

**Development Trends in Transport** 

**Business: The Comparison of** 

business climate in LT, LV, and EE

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### **About VARUL**

- VARUL is one of TOP 5 biggest Law firms in the Baltics.
- Nominated among top four leading Baltic law firms
   (The Lawyer 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015)
- VARUL has offices in Vilniuje, Riga, Tallinn and Tartu.
- VARUL employs 110 people of whom 95 are professional lawyers.



### Apie VARUL

We are highly ranked by international legal directories













### Practice areas

The firm is focused on advising both domestic and international clients on all aspects of business law. We care that our clients achieve their business goals in the most efficient manner. We meet the needs of our clients through developing an in-depth understanding of their businesses and by delivering responsive and innovative legal services.

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- Competition / Antitrust
- Construction
- Corporate
- Employment
- Energy & Natural Resources
- Environment
- Franchise & Distribution
- Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals
- Insolvency
- Insurance
- Intellectual Property
- International Trade
- Litigation & Dispute Resolution

- M&A
- Media, Communications & Technology
- Private Equity
- Privatisation
- PPP/PFI
- Public Procurement
- Real Estate
- Shipping & Transport
- Sports
- Tax
  - White-collar crime



### Business climate today



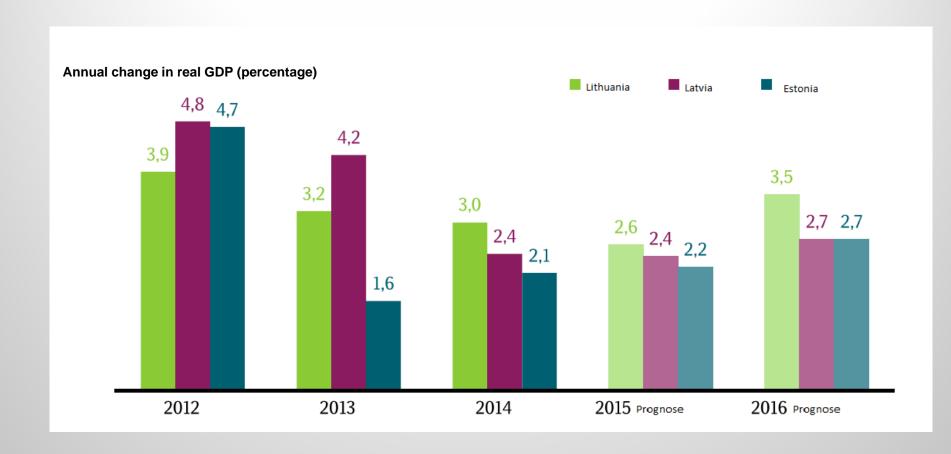
# Lithuania ranks 2nd in Europe in the area of investment profitability and 16th worldwide

Following the Baseine Profitability Index (BPI) measured by prominent US magazine Foreign Policy:

Lithuania is the 2nd most profitable jurisdiction in Europe and TOP 16 most profitable jurisdiction in the world!!!

Estonia is ranked 18<sup>th</sup> and Latvia 22<sup>nd</sup> in the World based on the criteria of return on investment and the criteria of actual funds received from the investment upon exit. The Index also takes into account the levels of corruption, crises, exchange rates, conflicts etc.

# Despite neighbouring Russia, economic development in Baltics is one of the fastest in EU

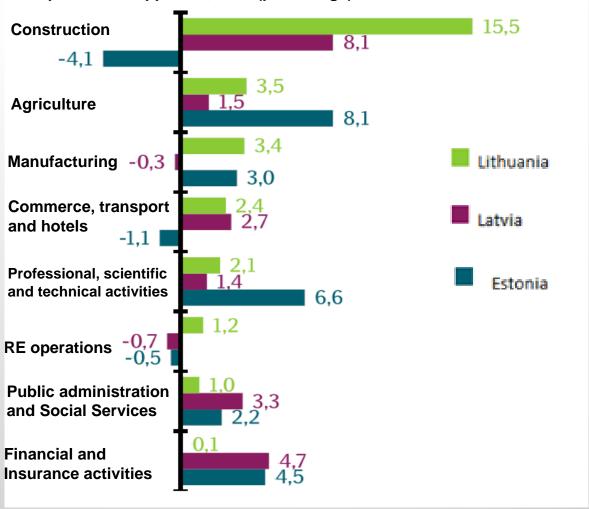




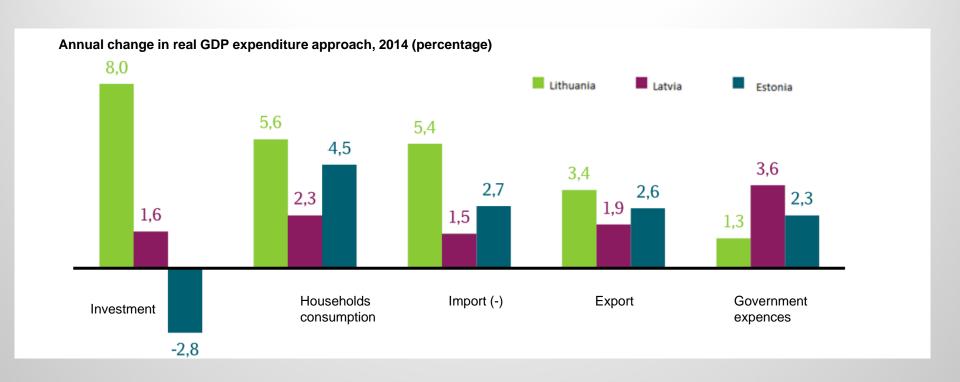
Source: SEB.

# Construction sector in Estonia increased rapidly in 2011-2012, but it shrunk in 2013 and 2014

Annual change in real GDP production approach, 2014 (percentage)



### Growth factors of the Lithuanian economy seem "healthier" than in other Baltic countries





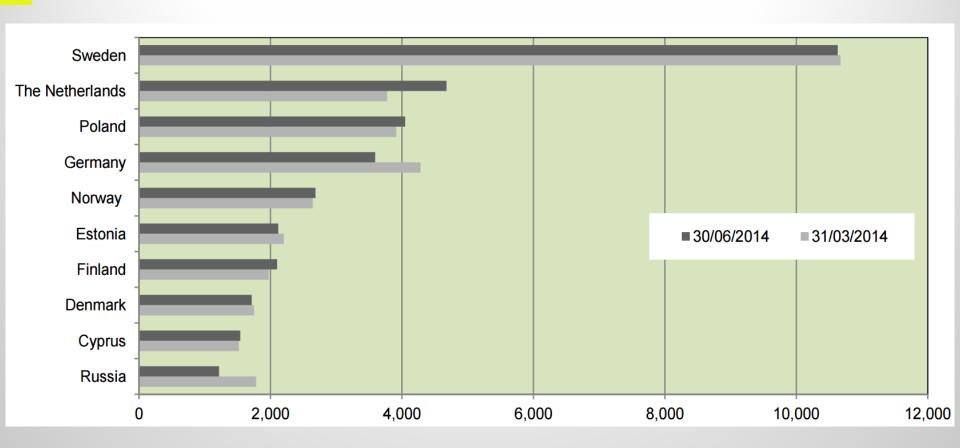
Source: SEB.

