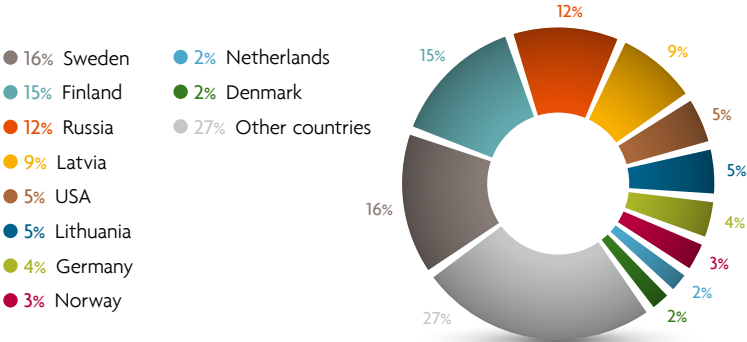
Services exports/imports (2005–2012, mln EUR)



● Exports ● Imports

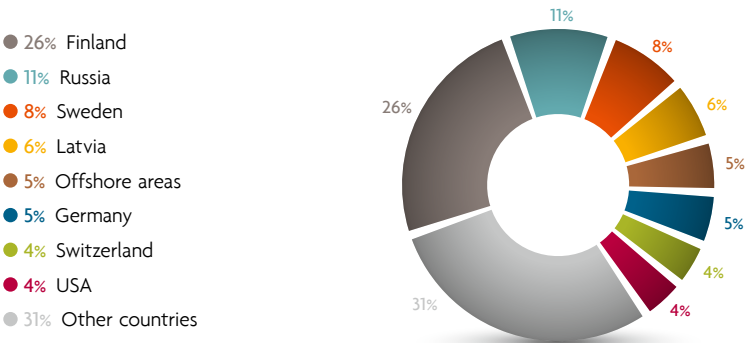
Source: Bank of Estonia

Export of goods by countries (2012)



Source: Statistics Estonia

Export of services by countries (2012)



Source: Bank of Estonia

Tallinn's major exporters

- **Baltika**: manufacture of men's and women's clothing
- **BLRT Grupp**: construction and repair of ships; manufacture of metal structures
- **Ericsson Eesti**: manufacture of electronics products
- **Henkel Makroflex**: manufacture of paints, lacquers and other finishing materials, as well as printing ink and mastics
- **Krimelte**: manufacture of joint sealants and construction foams
- **Kuusakoski**: processing of electronic and other wastes
- **Liviko**: production of alcoholic beverages
- **Norma**: manufacture of car safety belts and their components
- **Stora Enso Eesti**: production of lumber
- **Tallink Grupp**: passenger transport at sea and in coastal waters

Source: Äripäev

In 2012, there were **13,147** exporting companies in Estonia, including **5,749** in Tallinn.

Largest groups of exported goods

Machinery and equipment	29%
Mineral products	15%
Agricultural produce and foodstuffs	9%
Metals and metal products	8%
Wood and wood products	7%
Miscellaneous manufactured products	7%

Source: Statistics Estonia

Largest groups of imported goods

Machinery and equipment	29%
Mineral products	15%
Agricultural produce and foodstuffs	10%
Means of transportation	9%
Metals and metal products	8%
Chemical industry raw materials and products	8%

Source: Statistics Estonia



HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE

HOUSING

Housing stock in Tallinn (1 January 2012)

Number of dwellings	195,145
Total area of living space, incl.	10,404,000 m ²
State- and city-owned	2.12%
Private ownership	97.07%
Average area per resident	27 m ²

Source: Statistics Estonia

Trends in the capacity of new construction in Tallinn (2008–2012)

Type of buildingz	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Residential buildings					
Number of dwellings	3,026	1,591	1,266	1,021	908
Area of dwellings (m ²)	221,317	124,082	103,284	86,561	84,650
Non-residential buildings					
Total useful space (m ²)	270,506	477,744	180,236	39,321	75,251
Total for residential and non-resident buildings (m²)	491,823	601,826	283,520	125,882	159,901

Source: Statistics Estonia

REAL ESTATE

Average net rental prices for commercial premises in Tallinn

	EUR/m ² per month
Space in shopping centres <100 m ²	20–60
Space in shopping centres 100–500 m ²	12–35
Anchor tenants in shopping centres	7–10
Commercial premises on the street	9–35

Source: Uus Maa Kinnisvarabüroo market survey for the second half of 2012

Average net rental prices for manufacturing and warehouse space in Tallinn

	EUR/m ² per month
A class	3.5–5.5
B and C class	0.6–2.9

Source: AS Arco Vara Kinnisvarabüroo market survey for 2012 Q2

Average net rental prices for office space in Tallinn

	EUR/m ² per month
A and A+ class	14–16
B class	4–10

Source: AS Arco Vara Kinnisvarabüroo market survey for 2013 Q1

Development projects

Smart Business City development at Ülemiste City	24,000 m ²
Noblessneri Quarter	24.54 ha
Tehnopol Digitalu	6,000 m ²
Betooni Industrial Park	3.6 ha
Suur-Sojamae Industrial Park	6.4 ha
Reconstruction of the Culture Cauldron building	10,000 m ²
Reconstruction of the No. 4 tram line	8 km
Reconstruction of the Ülemiste traffic intersection	

TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS, TRANSIT

- As the capital, Tallinn is the junction of the aviation, railway and highway networks.

