

SEI

ANNUAL REPORT

Translation of the Estonian original

beginning of financial year: 01.01.2013

end of financial year: 31.12.2013

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Management Report

SEI Tallinn Objective

The Estonian Institute for Sustainable Development, Tallinn Centre (SEI Tallinn) of the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (www.seit.ee) is an independent non-profit foundation registered in the Republic of Estonia (Reg No 90000966) (hereafter SEI Tallinn or the institute). SEI Tallinn was established in 1992.

The mission of SEI Tallinn is to, in the public interest, support decision-making and induce change towards sustainable development globally by providing integrative knowledge that bridges science and policy in the field of environment and development. The main activity of SEI Tallinn consists of research and policy support.

Our work includes policy analysis; interdisciplinary research; development and implementation of sustainable and environmental management methods; participation in decision making processes; organization of conferences, seminars and trainings; and providing expert advice. SEI Tallinn collaborates with other international organisations, research institutes, the public and private sector, as well as NGOs.

SEI International Network

In addition to Estonia, the SEI Tallinn Centre engages with the larger Baltic Sea region, as well as in Central and Eastern Europe. SEI Tallinn is part of the international organisation Stockholm Environment Institute (hereinafter SEI, www.sei-international.org). The headquarters of the SEI network is located in Stockholm, Sweden, with other centres located in the United Kingdom (SEI-York and SEI-Oxford), the United States (SEI-USA in Boston with sub-units in Seattle and locations in California), in Bangkok, Thailand (SEI's Asia Centre) and in Nairobi, Kenya (SEI's Africa Centre).

SEI Tallinn Management

The daily activities of SEI Tallinn are coordinated by a single-member Management Board (Director Tea Nõmmann). The Management Board is supervised by the SEI Tallinn Supervisory Board, whose members are appointed by the founder, Stockholm Environment Institute. As of end 2013, there were three members on the SEI Tallinn Supervisory Board: Johan Kuylenstierna (Chairman), Olavi Tammemäe and Linnar Viik. At the time of the annual report approval in April 2014, the members of the Supervisory Board are: Jakob Granit (Chairman), Linnar Viik and Erik Puura.

SEI Tallinn Developments and Achievements in 2013

Organisation

The SEI Strategy 2010-2014 focuses on four main research themes:

Theme 1: Managing environmental systems for human development

Theme 2: Reducing climate risk

Theme 3: Transforming governance for sustainable livelihoods

Theme 4: Rethinking development

The SEI Tallinn research foci are in line with SEI strategic themes. Operational research work in SEI Tallinn is carried out in four programs. SEI research themes are divided by SEI Tallinn programs as follows:

- Sustainability Measures (SM) Program contributes to the SEI themes 1, 2, 3, 4
- Environmental Management (EM) Program contributes to the SEI themes 2, 4
- Climate and Energy (CEA) Program contributes to the SEI theme 2, 4
- Environmental Economics and Accounting (EEA) Program contributes to the SEI themes 4

Main Activities

All of the activities of the SEI Tallinn programs are aimed at identifying different environmental and developmental problems facing society, as well as finding and developing solutions for these problems. The main parts of SEI Tallinn's activities are aimed at integrating environmental sustainability into economic and social areas, raising awareness of these issues, as well as building capacity among different stakeholders in Estonia, the Baltic Sea region and Central and Eastern Europe.

For more information on SEI Tallinn's research projects please visit our web page at <http://www.sei-international.org/tallinn> (English) and www.seit.ee (Estonian).

Studies and trainings

During 2013, altogether **44** projects were carried out. Almost half of the projects lasted for more than one year, slightly less than a quarter of the projects lasted for the duration of six months to a year, and a third of the projects (applied research, expert evaluations, training, counselling) were up to six months in length.

The scale of projects is very broad: scientific research, applied research, expert opinions, trainings, consulting, lectures, disseminating outcomes and publication of research results, as well as participation in various expert commissions.

Policy development processes in Estonia

During 2013, the international waste management project RECO Baltic 21 Tech (Baltic Sea Region programme) came to an end. The most important outputs of the project were preparation of the Joint Baltic Sea Region Strategy for Municipal Waste Management and development of the Baltic Waste Investment Concept, which will be the basis for planning of the EU Structural Funds support for a new period. These documents have been the basis for the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Polish waste management plans. The project carried out regular meetings for the representatives of the Baltic countries' ministries and municipalities (Baltic Waste Management Council). In addition, a series of waste management related international scientific conferences and seminars were organized and corresponding publications published.

Dr. Harri Moora has been involved in the preparation of the National Waste Management Plan 2014-2020, taking part in the work of the steering group, as well as drawing up the life-cycle based environmental impact assessment study of waste management alternatives as a basis for the waste management plan.

Dr. Kaja Peterson was appointed co-chairman for the Estonian Commission of Sustainable Development (SAK) for the period of two years (2013-2014). SAK organized thematic discussions (lifelong education strategy, agri-environmental policy) with the participation of experts.

SEI Tallinn experts participated in the following expert commissions and expert groups representing SEI Tallinn or the Council of Environmental NGOs (EKO): Commission on Environmental Impact Assessment expert licences at the Ministry of the Environment, Commission for Sustainable Development at the Government Office, Council of Environmental NGOs (EKO), Monitoring Commission of Rural Development Plan (RDP) 2007-2013, Steering Committee of the RDP 2014-2020, Steering Committee of

the Transport Strategy 2014-2020, Steering Committee of National Oil Shale Development Plan 2016-2030, Environmental Education Steering Group of Environmental Board, Environmental Commission and City Management Commission of Tallinn City Council, Estonian Association for Environmental Management (EKJA), Commission of Energy of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, Packaging Committee at the Ministry of the Environment, Steering Committee of the National Waste Management Plan 2014-2020, Baltic Waste Management Council.