### World Bank Ease of Doing Business 2015 Source: World Bank - Ease of doing business 2015

	Leedu	Eesti	Läti
Starting of Business	11	26	36
Issuance of construction permits	15	20	47
Connection to electricity grid	105	56	89
Property registration	9	13	32
Getting credit	23	23	23
Protecting Minority Investors	78	56	49
Paying taxes	44	28	24
Trading across borders	21	6	28
Enforcing Contracts	14	32	16
Resolving Insolvency	67	37	40
TOTAL	24	17	23

#### **Top 10 investor countries in Lithuania**

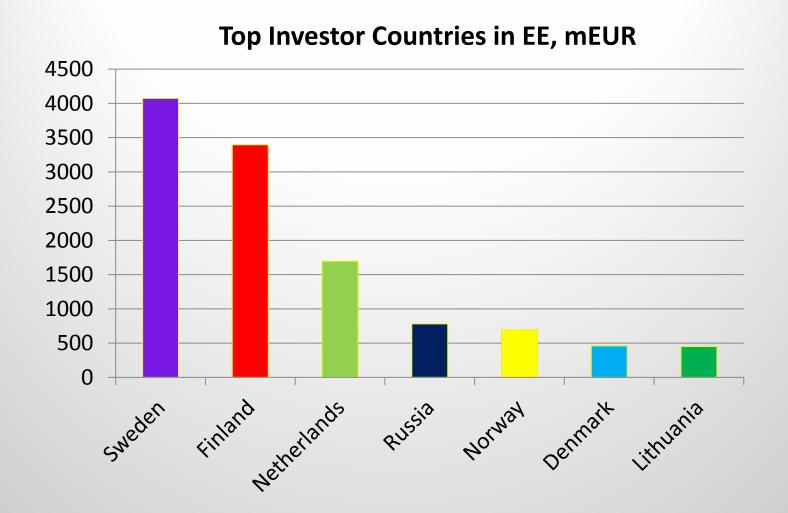
Source: National Statistic



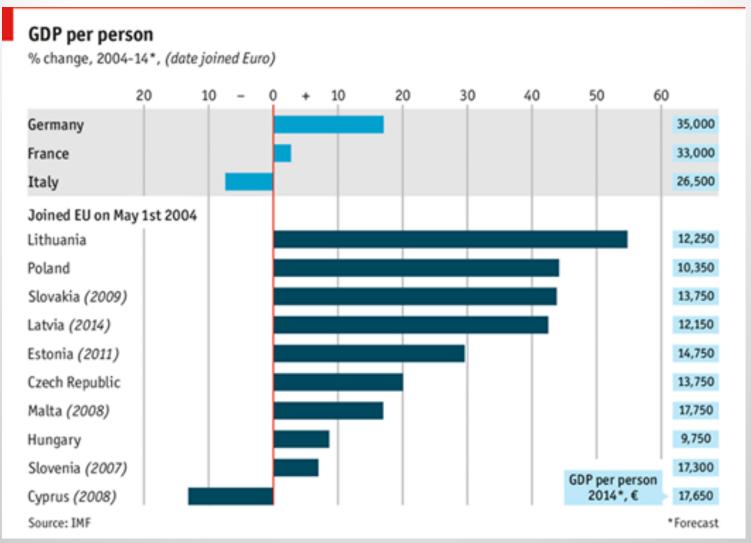


#### **Top 7 investor countries in Estonia**

Source: National Statistic, Bank of Estonia

