

Estonia

1. Covid-19 Pandemic and National Recovery and Resilience Plans

Question 1	Based on early indications, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country has started implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
Question 2	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the involvement of social partners in the implementation so far of your national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
Question 3	How confident are you that the European Commission will enforce strong implementation of the reforms in the national recovery and resilience plans across the EU?	Not confident
Question 4	How do you judge the overall economic policy response in your country over the past 24 months to the COVID-19 recession? (e.g. furlough schemes, tax deferrals, state aid schemes)	Fair
Question 5	How do you judge the overall economic policy response from the European Union over the past 24 months to the COVID-19 recession? (e.g. SURE, Recovery and Resilience Facility, single market)	Very Good
Question 6	To what extent has the COVID-19 pandemic and recession led to scarring i.e. permanent structural damage to your national economy?	To a small extent
Question 7	To what extent has the COVID-19 pandemic and recession led to scarring i.e. permanent structural damage to the EU27 economy?	To a small extent
Question 8	More specifically, how much lower do you expect GDP in your country to be in 2025 than would have been the case without the crisis?	GDP in 2025 expected to be 0 % lower than what would have been the case without the pandemic

2. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2020-2021 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1a	In line with the general escape clause, take all necessary measures to effectively address the pandemic, sustain the economy and support the ensuing recovery.	Extremely important	Mixed	Generous measures were introduced, but communication, decision making and involvement was weak occasionally
CSR 1b	When economic conditions allow, pursue fiscal policies aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring debt sustainability, while enhancing investment.	Important	Satisfactory	
CSR 1c	Improve the accessibility and resilience of the health system, including by addressing the shortages of health workers, strengthening primary care and ensuring the supply of critical medical products.	Important	Unsatisfactory	
CSR 2	Strengthen the adequacy of the social safety net, including by broadening the coverage of unemployment benefits.	Important	Mixed	

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 3 a	Front-load mature public investment projects and promote private investment to foster the economic recovery. Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on digitalisation of companies, research and innovation, clean and efficient production and use of energy, resource efficiency, and sustainable transport, contributing to a progressive decarbonisation of the economy	Extremely important	Mixed	Public spending rose significantly, but instead of money supply private investments are held back by lack of labour force, increasing restrictions on use of other resources and excessive regulation.
CSR 3b	Support the innovation capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises, and ensure sufficient access to finance.	Important	Unsatisfactory	
CSR 4	Step up the efforts to ensure effective supervision and enforcement of the anti-money laundering framework.	Important	Mixed	Measures were already taken by the time of CSR. Present measures are already too strict and extensive for some businesses

3. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2020 & 2021

How would you assess reform progress in 2020 & 2021, for the following broad areas:

Taxation and Public Finances	Mixed
Business environment (regulation/access to markets)	Satisfactory
Labour market	Unsatisfactory
Innovation and skills	Unsatisfactory
Access to finance and Financial stability	Satisfactory

Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2022 Reform Barometer?

4. Reform priorities for 2022

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
Priority 1	Labour supply measures for specific groups (older workers, women...)	Losing the quota for work related immigration from third countries (currently 0,1% of population)	No
Priority 2	Labour market mismatch and labour mobility	Designing supply of education according to market needs with the outlook of next 5-10 years and more	No
Priority 3	R&D and Innovation	Partially stuck behind the lack of skilled labor, partially behind the financing or uncertainty of demand	Yes
Priority 4	Public sector efficiency	Broader innovation of public services that would lead to more effective use of big data and labor force in public sector	No
Priority 5	---	---	---