SEI Tallinn experts participated in the development of the following policies and plans: Estonian Rural Development Plan 2014-2020, policy proposals and plans of EKO, including the Transport Development Plan (TAK) 2014-2020, the National Energy Development Plan (ENMAK) 2030+, National Oil Shale Development Plan 2016-2030, A Joint Baltic Sea Region Strategy for Municipal Waste Management, National Waste Management Plan 2014-2020, Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (TAK, MAK), Framework Plan for Environmental Charges.

Policy development processes in the Baltic Sea Region and EU

SEI Tallinn actively took part in coordinating and implementing the activities of the international waste management project RECO Baltic 21 Tech (funded by the Baltic Sea Region programme). The project was carried out in collaboration with Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, German, Swedish and Belarussian research institutions, state and local governments. One of the most important results of the project was the integrated waste management strategy for the Baltic Sea countries and development of an investment model as a basis for planning support of the new period for the EU Structural Funds.

The INTERREG project, GES-REG assessed the socio-economic impacts of achieving good environmental status (GES) according to the Estonia's Marine Strategy Framework Directive, working closely with colleagues from Latvia, Finland and Sweden. The project deliverables (case study reports and policy recommendations) provide input for the relevant processes in respective countries.

SEI Tallinn has provided services for EU Commission assessing ESI Funds operational programs implementation for period 2017-2013 and ex ante assessment of 2014-2020 OP-s relevance to the Community Climate Goals. SEI Tallinn has also actively participated in policy dialogue between European Commission and stakeholders on new policy initiatives either directly or through Environmental NGO networks like Green Budget Europe and T&E etc.

Overview of activities by programmes

The Sustainability Measures Programme (SM). The work in the EU 7FP projects LIAISE (Linking Impact Assessment Instruments and Sustainability Expertise) and APRAISE (Assessment of Policy Impacts on Sustainability in Europe) continues. In LIAISE the main activity was to run a test case using the LEAP-model in comparing energy scenarios. SEI Tallinn organised the annual meeting of LIAISE partners in Tallinn. In APRAISE the existing methods on analysing the integration and potential conflicts of environmental policies were pooled together and case studies were selected. SEI Tallinn decided to focus on the integration and conflicts between renewable energy and nature protection policies.

On the initiative of SEI Tallinn and in cooperation with the SEI Africa Centre, an analysis was conducted to test a methodology for reviewing the effectiveness of multilateral environmental agreements. The methodology had been prepared on behalf of UNEP by SEI Tallinn in 2011. SEI Africa conducted a similar evaluation for Tanzania in 2013.

SEI Tallinn experts participated as members in several national level commissions and in the commissions of the Tallinn city government council, and in addition analysed the impacts of various draft policies, strategies and legal acts.

The Environmental Management Programme (EM) researchers worked within the projects that contributed mainly to the sustainable consumption and production in Estonia and other countries in the Baltic Sea region. The majority of the programme activities were directed at the implementation of resource efficiency and sustainable waste management. Further work related to integrated product policy (IPP) instruments including environmental management systems and environmental management tools such as green public procurement and environmental labelling schemes. EM Programme experts worked closely with the Estonian Association for Environmental Management, the Enterprise Estonia and the Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry educating and consulting companies on environmental management issues.

The EM program also participated in several local and international projects related to the development of environmental management (such as the development of the European Green Office Standardization (NEGOSE), Green Office training and consultancy in the public sector). In cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, the implementation of environmental management systems according to the EMAS Regulation and Green Office system was promoted among Estonian public sector institutions.

SEI Tallinn experts actively took part in coordinating and implementing the activities of the international waste management project (RECO Baltic 21 Tech). Within the frames of the project, 12 waste recycling pilot projects were initiated in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Belarus. Several international waste management conferences and seminars were attended and the project resulted in several publications. In addition, SEI Tallinn participated in the activities of the Baltic Waste Management Council and led the development of a Joint Baltic Sea Region Waste Management Strategy.

One major waste management project was the sampling and analysis of the composition of mixed municipal waste, source separated paper waste, packaging waste and WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) generated in Estonia. The study was commissioned by the Ministry of Environment.

SEI Tallinn was also involved in the preparation of the National Waste Management Plan 2014-2020 participating in the work of the Steering Committee, as well as drawing up the life-cycle based environmental impact assessment study of waste management scenarios and technologies.

The EM programme participated in several activities of the INTERREG project GES-REG (Good Environmental Status through Regional Coordination and Capacity Building). For example, the Estonian case study on socio-economic analysis of marine water use was prepared using the ecosystem services approach. Linked to this, cost and valuation studies of marine environment protection were also performed. Furthermore, SEIT drafted recommendations for the socio-economic analysis of the initial assessment of the Estonian marine environment conditions and for the assessment of the cost of degradation of the marine environment.

Commissioned by the Ministry of Environment, the EM program experts participated in the impact assessment of environmental charges in Estonia analyzing the impacts of waste disposal and water pollution charges.

The Climate, Energy and Atmosphere Programme (CEA) researchers in co-operation with the team of Tallinn University of Technology, Institute of Thermal Engineering finalised the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme 2007-2013 project "From Waste to Traffic Fuel" (W-FUEL). Its aim was to promote the usage of biodegradable waste to produce biogas with further cleaning it to biomethane quality and for motor fuel use (http://www.wfuel.info/eng_index.php). The 2,5 year project was co-ordinated by the Agricultural Research Centre of Finland (MTT). SEI Tallinn prepared a case study in Harju County based on the Hinnu pig farm located near Kuusalu. The comprehensive socio-economic analysis took into account both environmental and economic data and provided recommendations for the further

development in Estonia. The overall efficiency of using biodegradable waste for transportation fuel depends on many factors, also the taxation policy fixed in legislation. Biomethane production still has great future potential from the socioeconomic and environmental perspectives. Project outputs include three project reports, a presentation made at the conference in Tartu, and journal articles.