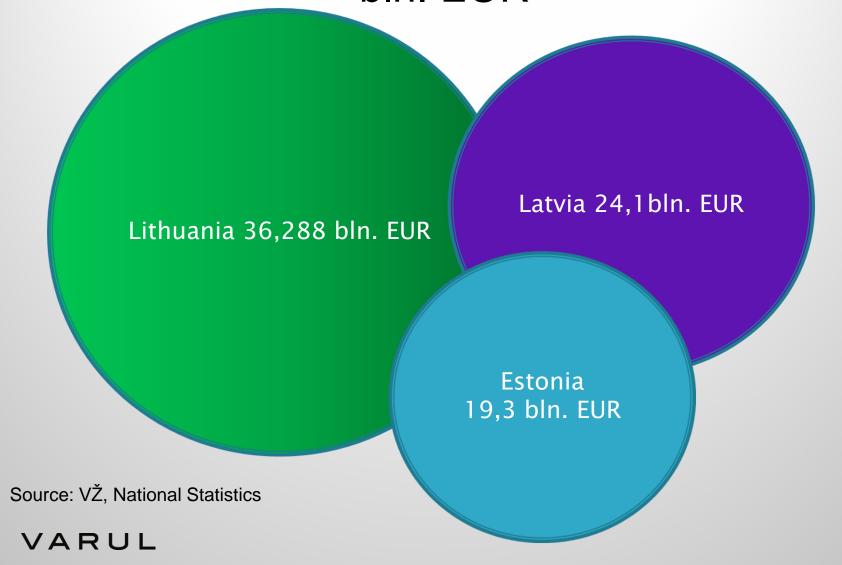


### GDP growth per capita in EU Member states

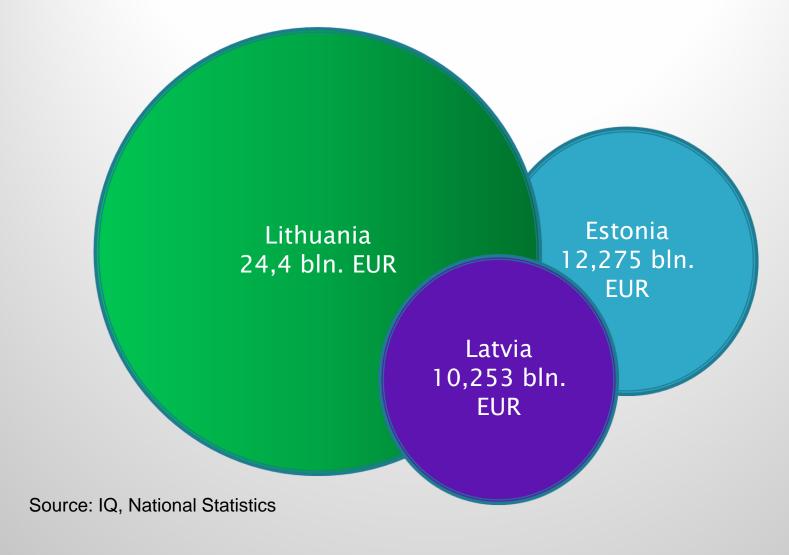


Source: Eurostat

# Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian economy bln. EUR



### EE, LV and LT export volumes bln. EUR





Total amount of FDI to LT, LV and EE

bln. EUR

Lithuania 12,2 bln. EUR Estonia 15,217 bln. EUR

Latvia 11,998 bln. EUR

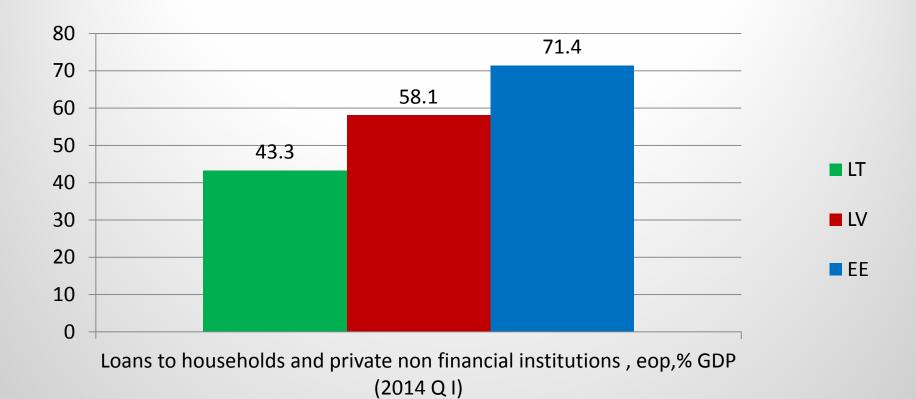
Source: LT Department of Statistics,

Bank of Latvia

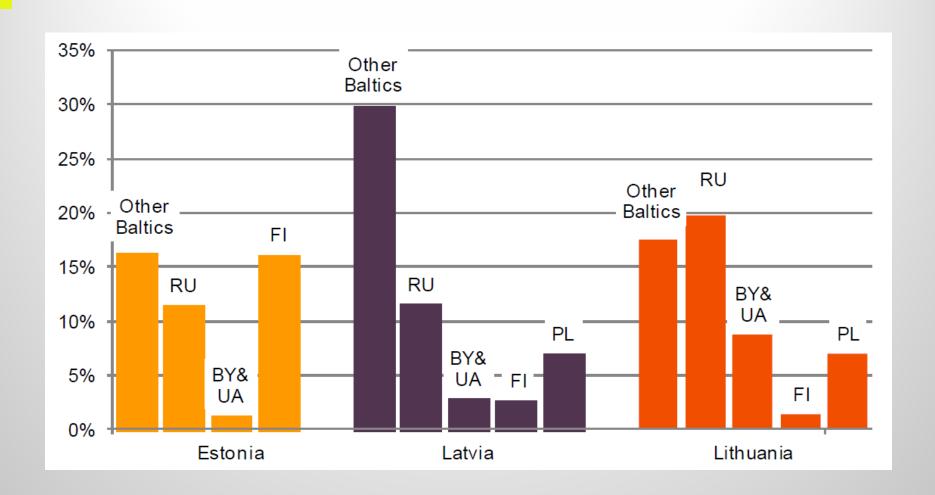
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#### **Debts of Households % of GDP**

Source: DNB



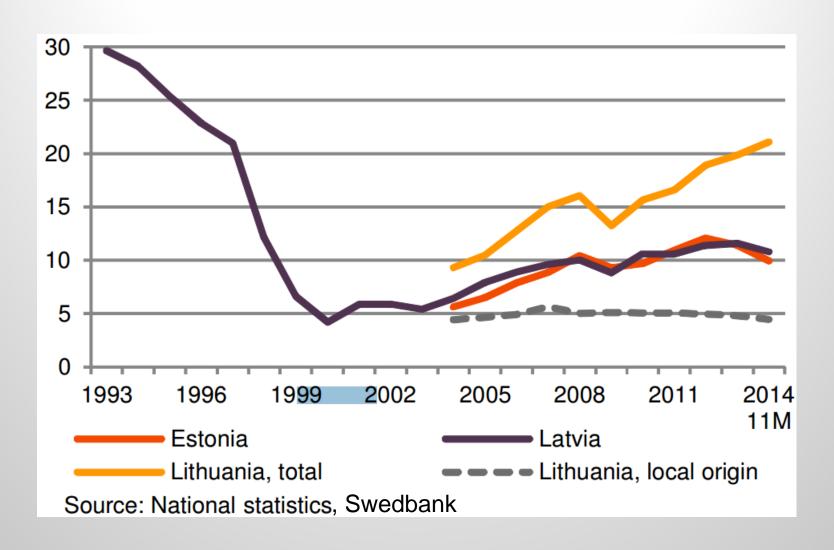
### **Export Markets (2013), % of total exports**