In the European Union, Tallinn is located on the **transit line** that is closest to Asia.

- Estonia provides efficient access to a market with 300 million consumers. Estonia has deep ice-free ports and a well-developed infrastructure.
- It is assumed that the Rail Baltic high-speed rail project will be completed by 2020. Rail Baltic is a new high-speed rail project that stretches 950 kilometres (590 miles) from Helsinki (Finland) through Tallinn (Estonia), Riga (Latvia), Vilnius (Lithuania) and Warsaw (Poland) to Berlin (Germany). The railway will be built on a track gauge (1,435 mm) that conforms to European standards.
- In 2012, 4.46 million passengers and 26.13 tonnes of freight were carried by Estonian Railways.

Estonian Railways

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of passengers (thousands)	5,280	4,895	4,807	4,764	4,455
Freight turnover (thousands of tonnes)	26,130	25,360	29,630	30,520	26,130

Sources: Estonian Railways, Electric Railway, Edelaraudtee Ltd., GoRail

- In 2012, 8.85 million passengers and 29.5 million tonnes of goods passed through the ports belonging to the Port of Tallinn.



Port of Tallinn

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of passengers (thousands)	7,247	7,257	7,915	8,479	8,847
Number of ships incl.	9,132	7,239	7,274	7,206	7,540
cargo ships	2,535	2,616	2,147	2,119	1,966
passenger ships	6,597	4,623	5,127	5,087	5,277
Container cargo (TEU)	180,927	131,059	151,969	197,717	228,000
Freight turnover (thousands of tonnes)	29,077	31,597	36,650	36,467	29,500

Source: Port of Tallinn

- In 2012, 2.2 million passengers and 24 thousand tonnes of goods passed through Tallinn Airport.

Tallinn Airport

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of passengers (thousands)	1,811	1,346	1,384	1,913	2,207
No. of flight operations (includes all landings and takeoffs)	41,654	32,572	33,587	40,298	48,531
Turnover of goods (tonnes)	41,867	21,001	11,960	18,371	23,921

Source: Lennart Meri Tallinn Airport

- The logistics and transit sphere is being developed by the Estonian Logistics Cluster <http://www.transit.ee/logistics-cluster>.



As of 1 January 2013, **free public transportation** is provided to Tallinn's registered residents.

Street network in Tallinn (2013)

	km
Roadways	1014
Sidewalks	930
Bicycle paths	218

Source: Tallinn Municipal Engineering Department

As the result of free public transportation, **car traffic has decreased** and the number of bus riders has increased.

Sources: Tallinn City Office, Tallinn Environmental Department, Tallinn Transport Department

Motor vehicles in Tallinn (as of 1 January 2013)

Number of motor vehicles in Tallinn per 1,000 inhabitants	393
Motor vehicles, incl.	189,559
cars	157,494
trucks	24,003
motorcycles	5,032
scooters	1,637
buses	1,393

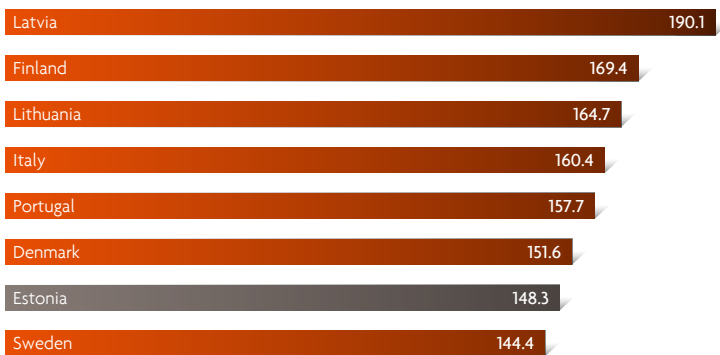
Source: Statistics Estonia



COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

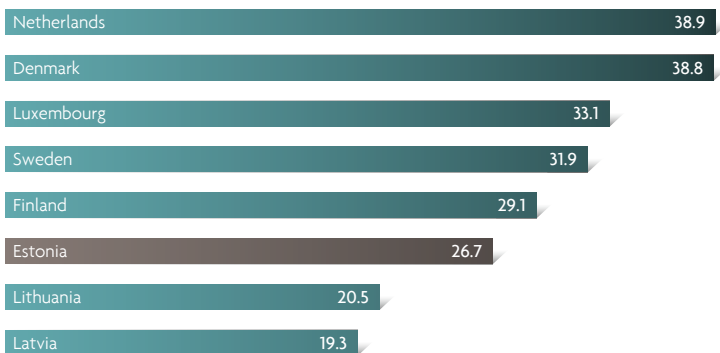
- New 4G mobile communications covers 95% of the country.