The co-operation with the Finnish Ministry of Environment via consulting company GSN Ltd was continued with the verification of emission reduction units of three Joint Implementation projects in Järva and Lääne-Viru counties to be sold to the Finnish Government under the Kyoto Protocol. This commitment was carried out together with the Bureau Veritas.

Researchers were also involved in various policy analysis and policy preparation projects. The policy analysis with the greatest impact was the Ex Ante evaluation of the ESI Funds National operational programmes and National Partnership Agreement's relevance to the EU Climate Policy Goals.

In terms of other studies, SEI Tallinn researchers were involved in the study "Possibilities for Estonia to reach competitive low carbon society by 2050". The study is commissioned by the Ministry of Environment and is carried out in collaboration with SEI Tallinn, Applied research centre RAKE of the University of Tartu and Estonian Fund for Nature.

Also, with the support of the Environment Investment Centre, researchers are preparing Baseline Study of Estonian Electricity Production, participated in energy efficiency awareness rising events arranged in cooperation with EIC and Nordic Council.

Finally, the SEI Tallinn and the Nordic Council Information Bureau in Estonia co-organised the International Conference Nordic-Baltic Climate in autumn 2013 in Tallinn.

The Environmental Economics Programme (EEA): SEI researchers analysed the impact of Estonian environmental charges on the competitiveness and behavioural change of enterprises, impact on the usage of natural resources and the quality of the environment. The opinions of the enterprises were collected via the survey and interviews. The analysis was carried out in cooperation with the Applied research centre RAKE of the University of Tartu. Based on the study, recommendations for the trends of new environmental charges 2016-2020 were proposed. In addition, a comprehensive list of suggested further policy analyses on other environment related taxes and economic instruments and their co-impact was proposed. The report was published in June and the seminars held in June and August.

The three year project GES-REG ("Good Environmental Status through Regional Coordination and Capacity Building") ended in 2013. The project was co-funded by INTERREG and Estonian Environment Investment Centre. The main aim is to support the coherent and coordinated implementation of Marine Strategy Framework Directive in the central and north-eastern sub-regions of the Baltic Sea – in the Gulf of Finland, the northern part of the Baltic Proper and the Gulf of Riga. SEI Tallinn led the analysis of the socio-economic impacts of achieving Good Environmental Status with Latvian, Finnish and Swedish colleagues. During the project, several case studies were carried out, for example: Valuing the benefits of establishment of an off-shore wind energy park and/or marine protected area in Estonian marine waters, as well as Valuing the benefits of improved environmental quality of the Baltic Sea in Estonian marine waters. Both studies used choice experiment approach. Studies and project recommendations will be published during the first quarter of 2014.

"Measure What Matters" is a global initiative aiming to bring greater alignment between business, national and global measures of 'success' towards the needs of people and planet. Led by the Green Economy Coalition, the project brings together the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), The Prince's Accounting for Sustainability Project (A4S), the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). SEI Tallinn researchers are involved in the study as well and looking into capital approach of sustainability and green economy indicators for the enterprises.

"New Approaches in Economic Modelling for Sustainable Development" funded by SEI Programme Support funds is being carried out with fellow researchers from SEI York and Bangkok centres.

Publications

In 2013 SEI Tallinn researchers published altogether **14** publications.

Scientific monographs (2.2.):

- **Uustal, M., M. Sall** (2013) Ettevõtted ja elurikkus. Juhiseid loodushoidlikule ettevõttele. [Businesses and biodiversity. Guidance for nature-friendly businesses]. SEI Tallinn Series of Publications No 21, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949910762, 57p.
- **Uustal, M.**(2013) Juhend elurikka linna planeerimiseks.[Guidance on planning for urban biodiversity]. SEI Tallinn Series of Publications No 22, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949910779, 36p.
- **Espenberg, S., R. Kuhi-Thalfeldt, V. Lahtvee, M. Jüssi, H. Moora, J. Laht, Ü. Mander, J.-O. Salm, K. Parts** (2013) Eesti võimalused liikumaks konkurentsivõimelise madala süsinikuga majanduse suunas aastaks 2050 [Possibilities for Estonia to reach a competitive low carbon economy by 2050]. Tallinn, 429p. http://www.seit.ee/et/projektid?project_id=302

Articles/chapters in books (3.1., 3.2.):

- **Lahtvee, V.** (2013), Carefully with Nonconventional Fuels. [Ettevaatust mittekonventsio-naalsete kütustega]. In: Oil Shale Vol. 30, No.4, pp. 469-470. DOI: 10.3176/oil.2013.4.01 http://www.kirj.ee/public/oilshale_pdf/2013/issue_4/Oil-2013-4-469-470.pdf
- **Jüssi, M.** (2013) Heaolu keskkonnamõõde [The environmental dimension of well-being] In: M. Heidmets, A. Toots, ed. Eesti inimarengu aruanne 2012/2013 [Estonian Human Development Report 2012/2013], Tallinn, Eesti Koostöö Kogu P. 128 - 134. ISSN 1406-5398

Specific research publications (3.3.):

- **Lahtvee, V., T. Nõmmann, A. Runnel, M. Sammul, S. Espenberg, A. Karlõseva, E. Urbel-Piirsalu, M. Jüssi, H. Poltimäe, H. Moora** (2013) Keskkonnatasude mõjuanalüüs [Assessment of impacts of environmental charges in Estonia]. SEI Tallinn Series of Publications No 23, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949910786, 248p.
- **Moora, H.**, (2013) Eestis tekkinud segaolmejäätmete, eraldi kogutud paberi- ja pakendijäätmete ning elektroonikaromu koostise uuring [Sampling and analysis of the composition of mixed municipal waste, source separated paper waste, packaging waste and WEEE generated in Estonia]. SEI Tallinn Series of Publications No 24, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949950133 54 p.