Source: Swedbank economic outlook, 2014

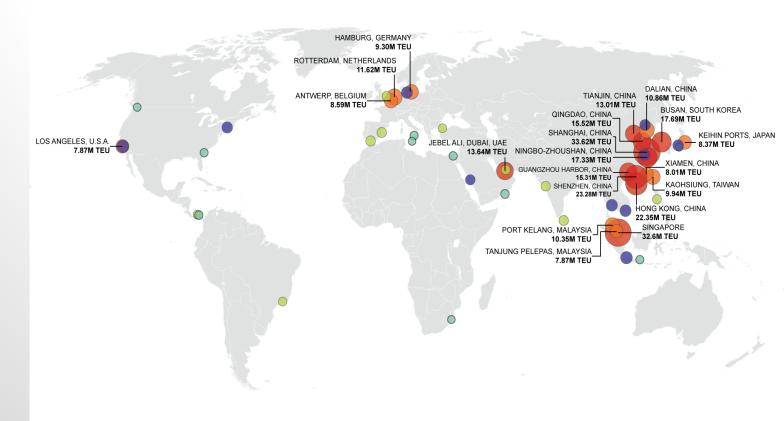


### Share of Goods' Exports to Russia, %



#### **TOP 50 WORLD CONTAINER PORTS**

BY TWENTY-FOOT EQUIVALENT UNIT (TEU) VOLUME

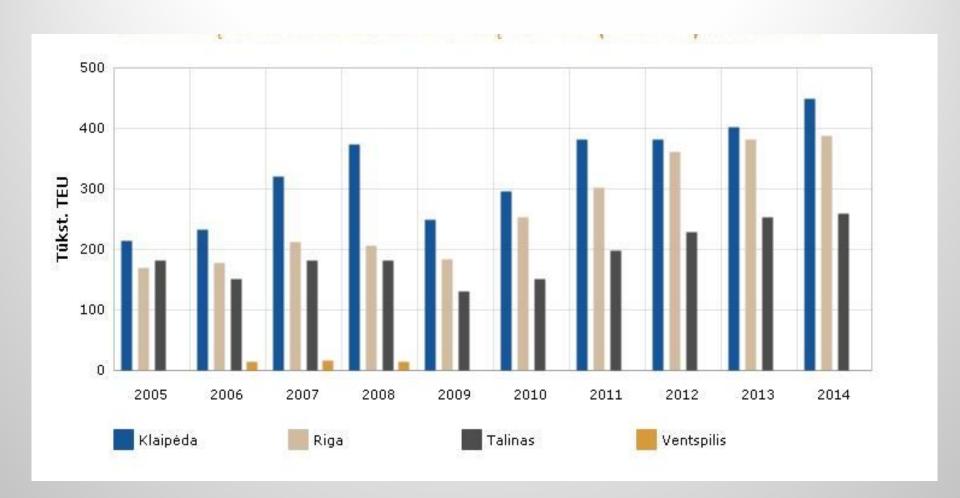






THIS MAP DISPLAYS THE WORLD'S 50 BUSIEST CONTAINER PORTS BY TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL TWENTY-FOOT EQUIVALENT UNITS (TEU) TRANSPORTED THROUGH THE PORT, 2013.

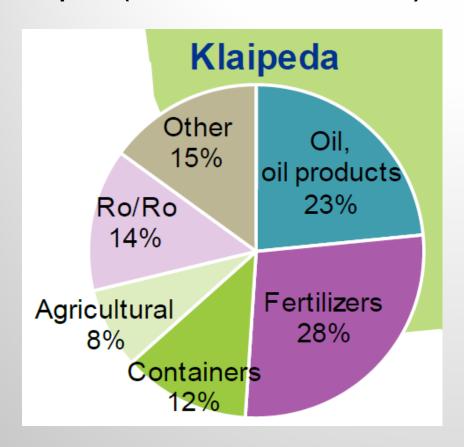
# Dynamics of container handling (thous. TEU) in Baltic ports 2005-2014



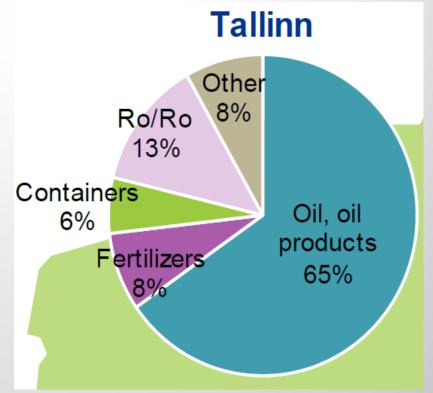


#### **Ports**

Klaipėda (2012: 35.2 million tonnes).



Tallinn (2012: 29.5 million tonnes), Muuga, Paldiski South, Paljassaare and Old city harbours are involved in cargo transportation.



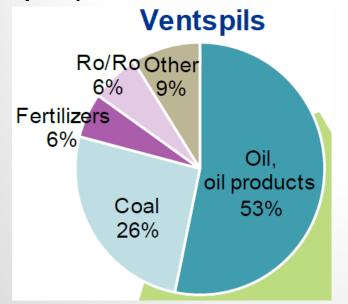
Source: KPMG Baltics SIA, November 2013

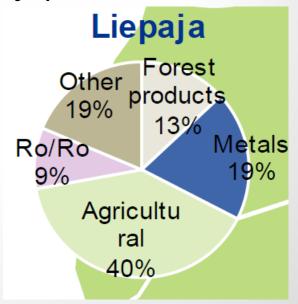
Source: KPMG Baltics SIA, November 2013



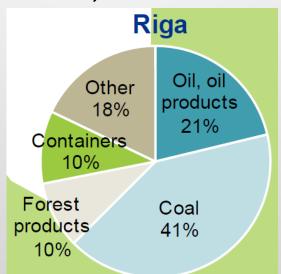
#### Ventspils (2012: 30.3 million tonnes).

#### Liepaja (2012: 7.4 million tonnes).





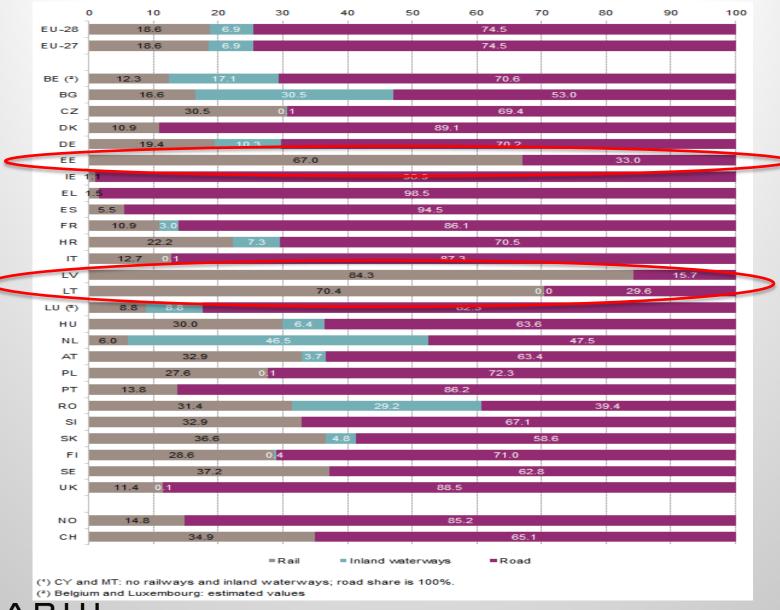
Riga (2012: 36,1 million tonnes).