Mobile phone service end consumer density
per 100 inhabitants (October 2012, %)



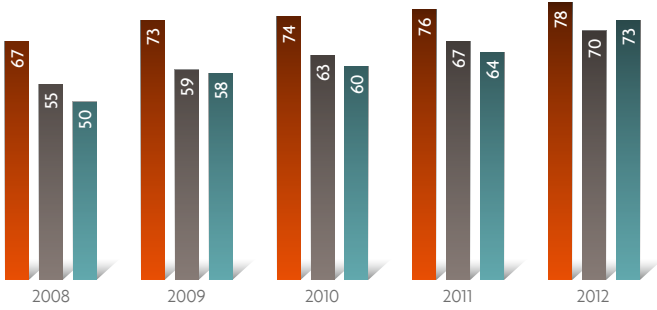
Source: European Commission's Digital Agenda Scoreboard 2012

Fixed Internet connection density per 100 inhabitants
(January 2011, %)



Source: European Commission's Digital Agenda Scoreboard 2012

Percentage of Internet users among the population aged 15 to 74 (has used the Internet in the last 6 months, 2008–2012, %)



● Estonia ● Latvia ● Lithuania

Source: TNS EMOR, TNSMetrix+ surveye

- According to the World Economic Forum International Technology Index Estonia ranked 22nd among 144 countries. This is based on the level of IT use for the promotion of the country’s economy.

Use of IT and telecommunications technology in promoting the national economy (2007–2013, ranking among 144 countries)

	2007	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2012	2013
Sweden	2	2	1	1	1	3
Finland	6	6	6	3	3	1
Estonia	20	18	25	26	24	22
Lithuania	33	35	41	42	31	32
Latvia	44	48	52	52	41	41

Source: The Global Information Technology Report produced by The World Economic Forum (WEF) in cooperation with INSEAD Business School

- In terms of using information technology for economic development, Estonia is the most successful Eastern European country.
- In a report on Internet freedom published by Freedom House, a U.S. nongovernmental organization in April 2011, Estonia ranked first among 37 countries.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY IN ESTONIA

- Estonia is in a leading position in the world in the development and promotion of information society. This is based on the implementation of existing and new technologies, a process that has been led by the public sector. The level of activity in the utilization of e-solutions and services is unique to Estonia.
- Estonia's President Tomas Hendrik Ilves has been invited to chair the Steering Board of the European Cloud Partnership, the activities of which are directed at the development of e-services in both the public and private sector. In addition, the president is known for his promotion of e-opportunities and he is considered to be the world's "most tweeting" president.

Estonia became a space nation on 7 May 2013

On 7 May 2013 at 5:06 am, a VEGA 02 launcher rocket owned by the European Space Agency took off from the Space Centre near Kourou, a small town in French Guiana in South America, carrying Estonia's first satellite – ESTCube-1 – into an orbit at an altitude of 600 km. Thus, **Estonia became the 41st country in the world with a man-made object orbiting in space** that is registered in the corresponding UN register.

Facts

- As of 1 April 2013, the number of public wireless Internet or WiFi hotspots in Estonia was 1,128, of which 344 are located in Tallinn: www.wifi.ee.
- As of 1 April 2013, over 16,900 EU domains have been registered by Estonian companies and private individuals: www.zone.eu.
- Over 93% of the Estonian population uses ID cards, of which 50% use their ID cards to actively conduct electronic transactions.
- 99.8% of bank transfers are executed electronically and, in 2013, 95% of income tax returns are submitted electronically.
- The NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence is located in Estonia.
- The headquarters of the European IT Agency (the so-called Schengen visa area information system) is located in Tallinn.
- 66% of the population participated in the 2012 census electronically.
- As of May 2013, over 112 million digital signatures have been given in Estonia.