Conference abstracts (5.2.):

- **Filho, W., L., J. Kruopiene, H. Moora, Å. Stenmarck** (2013). Towards Sustainable Waste Management in the Baltic Sea Region Countries: the contribution of universities. In: *EESD13 Conference Proceedings: Engineering Education for Sustainable Development Conference. 22 - 25 September 2013, Cambridge, UK. , 2013.*

Text books and other study materials (6.2.):

- **Moora, H., K. Kilk, E. Urbel-Piirsalu, K. Õnapuu** (2013). Rohelise Kontori käsiraamat [Green Office Handbook], SEI Tallinn, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949950102, 223 p.
- **Moora, H.**, (2013). Keskkonnajuhtimine avalikus sektoris. Juhendmaterjal keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemi rakendamiseks avaliku sektori organisatsioonides [Environmental management in the

public sector. Guidance for implementing environmental management system in public sector organisations], Keskkonnaministeerium, 2013, 51 p.

Popular science articles; other (6.3.,6.7.):

- **Lahtvee, V.** (2013), Kasvuhoonegaasiheidet aitab vähendada nii investeerimine keskkonnahoidu kui rattasõit [Greenhouse gas emission can be reduced by environment investments as well by riding bike]. In: Keskkonnatehnika No. 4: 31-33. ISSN 1406-0507
- **Peterson, K.** (2013). Ühise planeedi kontseptsioon ehk kuidas mõista ja õpetada säästvat arengut? [Shared Planet Concept - meaning and teaching sustainable development] In: Õpetajate Leht.
- **Lahtvee, V.** (2013), Külmal, soojemal, soe...külm [Cold, warmer, warm ... cold!] In: Sirp. Eesti Kultuurileht No 38 (3460). http://www.sirp.ee/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=19641:2013-10-20-14-18-35&catid=9:sotsiaalia&Itemid=13&issue=3460
- **Kuldna, P., R. Kuhi-Thalfeldt, K. Peterson** (2013). Re-assessment of CO2 and SO2 emissions in energy sector by using LEAP-model: experiences from Estonian energy sector planning. LIAISE Policy Brief No. 3,

Applied research reports and summaries:

- **Espenberg, S., R. Kuhi-Thalfeldt, V. Lahtvee, M. Jüssi, H. Moora, J. Laht, Ü. Mander, J.-O. Salm, K. Parts** (2013) Eesti võimalused liikumaks konkurentsivõimelise madala süsinikuga majanduse suunas aastaks 2050 [Possibilities for Estonia to reach a competitive low carbon economy by 2050]. Tallinn, 429p. http://www.seit.ee/et/projektid?project_id=302
- **Lahtvee, V., T. Nõmmann, A. Runnel, M. Sammul, S. Espenberg, A. Karlõseva, E. Urbel-Piirsalu, M. Jüssi, H. Poltimäe, H. Moora** (2013) Keskkonnatasude mõjuanalüüs [Assessment of impacts of environmental charges in Estonia]. SEI Tallinn Series of Publications No 23, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949910786, 248p.
- **Jüssi, M.** (2013) Heaolu keskkonnamõõde [The environmental dimension of well-being] In: M. Heidmets, A. Toots, ed. Eesti inimarengu aruanne 2012/2013 [Estonian Human Development Report 2012/2013], Tallinn, Eesti Koostöö Kogu P. 128 - 134. ISSN 1406-5398
- **Moora, H.**, (2013) Eestis tekkinud segaolmejäätmete, eraldi kogutud paberi- ja pakendijäätmete ning elektroonikaromu koostise uuring [Sampling and analysis of the composition of mixed municipal waste, source separated paper waste, packaging waste and WEEE generated in Estonia]. SEI Tallinn Series of Publications No 24, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949950133 54 p.
- **Moora, H., K. Kilik, E. Urbel-Piirsalu, K. Öunapuu** (2013). Rohelise Kontori käsiraamat [Green Office Handbook], SEI Tallinn, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949950102, 223 p.
- **Moora, H.**, (2013). Keskkonnajuhtimine avalikus sektoris. Juhendmaterjal keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemi rakendamiseks avaliku sektori organisatsioonides [Environmental management in the public sector. Guidance for implementing environmental management system in public sector organisations], Keskkonnaministeerium, 2013, 51 p.
- **Uustal, M., M. Sall** (2013) Ettevõtte ja elurikkus. Juhiseid loodushoidlikule ettevõttele. [Businesses and biodiversity. Guidance for nature-friendly businesses]. SEI Tallinn Series of Publications No 21, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949910762, 57p.
- **Uustal, M.**(2013) Juhend elurikka linna planeerimiseks.[Guidance on planning for urban biodiversity]. SEI Tallinn Series of Publications No 22, Tallinn. ISBN 9789949910779, 36p.