Source: KPMG Baltics SIA, November 2013



### Modal split of inland transport, 2012 (% of total tkm)

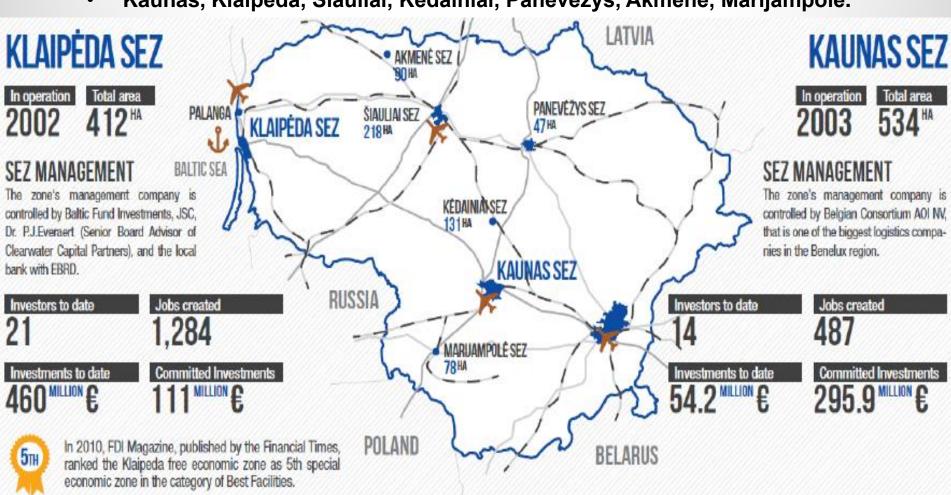


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Source: Eurostat

#### Free Economic zones in Lithuania

- LT has <u>seven</u> Special or Free Economic Zones (SEZ)
- Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Kėdainiai, Panevėžys, Akmenė, Marijampolė.



## Incentives in LITHUANIA's Free Economic Zones include:

- No corporate tax for the first 6 years and a 50% corporate tax break for the next 10 years (applicable for investments exceeding EUR 1 million);
- No taxes on dividends for foreign investors (0% tax on dividends applies when an investor controls at least 10% of the voting shares in the enterprise for the period of at least 12 months);
- No land, road, or real estate taxes;
- Extensive application of 0% VAT;
- Special customs duties and import taxes regime;
- FEZ companies receive the same legal guarantees as those operating outside the FEZ.

# Special territories for business development in ESTONIA



There are <u>four</u> free trade zones in Estonia – <u>Paldiski</u> - free trade zone in Paldiski Northern Port in northwestern Estonia, <u>Muuga</u> - free trade zone in Port of Muuga in northern Estonia, <u>Sillamäe</u> - free trade zone in Port of Sillamäe in northeastern Estonia, <u>Valga</u> - free trade zone in southern Estonia

# Incentives in ESTONIA's Free Economic Zones include:

- 0% VAT for most goods and services provided to enterprises in free zones or exported out of them;
- No tax on reinvested profits preserves in free trade zones.

# Special territories for business development in LATVIA

There are <u>four Special Economic Zones</u> (SEZ) in Latvia – <u>Riga Free Port, Ventspils Free Port, Liepaja Special Economic Zone</u> and <u>Rezekne Special Economic Zone</u> that were established to promote entrepreneurial activities within the regions. All of them offer very favourable business incentives. Some of benefits for companies operating in Free Ports and SEZ include rebate on real estate tax, corporate income tax, withholding tax for dividends, management fees and payments for usage of intellectual property for non-residents and others.

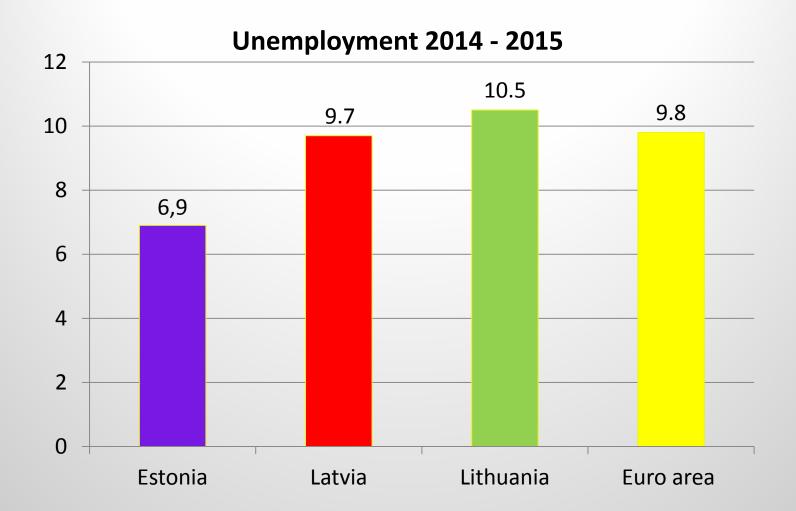


## Incentives in LATVIA's Free Economic Zones include:

- 80% rebate on real estate tax, which is 1,5% in Latvia (0,3% rate is applied within special economic zone (SEZ) territory until compensation of 50% of the amount invested (65% for SME's));
- 80% rebate on corporate income tax (CIT) which is 15% in Latvia (5,0% rate is applied within SEZ territory as the tax is calculated from the former 25% CIT) on activities carried out within the zone until compensation of 50% of the amount invested (65% for SME's);
- 0% VAT for most goods and services provided to enterprises in free zones or exported out of them;
- 0% VAT for most goods and services supplied in the free zones, including construction services.