Developments

- **X-tee**, a data exchange layer for information systems (2001). X-tee is a technical and organisational Internet environment, which allows secure Internet-based data exchange to be organised between the state's information systems.
- **M-payments** – it is possible to pay for various products and services by mobile phone.
- **Mobile-ID service** – allows the users of e-services to securely confirm their identity through their personal mobile phones, for instance, to log into Internet banks and provide digital signatures. The mobile-ID service is a counterpart to the ID card in one's mobile phone. <http://mobiil.id.ee>.
- **ID-card software** has been created, which allows digital signatures to be given, the validity of digital signatures to be checked, and documents to be encrypted. Documents can be created and signed in the state portal at www.eesti.ee.
- **The e-Commercial Register** enables inquiries to be made about companies' annual reports and owners starting in 1995. It is also possible to check the e-Land Register to find out who owns an apartment or land, and whether it has been mortgaged. Estonia's business environment is transparent and reliable.
- **The e-Commercial Register's business portal** enables applications to be made for the registration of new companies, for changing registration data, liquidating companies and deleting them from the register.
- 85% of the companies founded in 2013 were done through the **e-Commercial Register business portal**. The citizens of Finland, Portugal, Lithuania and Belgium can also register their companies in the e-Commercial Register business portal using their ID cards without having to come to Estonia.
- **ID-tickets** are electronic tickets that are carried on the personal ID card (for instance, tickets for public transportation, museums, the zoo, botanic garden, and sports arenas, etc.) The tickets can be obtained with the help of a mobile service and the Internet website www.pilet.ee.
- A GPS-based vehicle monitoring service that allows for the optimization of transport costs by end consumers: www.track24.eu.
- In 2009, a **Demo Centre** was created by the ICT sector in order to promote cooperation in the product development, integration and joint marketing of ICT solutions www.demokeskus.ee. The ICT Demo Centre is a unique place where one can get a fast and professional overview of IT developments in Estonia and see tangible e-solutions and services.

- Several e-invoice portals www.arved.ee, www.earvekeskus.ee and www.arved.eu operate in Estonia. The e-invoice portals allow invoices to be issued, collected and stored.
- **Mobile check-in at Tallinn's Lennart Meri Airport.** The boarding card that is sent as an SMS by phone includes both a bar code as well as readable information about the passenger and the trip. The service is initially available for Estonian Air, Lufthansa and Finnair passengers, but it is hoped that the other airlines will also be participating in the near future.
- The world's first **Skype booth** was opened at Lennart Meri Tallinn Airport, which can be used to make free video calls to other Skype users.
- **Eesti.ee** is an environment where institutions of the national and local governments cooperate in order to provide citizens, officials and companies the information and services they need from one place – from centralized state portals:
- **E-state portal (2003):** www.eesti.ee In the citizens' portal people can check their information that is stored in various national data collections, and fill out applications, sign and send documents. The state creates an e-mail address for every ID-card user, which is intended to be a communications channel between the state and the individual. The state portal provides practical information about the rights and obligations of the people living in Estonia, as well as tips on conducting business with Estonia's governmental agencies. 98% of the services provided by the state and local governments are available electronically through the state portal www.eesti.ee.
- **E-school:** www.ekool.eu.
- **The e-tax board and e-customs** can be used to submit declarations and notices, for customs clearance, and to check on one's tax status, www.emta.ee.
- **The 2007 parliamentary elections** were the first when voting could be conducted using the Internet.; www.vvk.ee.
- **The health information system** that was created in 2008 includes health data that can be used by both doctors and patients. It is possible to get an overview of one's medical history (to check information about appointments, tests, diagnoses, etc.), to make appointments with doctors, and to pay for appointment fees. In addition, doctors can send each other documents in the course of treatment, look at x-rays and pictorial diagnostic tests, and issue electronic prescriptions. The health information system includes a digital history, digital registrar, digital picture and digital prescription: www.digilugu.ee, www.etervis.ee.

HEALTH CARE

In a short period of time, Estonia has been able to greatly improve its health care system to conform to European requirements.

- The European Surgical Outcomes Study (EuSOS) conducted in 2011 showed that the post-operation death rate in Estonia is 1.5%. The European Union average is 4%.
- According to the data of the Estonian Medical Birth Registry, in 2011, the perinatal mortality rate in Estonia was 5.0‰. The same indicator in the other EU states is between 4‰ and 11‰. In 2011, the early neonatal mortality rate in Estonia was 0.9‰.
- In the survey titled “Population’s Assessments of Health and Medical Care 2012”, 80% of the respondents considered the quality of Estonian medical care to be good or rather good, which is the best ever result.
- According to the WHO survey on air quality conducted in 2011, Estonia’s air is the cleanest in the world.



Estonia has well-developed E-medicine

Several innovative tele-medicine and e-services have been implemented:

- **E-consultations:** In the case of certain professions and health conditions, family doctors can ask for consultations from specialists using e-mails. In these cases, the specialist sends the answer to the consultations to the family doctor in digital form and the patient does not have to make a visit to the specialist. The invoice for the specialist's consultation is submitted to the family doctor, which is paid by the Health Insurance Fund.
- **E-ward:** A solution developed by the North Estonia Medical Centre where the doctors on duty in the departments have a tablet application that allows them to promptly get an overview of the patients in the department and their health data. The tablet application makes it possible for the doctor to focus on the patients and get the necessary information from the mobile tablet computer where and when it is needed.
- **E-bed portal:** A solution, which was developed by Gif and implemented in the East-Tallinn Central Hospital, improves the quality of treatment by bringing the necessary information right to the patient's hospital bed. The patient can become familiar with his or her treatment doctor, treatment procedures and rehabilitation exercises in comfort already before the operation. Better informed patients and closer cooperation ensure a better treatment result. The stationary information portal that is attached to hospital bed can be used to watch TV, to read Internet websites and make note of information related to one's health.
- **Tele-dermatoscopy:** creates a new possibility for the prevention, early diagnosis and screening of malignant skin tumours. The special DermTest application software developed for tele-dermatoscopy enables a picture of the problem to be made quickly and conveniently with the digital dermatoscope and to be sent by computer to a specialist for evaluation; and a diagnosis is thereafter given to the patient through tele-consultations.