- **Kuldna, P., R. Kuhi-Thalfeldt, K. Peterson** (2013). Re-assessment of CO₂ and SO₂ emissions in energy sector by using LEAP-model: experiences from Estonian energy sector planning. LIAISE Policy Brief No. 3,
- MCRIT, Spain, The FLAGSHIP Consortium (incl. K. **Peterson** and P. **Kuldna** from SEI TALLINN) (2013) Report: Trends, policies and future challenges in economic, demographic, legal, social and environmental field and their territorial dimensions. Project deliverable 1.2 (available at: <http://flagship-project.eu/project-resources/repository/>)

Proposals and tenders

Altogether **32 proposals** were submitted in 2013 for various research and development funding schemes and public tenders. Positive decisions were made in 8 cases (26%). Almost half of the proposals were submitted to international funding schemes (7FP, Leonardo da Vinci, Norwegian Financial Mechanism, BONUS, DG Environment, IEE) and half of the proposals to either Estonian funders (KIK) or tenders.

Cross-centre collaboration

Dr. Kaja Peterson, the SM Program Director of SEI Tallinn is a co-leader of SEI research theme 4 - *Rethinking development*. SEI-wide seminar for development of the theme was prepared and carried out by Theme Leadership.

SM program in collaboration with SEI Africa Centre conducted the evaluation of effectiveness in implementation of UN multilateral environmental agreements.

Valdur Lahtvee from CEA Program participated in PS Project under Theme 2 Reducing Risks of Climate Change, and responses to, the new fossil fuel economy lead by SEI USA Centre.

Aljona Karlõsheva from EEA programme participated under Theme 4 Rethinking the Development and in the PS project "New Approaches in Economic Modelling for Sustainable Development" with fellow researchers from SEI York and Bangkok centres.

Heidi Tuhkanen, Tea Nõmmann from the EEA programme are involved in the project Measure What Matters with colleagues from York and Stockholm centres.

SEI Tallinn Employees

The main asset of SEI Tallinn is its employees. In 2013, the average number of employees was 20. Salaries with social insurance payments comprised a total of 47 5915,17 Euros, including fees paid to Board members. Social insurance payments totalled 53 892,92 Euros in 2013.

Financial Results

SEI Tallinn's economic activity was stable in 2013. Project income remained at a level comparable to 2012. The analysis of financial sources reveals that EU institutions remain the major funders in 2013 (35%) and the next is funding from SEI (31%, incl Core Funding and additional project based co-funding). On one hand, the funding provided by the EU institutions is a positive factor, however, on the other hand, the 25-50% own- and co-funding requirements have increased the importance of the SEI Core Fund, advisory and consultancy services and the need for the additional financial resources.

SEI Tallinn's public interest driven research, development and capacity building activities are financed by different sources. SEI Tallinn's income originates largely (over 50%) from public sector institutions (Estonian government and municipal institutions and other public sector organisations, as well as public sector institutions of the EU and other member states). The following table provides an overview of the institute's financial sources.

Funding sources	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
(% of total annual revenues)						
European Commission	35	44	43	47	30	27
Other International Organizations	26	14	11	10	16	19
Estonian Universities	1	2	1	1	1	1
Estonian Non-Governmental sector	5	4	2	5	4	4
Estonian Private Sector	2	6	3	1	7	6
Estonian Government Sector	18	20	27	21	25	25
Core Fund	13	10	13	15	17	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

SEI Environmental Management

The aim of SEI Tallinn's environmental policy is to 'walk our talk' and to undertake its activities as sustainably as possible to minimize its negative environmental impacts. SEI Tallinn's main environmental impacts are caused by the electricity used to heat the office and supply the IT equipment, and the business related air travel necessary for many of the international projects. The 2013 emissions will be reflected in the Annual Environmental Report which will be completed in April 2014.

SEI Tallinn Objectives for 2014

Our goal in 2014 is the renewal of the global cross-SEI organization strategy (2015-2019).

In 2014 SEI Tallinn shall continue its ongoing work and further development of its competence in the field of analysing policy impact on sustainable development, environmental management, climate and energy research, as well as environmental economics. At the moment of the annual report compilation in February 2014 there are about **25** projects in process.

One of the national highlights of 2014 will be '**Sustainable Development Forum 2014: Blue economy in the vulnerable Baltic Sea**'. The Forum is organised by SEI Tallinn, together with the Government Office and it will take place on 28th October 2014. The Forum will be dedicated to the Gulf of Finland Year 2014 and the start of the two-year Estonian Presidency in HELCOM. The primary target group of the Forum is the Estonian business sector. The Forum will address blue economy and blue growth in the European Union; changes in the Baltic Sea from the viewpoint of fisheries, shipping, energy and tourism sector; values, attitudes and willingness to pay of local people in marine spatial planning process, and cooperation needs in order to meet the expectations of people and businesses towards the Baltic Sea while maintaining the sustainability and healthy ecosystems of the sea. At the Forum, SEI Tallinn will also honour outstanding enterprises of the Estonian marine sector with the green economy promoter award "Friend of the Baltic Sea 2014."

One of the highlights of international cooperation is participating in the LIAISE Dissemination Conference '**Impact Assessment for Sustainable Development: Knowledge Systems for the Future**' that will be held on 1-2 April 2014 in Brussels, Belgium. During this conference, LIAISE (including SEI Tallinn experts) will share the main lessons learned over the past 4.5 years as a Network of Excellence project, establish the community of practice with the wider community, and design new activities for the coming years.

In terms of regional cooperation, the *RECO Baltic 21 Tech* waste management project will continue to provide mentoring for 12 waste recycling pilot projects in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Belarus. Although the project GES-REG (Good Environmental Status through Regional Coordination and Capacity Building) was finalised in 2013, the results and case studies of the costs and values of the marine protected area vs off-shore wind park and the quality of Baltic Sea will be published in 2014. Work to publish the results in the form of scientific articles has also started.

