

International Agreements and technical Projects

Agreements between Germany and Estonia, development projects by EU and UNDP for Estonia



Important Agreements

- 1993: bases of relations
- 1994: cultural cooperation
- 1995: guest employee agreement
- 1997: support / protection of capital investments
- 1998: Avoidance of Double Taxation
- 1999: Abolition of Visa Requirements

PHARE – EU driven Development

- Phare is one of the three pre-accession main EU Programs to assist the applicant countries of central and Eastern Europe in their preparations for joining the European Union
 - ◆ PHARE - for institution building support, technical assistance and for investment support
 - ◆ SAPARD for agriculture and rural development
 - ◆ ISPA for transport and environment infrastructure

GTZ and PHARE

- For the GTZ, „ the Phare Program is one of the most important Instruments for technical and economical cooperation between the EU and the States of central and eastern Europe.“
- The GTZ tries to get assignments as an Knowlegde-supplier within the program

Partners and technical sectors

- Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, **Estonia**, FYROM, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia
- Agricultural restructuring, training and research, Environment and nuclear safety, Infrastructure (energy, transport and telecoms), privatisation & restructuring, SMEs, Other multidisciplinary, general TA, etc.)

Projects in 1998

- Implementation of Environmental Accession Programme
 - ◆ Air Accession Project
- Institution Building: nation-wide,
 - ◆ Investment: Tallinn, north-east Estonia etc.
- Objectives:
 - ◆ The proposed project will:
 - ◆ • improve Estonia's capacity to harmonise with relevant Community legislation especially the air
 - ◆ Framework Directive which is described as a short term priority in the Accession Partnership
 - ◆ • provide for online ambient air quality monitoring at priority locations

Projects in 1998

- Implementation of Environmental Accession Programme
 - ◆ Water Accession Project
- Institution Building: nation-wide,
 - ◆ Investment: Kuressaare, Pärnu, Valga
- Objectives:
 - ◆ improve Estonia's capacity to harmonise with relevant Community legislation especially the
 - ◆ water Framework Directive which is described as a short term priority in the Accession
 - ◆ support the Estonian Public Investment Programme (PIP) in the field of water (water supply, sewerage), which is financed with internal resources, IFI loans and funds from other sources

Projects in 1998

- Implementation of an IT Masterplan
- **Location:** Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Estonia
- **Objectives:**
 - ◆ To build up IT system within Ministry of Finance to support budget process by using modern
 - ◆ technology

Phare Projects in 2003

- Objective 3: Economic and Social Cohesion
 - ◆ Support for industrial infrastructure development
- Objective 9: Environment
 - ◆ National Hydrometric network
 - ◆ Fuel Quality Management System
- Objective 10: Technology developement
 - ◆ Tartu Science Park
 - ◆ Tallinn Technology Park
 - ◆ Energy efficiency investments

UNDP Agenda 21 / Capacity 21

- Agenda 21: statement of willingness to carry out sustainable development that was adopted by 178 countries at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992
- Capacity 21: has been building capacities through some 75 country programmes in developing and transitional countries, at the national and local levels since 1993, to implement Agenda 21

Estonian Agenda 21 programme

- A plan for renewable energy through modernised biomass technology in Estonia
- increased public awareness of sustainable energy issues and options
- public roundtable on renewable energy
- NGO's are taking the Ministry of Economy to court, demanding that it prepare a strategic Environmental Impact Assessment for a mid-term renewable energy strategy.

Goals

- 50 percent of the country's energy needs would be supplied through the non-polluting, "eco-techno" conversion of biomass, the vegetable byproduct of wetlands waste water systems currently in use
- another 25 percent of Estonia's energy needs can be met through wind power and the sustainable conversion of waste wood from the logging industry