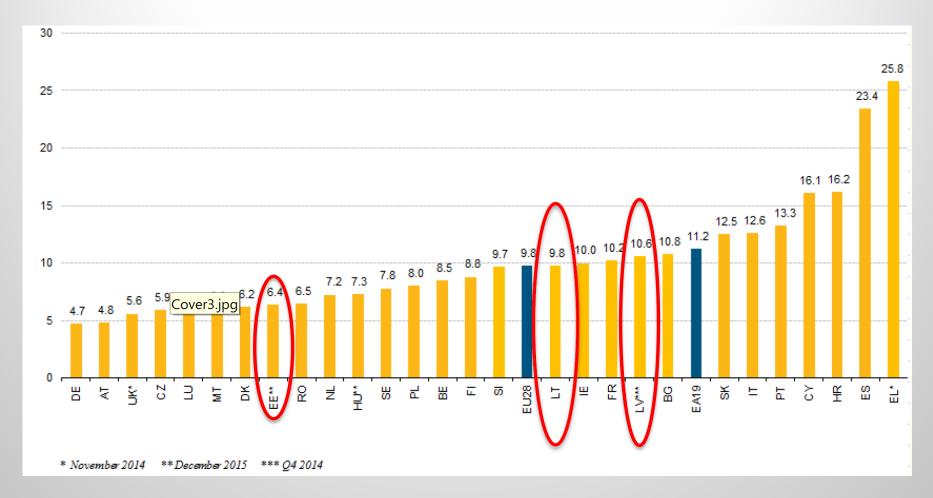
### **Unemployment rate**



Source: DNB, EUROSTAT



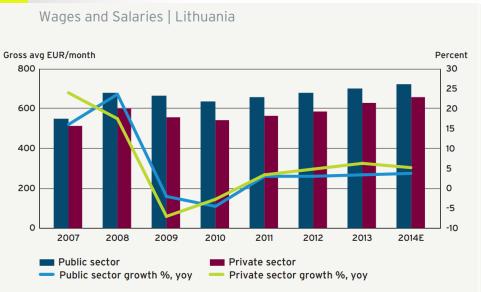
### Unemployment rates, EU



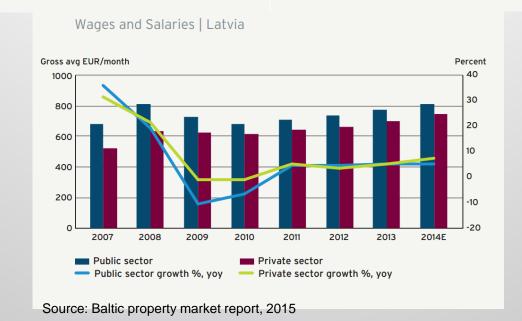
Source: Eurostat, March 2015



#### **Salaries**

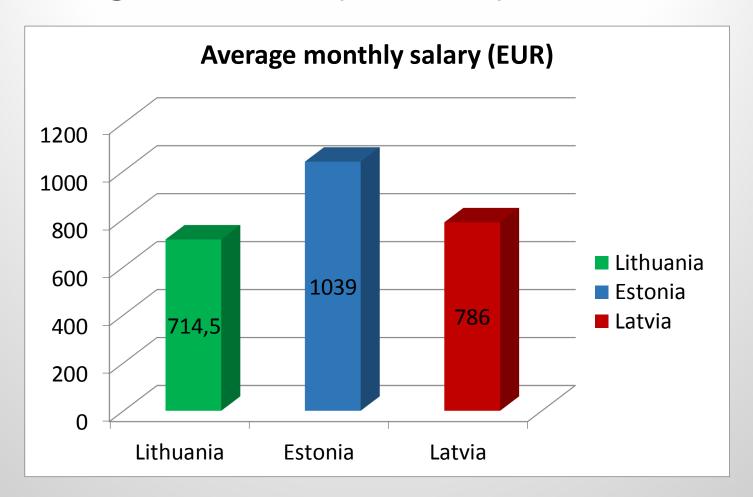








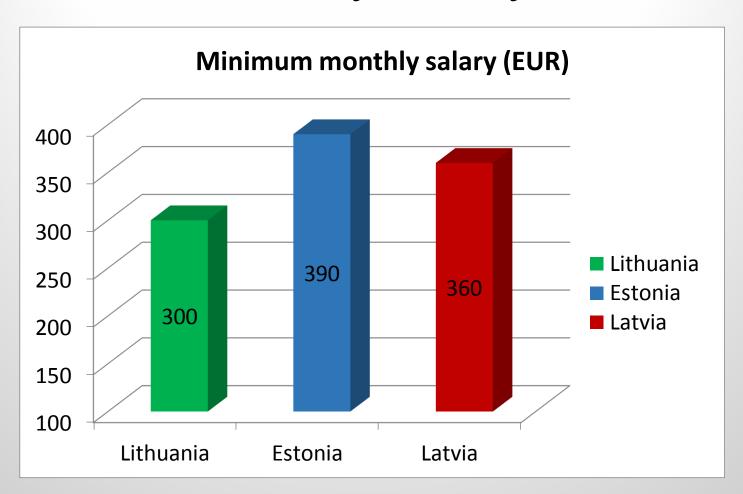
### Average monthly salary



Source: Lithuanian Department of statistics



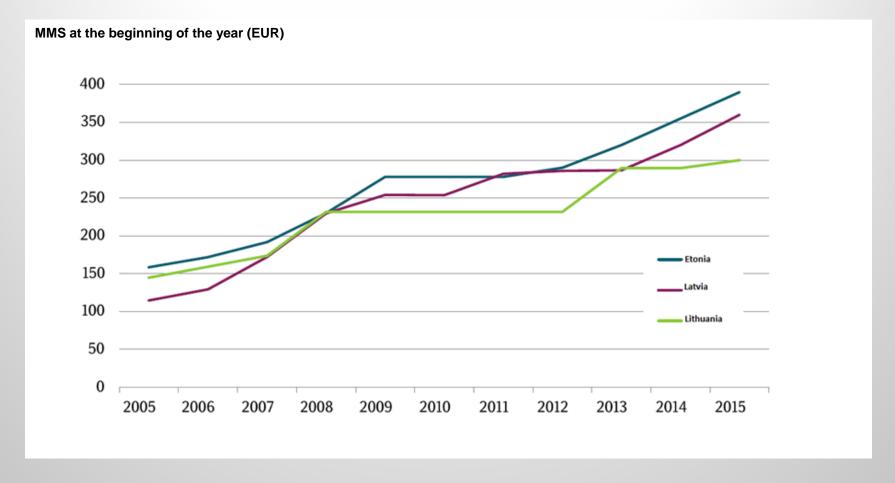
### Minimum monthly salary 2015



Source: Lithuanian Department of statistics, SEB



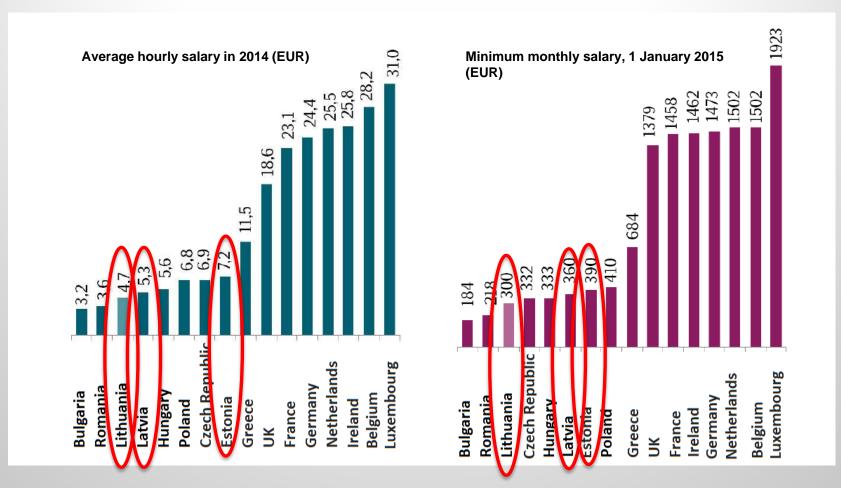
## Latvia overtook Lithuania by the size of minimum monthly salary during the years of the global financial crisis





Source: SEB.