International projects:

- FP7 LIAISE - Policy Impact Assessment methodology and toolbox for EU – the project will be completed in April 2014;
- FP7 APRAISE - Assessment of Policy Interrelationships and Impacts on Sustainability in Europe,
- FP7 FLAGSHIP - Forward Looking Analysis of Grand Societal Challenges and Innovative Policies
- IEE ENDURANCE – EU-wide establishment of enduring national and European support networks for sustainable urban mobility
- NOSTRAT - Nordic power road map 2050: Strategic choices towards carbon neutrality
- Mainstreaming Climate Change into CSF-Funds 2014-2020. State of Play Country Report – Estonia and ex-ante assessment of National Partnership Agreement with EU and operational programmes for EU ESI Funds

National projects:

- Involvement in renewal of Estonian Long-term Energy Strategy process (transport, Natura2000 assessment)
- Construction of electricity sector GHG baseline.

SEI projects:

- Evaluation of coherence and effectiveness of implementation of multilateral biodiversity agreements, collaboration project between SEI Tallinn and SEI Africa
- Risks of, and responses to, the new fossil fuel economy
- New Approaches in Economic Modelling for Sustainable Development
- Measure What Matters

Tea Nõmmann

Director

The Financial Statements

Balance sheet

(in euros)

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012	Note
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash	160,018	65,531	2
Receivables and prepayments	282,881	403,847	3,4
Total current assets	442,899	469,378	
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8,507	8,965	5
Total non-current assets	8,507	8,965	
Total assets	451,406	478,343	
Liabilities and net assets			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables and prepayments	230,744	268,733	6
Total current liabilities	230,744	268,733	
Total liabilities	230,744	268,733	
Net assets			
Endowments/Issued capital	87,151	87,151	
Reserves	17,843	14,952	
Accumulated income	107,507	86,466	
Net profit/loss for the accounting period	8,161	21,041	
Total net assets	220,662	209,610	
Total liabilities and net assets	451,406	478,343	

Statement of activities

(in euros)

	2013	2012	Note
Revenue			
Donations and grants	615,620	606,277	7
Revenue from business activities	160,049	200,246	8
Other income	1,281	920	
Total revenue	776,950	807,443	
Expenses			
Miscellaneous operating expenses	-288,950	-329,102	9
Labour expense	-475,915	-451,875	10
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-4,268	-5,583	5
Other expense	-184	-20	
Total expenses	-769,317	-786,580	
Income from main activities	7,633	20,863	
Other financial income and expenses	528	178	
Net profit/loss for the accounting period	8,161	21,041	

Statement of cash flows

(in euros)

	2013	2012	Note
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating result	7,633	20,863	
Adjustments			
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	4,268	5,583	
Total adjustments	4,268	5,583	5
Changes in receivables and prepayments related to operating activities	120,966	-143,697	
Changes in liabilities and prepayments related to operating activities	-35,128	31,611	
Total cash flows from operating activities	97,739	-85,640	
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-3,810	-3,780	5
Interest received	7	72	
Total cash flows from investing activities	-3,803	-3,708	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	15	13	
Total cash flows from financing activities	15	13	
Total cash flows	93,951	-89,335	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	65,531	154,747	2
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	93,951	-89,335	
Effect of exchange rate changes	536	119	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	160,018	65,531	2

Statement of changes in net assets

(in euros)

				Total net assets
	Endowments/ Issued capital	Reserves	Accumulated income	
31.12.2011	87,151	24,337	86,466	197,954
Net profit/loss for the accounting period	0	0	21,041	21,041
Changes in reserves	0	-9,385	0	-9,385
31.12.2012	87,151	14,952	107,507	209,610
Net profit/loss for the accounting period	0	0	8,161	8,161
Changes in reserves	0	2,891	0	2,891
31.12.2013	87,151	17,843	115,668	220,662

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 Accounting policies

General information

The financial statements of SEI Tallinn SA (hereinafter „the Company“) have been prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of Estonia and utilizing the acquisition cost model, unless otherwise specified in the accounting policies below. The Estonian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles are based on internationally acknowledged accounting principles, whose main requirements are stipulated in the Accounting Act of the Republic of Estonia and supplemented by the guidelines issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements have been prepared in euros, unless otherwise specified.

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise short-term (up to 3 months) highly liquid investments that can be converted into a known amount of cash and that do not involve any significant risk of market value change, incl. cash in hand and on bank accounts, fixed-term deposits of up to 3 months and shares of interest market fund.

Foreign currency transactions and financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions have been reported based on rates of the European Central Bank on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into euros based on the exchange rates of the European Central Bank officially valid on the balance sheet date.

Profits and losses from foreign currency transactions are recorded in the statement of activities, whereas profits and losses from exchange rate differences that are related to transactions with suppliers and customers are recorded as operating income and expenses of the period and other exchange rate differences are reported as financial income and expenses.

Receivables and prepayments

All receivables (e.g. accounts receivable, accrued income, granted loans and other short-term and long-term receivables), except receivables acquired for resale, are generally reflected at adjusted acquisition cost in the balance sheet.

The adjusted acquisition cost of short-term receivables is generally equal to their nominal value (less possible discounts) due to which the short-term receivables are reflected at their estimated collectible amounts (reflected for example in the invoice, contract or any other source document) in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Assets whose acquisition cost exceeds 320 euros and useful life exceeds one year are accounted for as property, plant and equipment. Items with a useful life of over one year, but whose acquisition cost is below 320 euros, are classified as low-value items until taken into use and are fully expensed when the asset is taken into use. Expensed low-value assets are accounted for off the balance sheet.

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at their acquisition cost, which comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

After recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and possible accumulated impairment losses.