According to the latest OECD and European Commission survey, Estonia is in **first place** among the European member states when it comes to e-health solutions.

- **Digital prescriptions.** One does not always need to visit a doctor to get the necessary medications. It is enough to call the doctor and visit the pharmacy or place an order online. The precondition for selling prescription medicine online is that the prescription is written in electronic form and saved in the prescription centre. Prescription medicine can be bought online by identifying yourself using your ID card. Online selling definitely improves the availability of medicines – buying medicine online is convenient and the service will become available to those who do not have a pharmacy close to their homes.
- **Electronic referrals** are in use.
- **Electronic health data.** A national register of electronic health data has been created in Estonia (www.digilugu.ee). The patient can safely become familiarized with his or her health data online. If necessary, and with the patient's approval, the service provider can be given access to the patient's examination and other health information that has been saved by another service provider. The data can also be given to the patient on a disk, flash drive or sent by e-mail.

94% of all prescriptions are written in digital form.

You can come to Estonia for treatment

Making visits to doctors abroad is becoming increasingly popular throughout the world. Travelling to other countries for treatment was made easier for European Union citizens by the EU Directive on patients' rights in cross-border healthcare that will come into force in October 2013. This directive emphasises the right of patients to choose medical service providers throughout the EU.

Estonia has:

- Competent doctors and up-to-date technology
- Reliable and safe medical assistance
- Well-developed e-medicine
- English-, Finnish, and Russian-language service in hospital and outside
- Special attention and care is given to each patient
- Competitive prices for both treatment services as well as for the activities for the families accompanying the patient.



Two clusters in Estonia are dealing with development in this field – the medical services export cluster called Medicine Estonia www.medicineestonia.eu and the Estonian Health Technologies Cluster www.htcluster.eu.

Medicine Estonia introduces the services provided by hospitals, clinics, rehabilitation and consultation centres, and the services provided by laboratories. It also helps interested parties to find suitable service providers in Estonia and cooperation partners for their members abroad. It intermediates information and experiences related to treatment trips with the goal of increasing the international visibility of Estonian medical services and increasing the competitiveness of its members.

The Estonian Health Technologies Cluster develops cooperation between information and communications technologies, electronics, biotechnology and medicine, thereby creating the preconditions for new interdisciplinary products and services. In addition, the cluster introduces Estonian health technologies internationally in order to develop the image of Estonia as a country that provides and develops innovative health services. The international competitiveness of the companies is improved by a positive image and innovative solutions, as is the opportunity for Estonians to take advantage of health and medical services based on modern technology.

In Tallinn (as of 1 January 2013)

Hospitals	9
Number of beds	2,681
Hospitalizations per year, 2012	100,849
Family doctor practices	263
Number of people on the family doctor registers	478,674
Average size of family doctor registers	1,820
Ambulance brigades	17
Resuscitation brigades	3
Emergency calls without resuscitation brigades, 2012	83,418

Source: Health Board, Tallinn City Social Welfare and Health Care Department

EDUCATION

Educational level of economically active residents in Tallinn (2012)

	Thousands	%
First level education or lower (elementary education, basic education)	13.1	5.7
Second level education (secondary education, vocational secondary education)	108.5	47.5
Third level education, incl.	107	46.8
secondary special education after secondary education	23.3	10.2
higher education	83.8	36.7
Total	228.6	100

Source: Statistics Estonia, Estonian Labour Force Survey

There were **38,293 students** studying in Tallinn's universities in the 2012/2013 academic year

Educational institutions in Tallinn (2012/2013 academic year)

Kindergartens-elementary schools	1
Elementary schools	2
Kindergartens-basic schools	1
Basic schools, incl. private basic schools	16
Secondary schools and upper secondary schools, incl. private upper secondary schools	62
Vocational education institutions	16
Adult upper secondary schools	3
Universities, incl.	17
public universities	4
private universities	1
state-owned applied institutions of higher education	4
private applied institutions of higher education	8

Source: Ministry of Education and Research, Tallinn Education Board



The number and percentage of graduates from Estonian higher education institutions in 2012 by fields of study

	No.	%
Social sciences, business and law	3,870	33.7
Humanities and the arts	1,576	13.7
Health and welfare	1,361	11.8
Technology, manufacturing and construction	1,360	11.8
Natural and exact sciences	1,170	10.2
Services	1,007	8.8
Education	887	7.7

Source: Ministry of Education and Research

As of November of the 2012/2013 academic year, there were 2,219 students studying in English-language higher education study programmes, most of them at Tallinn universities.