## According to the size of the average salary and MMS LT is in the third place from the other end in the EU

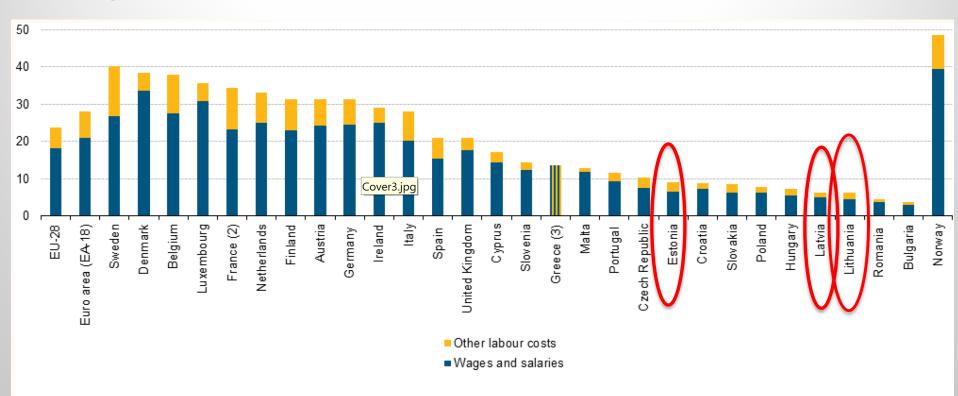




#### Labour costs help achieve competitive advantage

**Allikas: Eurostat** 

#### Average labour costs per hour in EU, EUR / per hour

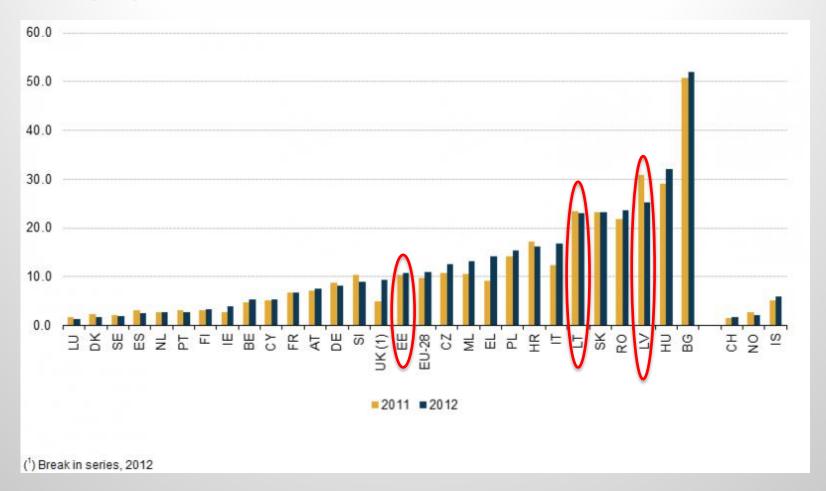


- (1) Enterprises with 10 or more employees. NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to S excluding O.
- (2) Also excluding NACE Rev. 2 Section P.
- (3) Based on Eurostat's estimate for the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2013. Only the total level is estimated.

Source: Eurostat

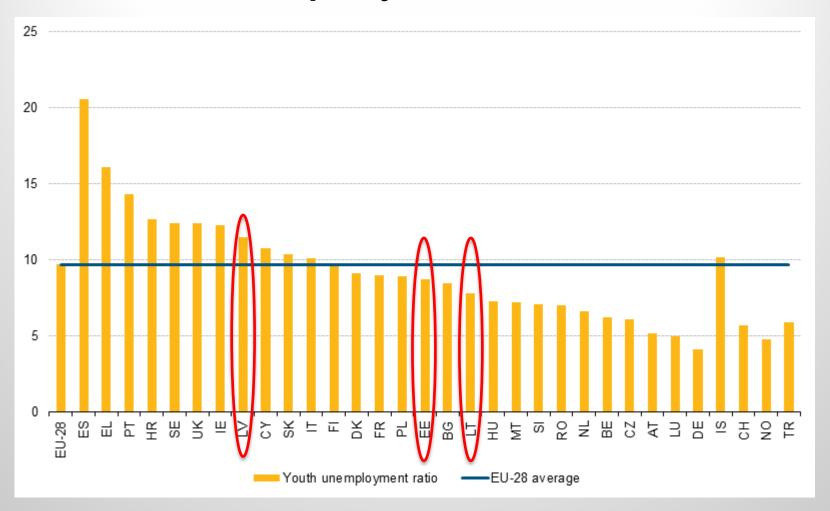


Inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or a vegetarian equivalent in 2011 and 2012 (% of total population)



Source: Eurostat

## Youth Unemployment rate in EU



Source: Eurostat

### **Taxes**



	Estonia	Lithuania	Latvia
Corporate income tax rate	(a) 0%, 21%	5% (d) or 15% (4 <sup>th</sup> lowest in the EU in 2012)	15% (b)
Dividents	-	0 or 15%	0%
Management fees	0 or 10%	-	0 or 10%
Interest	-	0 or 10%	0%
Royalties	0 or 5 or 10%	0 or 10%	0%
Loss carry forward (years)	N/a	Unlimited (e) / 5 years (f)	Unlimited / 8 years (c)
Salaries / wages	21%	15%	24%
Social security employer	34%	27,98 – 28,7%	23,59%
Health insurance employer	-	3%	-
Social security employee	2% (+ 2% or 3%)	3%	10,50% (b)
Health insurance employee	-	6%	-
Real estate tax	-	0,3 – 3%	0,2 – 3%
Land / state land lease tax	0,1 – 2,5%	0,01 - 4% / 0,1 - 4%	1,5 or 3%
VAT rate	0%, 9%, 20%	0%, 5%, 9%, 21%	0%, 12%, 21%

a) Retained profits are tax exempt. If distributed, subject to income tax at the rate of 21% (net distributed amount is divided by 0,79 before multiplying by the tax rate).

b) If a tax payer qualifies as a microenterprise, a tax at the rate of 9% shall be paid which includes CIT, PIT, SSC and business risk duty.

c) Applicable to losses incurred before the year 2008.

d) 5% applicable to small enterprises with the annual income not exceeding LTL 1,000,000 and an average number of employees not exceeding 10.

e) The amount of the loss carried forward shall not exceed 70% of the taxable profit.

f) Applicable to losses incurred as a result of disposal of securities and/or derivatives. Transfer of losses among group entities is possible.