If an item of property, plant and equipment consists of separately identifiable parts which have different useful lives, the parts are accounted for as separate asset items and are assigned depreciation rates which correspond to their useful lives.

Subsequent costs related to an item of property, plant and equipment, such as the costs of replacing part of it, are recognised in the carrying amount of the item if the following conditions are met: (a) it is probable that there are future economic benefits associated with the costs, and (b) these costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the parts which are replaced is derecognised. All other costs related to property, plant and equipment are recognised as an incurred expense over the period when the respective expense occurred.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method. Each item is assigned a depreciation rate which corresponds to its useful life.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated until their residual value exceeds their carrying amount. The residual value of an asset is the amount that the company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The depreciation methods, depreciation rates and residual values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are recognised prospectively.

The company assesses the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment should any circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. Upon the presence of such circumstances the company shall conduct an assessment of the impairment. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the current value of estimated cash flows (value in use) to be derived from the asset or the fair value of the asset, less selling costs, depending on which of these values is higher. Where necessary, the fair value of an asset is determined with the assistance of independent experts. Impairment losses on assets are recognised in the statement of activities as "Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets".

If there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset exceeds the carrying amount, the impairment loss recognised in prior periods is reversed and the carrying amount of the asset is increased; however, the amount attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been previously recognised for the asset. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of activities as a reduction of the expense in which the original impairment loss was recognised.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised when the item is disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included as other operating income or other operating expenses in the statement of activities of the period in which the item is derecognised.

Items of property, plant and equipment that are probably sold within 12 nearest months are reclassified as non-current assets held for sale and recorded separately as current assets in the balance sheet. Depreciation of non-current assets held for sale is terminated and the asset held is measured at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value (less selling costs).

Minimal acquisition cost 320

Useful life of non-current assets (in years)

Asset group	Useful life
Other property, plant and equipment	3-5
Furniture	10

Leases

The lease transactions where all material risks and rewards related to the ownership of the assets are transferred to the lessee are recorded as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets leased under finance lease terms are recorded at the lower of acquisition cost of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet of the lessee. Assets acquired with a finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life. Assets leased out under a finance lease are recognised in the balance sheet of the lessor and presented as receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Lease payments are divided into financial income/expense and payment of lease liability/receivable so that the interest rate would remain the same over the period.

In the case of operating leases, the leased assets are carried in the balance sheet of the lessor. Operating lease payments are recognised as lessor's income and lessee's expense on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at their acquisition cost, which is the fair value of the remuneration received for the financial liability. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at an adjusted acquisition cost based on an effective interest rate. Transaction costs are taken into consideration upon calculating the effective interest rate, and charged to expenses over the term of the financial liability. Financial liabilities acquired for resale are measured at their fair value and any changes in the fair value are recorded in the statement of activities. Interest expenses related to the financial liability are recognised as an expense when incurred and presented in the statement of activities as financial income and expenses. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations have been discharged, cancelled or expire.

Donations and grants

Grants are reflected as income in the period during which the compensation of expenses to project funding is intended actually occur. Grants received for expenses occurred during previous periods or without any conditions intended for the future, are reflected as income during the period when the project funding is executed. Possible liabilities accompanying the grants are reflected in the annual report as provisions or contingent liabilities.

Income and loss related to grants are reflected in the statement of activities based on gross method under "Other income/other expenses" or as a corresponding separate entry.

Revenue

Revenue of SEI Tallinn is based on three different financing principles: core funding, project funding and business revenue.

SEI core funding is project funding by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), which mainly covers SEI-Tallinn's general administrative expenses.

Other project funding is used to cover operating expenses of specific projects funded by the donor. These funds are reported in the balance sheet as liabilities (prepayments) and as revenue in the amount of the project's expenses during the period or depending on the proportion of execution.

Business revenue comprises all other revenue (sale of different services, sale of books etc.) and work performed outside project funding (e.g. revenue from projects related to conducting environmental audits and consultations on integrated environmental permits etc.). In addition, competitive trainings (e.g. ISO standards, environmental management etc.) are also reflected in this section.

Revenue from the sale of services is reflected upon the rendering of services.

Interest income is recognised on accrual basis using internal interest rates. Income from dividends is recognised when the right of claim occurs.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the same period as the income related to them. Expenses, which are likely to be used for earning economic profit in future, are reflected as assets when they arise and are reflected as expenses during the period(s) they give profit (e.g. costs of property, plant and equipment). Expenses, which are or are not used for creating income during the accounting period, are reflected as expenses in the period they occur.

Related parties

In preparing the annual report of SEI Tallinn SA, related parties are owners, chief management, close family members of the above mentioned individuals and enterprises under their control or material influence.

According to the assessment of the company management, the prices used in transactions with related parties do not considerably differ from market prices.

Note 2 Cash

(in euros)

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Settlement accounts	160,018	65,531
Total cash	160,018	65,531

Note 3 Receivables and prepayments

(in euros)

	31.12.2013	Within 12 months	Note
Accounts receivable	270,918	270,918	
Accounts receivable	270,918	270,918	
Tax prepayments and receivables	8,837	8,837	4
Prepayments	3,126	3,126	
Deferred expenses	2,996	2,996	
Other paid prepayments	130	130	
Total receivables and prepayments	282,881	282,881	
	31.12.2012	Within 12 months	Note
Accounts receivable	392,368	392,368	
Accounts receivable	392,368	392,368	
Tax prepayments and receivables	9,331	9,331	4
Prepayments	2,131	2,131	
Other paid prepayments	2,131	2,131	
Receivables from employees	17	17	
Total receivables and prepayments	403,847	403,847	