Source: Ministry of Education and Research

- In addition to their native language, most Tallinn residents also speak English and Russian. Finnish, German and French is also spoken.

CULTURE AND SPORTS

The following were located in Tallinn (as of 1 April 2013)

52	museums
37	galleries and exhibition halls
17	libraries + a library bus
18	concert halls
22	cultural centres, community centres and leisure centres
7	cinemas
11	cultural centres, community centres and leisure centres
10	social and hobby centres for the elderly
10	municipal hobby schools
247	hobby schools
14	open youth centres
	Tallinn Botanic Garden
	Tallinn Zoo
	Tallinn Town Hall
	Tallinn TV Tower
	Energy Discovery Centre
42	houses of worship

Source: Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of the Interior, Tallinn Education Board, Tallinn City Social Welfare and Health Care Department

Culture and creative economy

Over 5,000 companies and organizations operate in the field of culture and creative economy in Estonia – 50% of them are in Tallinn. All the main umbrella organizations and development centres for the various fields of creative economy are located in Tallinn:

Architecture

Estonian Centre of Architecture www.arhitektuurikeskus.ee. Union of Estonian Architects www.arhliit.ee and Estonian Association of Interior Architects www.esl.ee

Audiovisual field

Estonian Film Institute www.efsa.ee and Estonian Film Industry Export Cluster Film Estonia www.filmestonia.eu



Design

Estonian Design Centre www.disainikeskus.ee. Estonian Association of Designers www.edl.ee. Estonian Association of Fashion Design www.estonianfashion.eu and the Estonian Association of Fashion Artists www.hot.ee/emyhendus

Performance Arts

Estonian Theatre Agency www.teater.ee and Estonian Association of Performing Arts Institutions www.eeteal.ee

Entertainment IT/Gaming industry

The Estonian chapter of the International Game Developers Association/IGDA Estonia www.facebook.com/IGDAEstonia

Publishing

Estonian Publishers' Association www.estbook.com

Cultural heritage

Estonian Folk Art and Craft Union www.folkart.ee

Art

Estonian Artists' Association www.eaa.ee and Estonian Contemporary Art Development Centre www.ecadc.ee

Music

Music Export Estonia www.estmusic.com and Estonian Music Development Centre www.estonianmusic.ee

Advertising

Estonian Association of Advertising Agencies www.eral.ee

Creative environments in Tallinn

- Tallinn Creative Hub – www.kultuurikatel.ee
- Tallinn Creative Incubator – www.inkubaator.tallinn.ee
- Telliskivi Creative Campus – www.telliskivi.eu
- Culture Factory Polymer – www.kultuuritehas.ee



Many traditional events and undertakings have found a place in Tallinn's cultural and sports life

- Fire and Ice Party (January) www.tallinnfireandice.ee
- Mustonen Fest – Baroque?! (January)
- Estonian Film Days (March)
- Tallinn Music Week (March – April) www.tallinnmusicweek.ee
- Estonian Music Days (April)
- Jazzkaar, international jazz festival (April, September and December) www.jazzkaar.ee
- Tallinn Day (15 May)
- Old Town Days (June) www.vanalinnapaevad.ee
- Tallinn Treff Festival (June) <http://www.nuku.ee/festival>
- Tallinn Guitar Festival (June) www.kitarrifestival.ee
- Nargen Music Festival (June – September) www.nargenfestival.ee
- Flower Festival (June – August) www.lillefestival.tallinn.ee
- Õllesummer Beer Festival (July) www.ollsummer.ee
- Tallinn Sea Days (July) www.tallinnamerepaevad.ee
- Tallinn Ecclesiastical Renaissance Concerts (August) www.crescendo.ee
- International Organ Festival (August) www.concert.ee/TallinnOrganFestival
- Birgitta Festival in the ruins of the St Birgitta Convent (August) www.birgitta.ee
- Tallinn Fashion Week (August) www.estonianfashion.eu
- Corelli Music Festival (August)
- Tallinn Chamber Music Festival (August) www.plmf.ee
- Tallinn Architecture Biennale (September) www.tab.ee
- Design Night (September) www.disainioo.ee
- Golden Mask Theatre Festival (November) www.goldenmask.ee
- Jewish Culture Festival Ariel (November) www.ariel.ee
- St. Martin's Day Fair at the Saku Arena (November)
- Black Nights Film Festival (December) www.poff.ee
- Christmas Market on Town Hall Square (December – January)

Sports

Tallinn is a suitable place to organize training camps for top professional and amateur athletes. There are 226 sports facilities in Tallinn that are suitable for conducting training at any level.

- The largest sports events in the Baltic countries take place in Tallinn: the SEB Tallinn Marathon in September and the SEB May Run for women www.jooks.ee;
- The Sports Medicine Foundation conducts health examinations for almost half of Estonia's young athletes;
- The only national sports school is located in Tallinn – the Audentes Sports Upper Secondary School www.audentes.ee;
- The Estonian Sports Medicine Cluster coordinates, intermediates and develops sports medicine services and products for Estonian and foreign athletes and provides services to most of Estonia's Olympic winners and world champions.

More information: www.sport.ee

The following international sports events will take place in Tallinn between May 2013 and July 2014

- European Senior Championships for Amateur Golfers (13–15 June 2013)
 - 26th SEB May Run (18 May 2013)
 - European U18 Championships in Judo (21–23 June 2013)
 - Tallinn Orienteering Week (17–22 June 2013)
 - Super League of the European Cup in Combined Events (29–30 June 2013)
 - Final Tournament of the European U20 Championships in Basketball (9–21 July 2013)
 - 13th World Championships in Renju and Gomoku (2–15 August 2013)
 - International Baltic Chain Tour for professional road bicycle racers (19–25 August 2013)
 - Finn Gold Cup 2013 (23–31 August 2013)
 - Estonia vs. Netherlands 2014 FIFA World Cup Qualification Match (6 September 2013)
 - SEB Tallinn Marathon and Tallinn Autumn Run (8 September 2013)
 - World Cup event in Steeplechase at the Tallinn International Horse Show (4–6 October 2013)
 - Estonia vs. Turkey 2014 FIFA World Cup Qualification Match (11 October 2013)
 - International Kristjan Palusalu Memorial Competitions in Greco-Roman Wrestling (25–26 October 2013)
 - First Baltic Open Wushu Championships (30 November – 1 December 2013)
-
- International Badminton Tournament Yonex Estonian International 2014 (January 2014)
 - Sword of Tallinn, World Cup Epee event (March 2014)
 - Simple Session 2014, Europe's largest BMX and skateboard festival (March 2014)
 - 31st International Tallinn Rally (May 2014)
 - Tour of Estonia for professional bicycle racers (May 2014)
 - 27th SEB May Run (May 2014)
 - Tallinn Orienteering Week (June 2014)



ENVIRONMENT

In recent years, the environment in Tallinn has become cleaner and more pleasant. The local green areas are species-rich and leisure time can be spent actively in the parks, sports facilities and family sports fields. Cycling and walking paths allow the citizenry to choose more environmentally friendly ways of getting around.

- According to the WHO survey on air quality conducted in 2011, Estonia's air is the cleanest in the world.
- Tallinn has 40 km² of green areas (parks, forests etc.).
- There are many different kinds of natural sites under protection in Tallinn, for example the Pirita River's ancient valley, the meteorite impression in Tondiraba, the limestone bluff in Maarjamäe, Kadriorg Park, and many others.
- The network of parks that was established in the bastion zone surrounding the Old Town is unique from viewpoint of the landscape design of the city. It is comprised of Toom Park, the landscaped Square of Towers, Margarethe's Garden, Canute Garden, Tammsaare Park and Hirve Park.
- Various styles of park design are represented in Kadriorg Park – Baroque- and English-style park designs and a Japanese Garden.
- Tallinn has four Natura 2000 nature reserves: the Aegna Nature Reserve, Paljassaare Nature Reserve, Rahumäe Nature Reserve and the Paljassaare Bird Sanctuary.

Tallinn is applying for the title of European Green Capital in 2018. Tallinn's free public transportation supports Green Capital ideas.

The entries for Green Capital are judged based on 12 environmental indicators, which provide an assessment of the city's contribution to the improvement of the environment: the local contribution to global climate change, local transport, public green areas, including environmentally friendly land use, nature and biodiversity, air and noise quality, waste production and management, water consumption, waste water treatment, eco-innovation and sustainable employment, environmental management of the local authority, and energy performance.

Tallinn includes

Areas of scenic preservation (Aegna, Nõmme-Mustamäe and Pirita River Valley areas)	3
Parks, incl.	61
preservation area parks	22
Single sites under nature conservation, incl.	117
trees and stands of trees	51
boulders and fields of boulders	48
springs	5
various landscape forms (escarpments, outcrops, spits, meteorite impressions)	13
Public beaches (Pirita, Stroomi, Pikakari, Kakumäe and Harku)	5

Source: Tallinn City Environment Department

- New waste stations are being established in Tallinn and additional packaging collection containers have been installed throughout the city, in order to cover the city as densely as possible with a network of places for sorted waste collection. Tallinn's advantage compared to other green capitals is its relatively small amount of waste per resident (less than 300 kg per capita annually).