Note 4 Tax prepayments and liabilities

(in euros)

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Prepayment	Liability	Prepayment	Liability
Value added tax	0	5,701	0	11,263
Personal income tax	0	5,054	0	5,349
Income tax on fringe benefits	0	671	0	116
Social tax	0	9,963	0	10,883
Contributions to mandatory funded pension	0	405	0	381
Unemployment insurance tax	0	790	0	1,207
Other tax prepayments and liabilities	821	0	1,322	0
Prepayment account balance	8,016		8,009	
Total tax prepayments and liabilities	8,837	22,584	9,331	29,199

Note 5 Property, plant and equipment

(in euros)

				Total
	Computers and computer systems	Machinery and equipment	Other property, plant and equipment	
31.12.2011				
Acquisition cost	30,044	30,044	44,755	74,799
Accumulated depreciation	-20,975	-20,975	-43,056	-64,031
Residual cost	9,069	9,069	1,699	10,768
Acquisitions and additions	3,780	3,780	0	3,780
Depreciation	-4,060	-4,060	-1,523	-5,583
Reclassifications	-354	-354	354	0
31.12.2012				
Acquisition cost	26,984	26,984	45,109	72,093
Accumulated depreciation	-18,549	-18,549	-44,579	-63,128
Residual cost	8,435	8,435	530	8,965
Acquisitions and additions	3,810	3,810	0	3,810
Other acquisitions and additions	3,810	3,810	0	3,810
Depreciation	-3,738	-3,738	-530	-4,268
31.12.2013				
Acquisition cost	23,253	23,253	45,109	68,362
Accumulated depreciation	-14,746	-14,746	-45,109	-59,855
Residual cost	8,507	8,507	0	8,507

Note 6 Payables and prepayments

(in euros)

	31.12.2013	Allocation by remaining maturity			Note
		within 12 months	within 1-5 years	within over 5 years	
Supplier payables	2,900	2,900			
Employee payables	16,233	16,233			
Tax payables	22,584	22,584			4
Other payables	1,324	1,324			
Other accrued expenses	1,324	1,324			
Prepayments received	187,703	187,703			
Total payables and prepayments	230,744	230,744			

	31.12.2012	Allocation by remaining maturity			Note
		within 12 months	within 1-5 years	within over 5 years	
Supplier payables	4,946	4,946			
Employee payables	21,574	21,574			
Tax payables	29,199	29,199			4
Other payables	2,500	2,500			
Other accrued expenses	2,500	2,500			
Prepayments received	210,514	210,514			
Other received prepayments	210,514	210,514			
Total payables and prepayments	268,733	268,733			

Note 7 Donations and grants

(in euros)

	2013	2012
Grants for operating expenses	607,542	596,914
Grants for acquisition of non-current assets	3,810	3,780
Depreciation of grants	4,268	5,583
Total donations and grants	615,620	606,277

Note 8 Revenue from business operations

(in euros)

	2013	2012
Sales revenue (other international organizations)	8,850	19,335
Sales revenue (Estonian public sector)	96,438	55,297
Sales revenue (Estonian private sector)	14,265	46,943
Sales revenue (Estonian educational institutions)	1,440	16,887
Sales revenue (other Estonian organizations)	29,396	19,825
Sales revenue (SEI Stockholm)	9,660	41,959
Total revenue from business operations	160,049	200,246

Note 9 Miscellaneous operating expenses

(in euros)

	2013	2012
Leases	13,963	13,688
Energy	12,646	11,681
Electricity	6,454	6,546
Fuel	6,192	5,135
Miscellaneous office expenses	30,574	38,405
Travel expense	49,036	46,383
Training expense	3,000	3,620
Allowance for doubtful receivables	0	3,560
Other	179,731	211,765
Total miscellaneous operating expenses	288,950	329,102

Note 10 Labour expense

(in euros)

	2013	2012
Wage and salary expense	353,162	335,512
Social security taxes	122,753	116,363
Total labour expense	475,915	451,875
Average number of employees in full-time equivalent units	20	19

Note 11 Related parties

(in euros)

Number of members at end of financial year		
	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Members who are legal entities	1	1

Related party balances according to groups

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Receivables	Liabilities	Receivables	Liabilities
Founders and members	31,948	17,338	25,987	33,989

2013	Sales	
Founders and members	242,284	
2012	Purchases	Sales
Founders and members	0	198,312

Remuneration and other significant benefits calculated for members of management and highest supervisory body	2013	2012
Remuneration	53,893	54,439



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Translation of the Estonian original)

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To the general meeting of Estonian Institute for Sustainable Development, Stockholm Environment Institute Foundation Tallinn Office

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Estonian Institute for Sustainable Development, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 12 to 23.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Estonia, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Estonia). Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Audit
Accounting
Tax
Legal
Financial Advisory



Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Estonian Institute for Sustainable Development, as at 31 December 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Estonia.

/signed digitally/

Mati Nõmmiste

Sworn Auditor

License number 178

Grant Thornton Rimess OÜ

License number 3

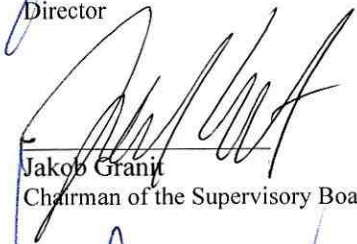
Tallinn, 31 March 2014

SIGNATURES

The annual report of SEI Tallinn SA for 2013 is signed on 10 April, 2014. We hereby confirm that the information presented herein is correct.



Tea Nõmmann
Director



Jakob Granit
Chairman of the Supervisory Board



Linnar Viik
Member of the Supervisory Board



Erik Puura
Member of the Supervisory Board