Volumes of wastes in Tallinn's landfills (thousands of tonnes)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mixed domestic wastes	128.4	192.6	131.8	112.3	107.1
Construction wastes	82.1	50.9	73.9	64.2	3.2
Total	210.5	243.5	205.7	176.5	110.3

Source: Tallinn Environment Department

Volumes of recyclable packaging waste in Tallinn

(thousands of tonnes)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Glass	5.8	4.9	6.4	15.8	10.3
Plastic	1.7	1.4	4.4	6.8	3.5
Paper and cardboard	12.0	8.8	8.1	23.5	2.9
Metal	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.6

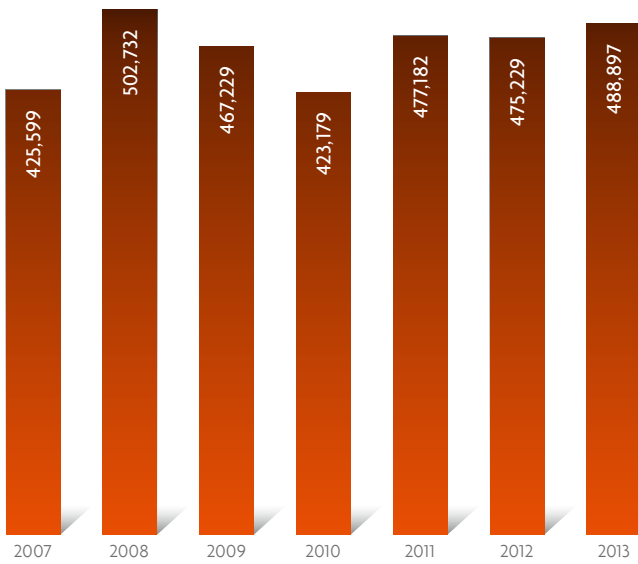
Source: Tallinn Environment Department

- The Estonian Waste Recycling Cluster deals with mapping and improving technologies for the recycling of wastes and making products from them, the harmonization of product quality and bringing quality into conformity with the requirements of the export market.

More information: www.ejkl.ee

TALLINN CITY BUDGET

Tallinn's budget (2007–2013, thousands of EUR)



2007–2011 implementation of the budget, 2012–2013 budget

Source: Tallinn City Government Office Financial Servicesfinantsteenistus



Revenues (2013)

	EUR
Personal income tax	256,173,000
Land tax	25,400,000
Advertising fees	2,500,000
Fees from street closings	612,000
Parking fees	4,600,000
Fees	612,036
Revenues from operations	41,429,967
Rent and leasing	6,309,558
Sale of rights	2,555,245
Sale of other goods and services	2,387,563
Other revenues	1,367,295
Financial income	200,000
Sale of assets	6,266,455
Other revenue from assets	314,000
Dividends	6,470,000
Grants from the government and other institutions	72,832,468
Foreign financing	16,243,612
Co-financing of foreign projects	7,873
Loans	25,000,000
Reduction of share capital	300,000
Change in deposits	13,816,084
Adjustments to claims	3,500,000
Total revenues	488,897,156

Source: Tallinn City Government Office Financial Services



Expenses (2013)

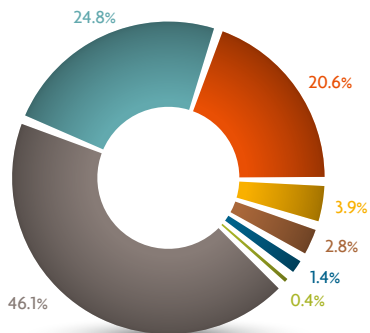
	EUR
City management	1,095,132
City support services	29,866,577
Public order	3,670,503
Education	113,239,587
Incl. private and public sector cooperation projects	13,745,002
Culture	24,355,811
Sports and leisure	23,512,051
Youth work	1,601,469
Social welfare	31,560,207
Roads and streets	53,327,352
Maintenance	7,512,131
Engineering networks	14,246,478
Incl. private and public sector cooperation projects	9,219,255
Other utility costs	1,306,895
City economy	20,551,390
Incl. private and public sector cooperation projects	9,762,000
Public transport	60,895,543
Environmental protection	1,312,022
Municipal planning	3,122,894
Business environment	4,196,144
Health care	2,245,646
Financial expenses	5,200,000
Reserves, incl.	3,730,684
City Government's reserve fund	1,561,500
City districts' reserve fund	279,184
Reserve for claims related to court disputes and other legal disputes	1,200,000
Reserve for discounted claims	300,000
Reserve for actions related to the assets and activities of the City	100,000
Reserve for self- and co-financing	290,000
Compensation of energy costs of city institutions	3,150,000
Expenses related to state allotments and allotments of other institutions	69,500,000
Repayment of loans	14,616,863
Financial lease payments	1,041,232
Changes in liabilities	-5,959,455
Väljaminekud kokku	488,897,156

Source: Tallinn City Government Office, Financial Services



Distribution of larger investments (2013, EUR)

- 46.1% Roads and streets 31,397,411
- 24.8% Education 16,907,730
- 20.6% Sports and leisure time 13,997,582
- 3.9% Culture 2,669,987
- 2.8% City economy (incl. housing) 1,888,682
- 1.4% Social welfare and health care 982,161
- 0.4% Maintenance, etc. 196,000



Total Investment Projects 68,039,553

Source: Tallinn City Government Office, Financial Services

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TALLINN CITY GOVERNMENT