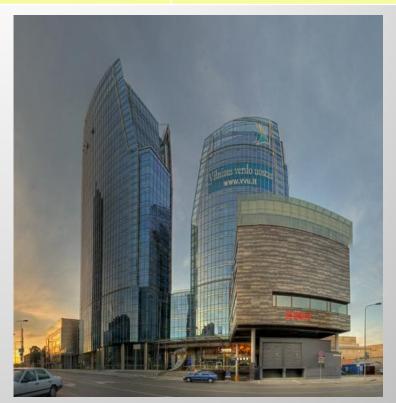
### **Real Estate Market**



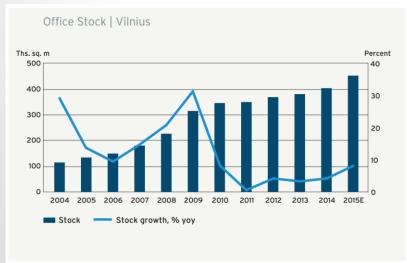
#### Situation in the office market

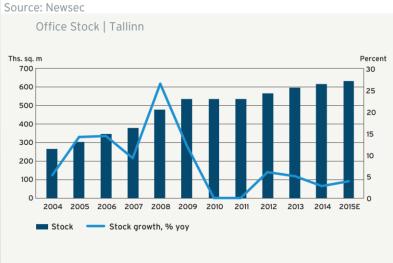
Location		Average price, EUR/m <sup>2</sup> /month	
	Space, m <sup>2</sup>	Class A	Class B
Tallinn	600.000	13,4 – 17,5	8 – 12,5
Riga	600.000	14 - 16	7 - 12
Vilnius	404.500	10 – 15,8	8,5 - 11

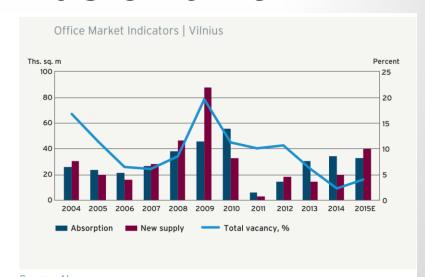
Source: Newsec Baltic property market report, 2015



### Office Stock in Vilnius and Tallinn





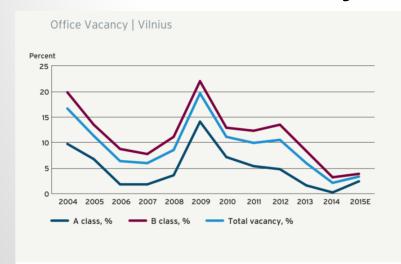






Source: Newsec

### Office Vacancy Vilnius and Tallinn











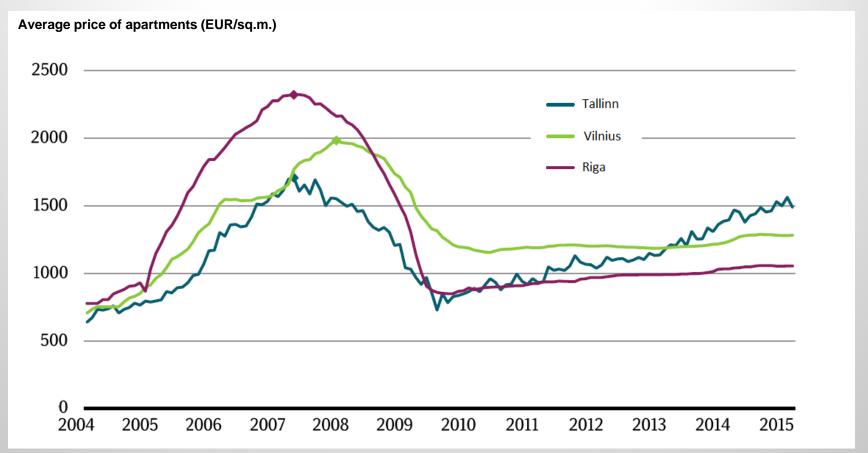


Source: Newsec

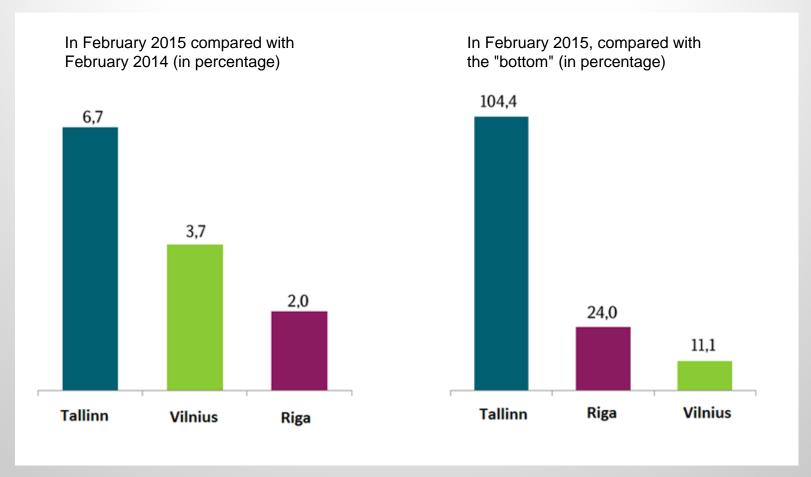


Source: Newsec

# The Real Estate market: prices in Tallinn have reached the 2007 maximum, meanwhile there is still a long way to go for Riga and Vilnius



## Real estate prices rose in all Baltic States, but we cannot mechanically transplant this tendency to the future



#### Comparison of Court systems in Lithuania and Estonia



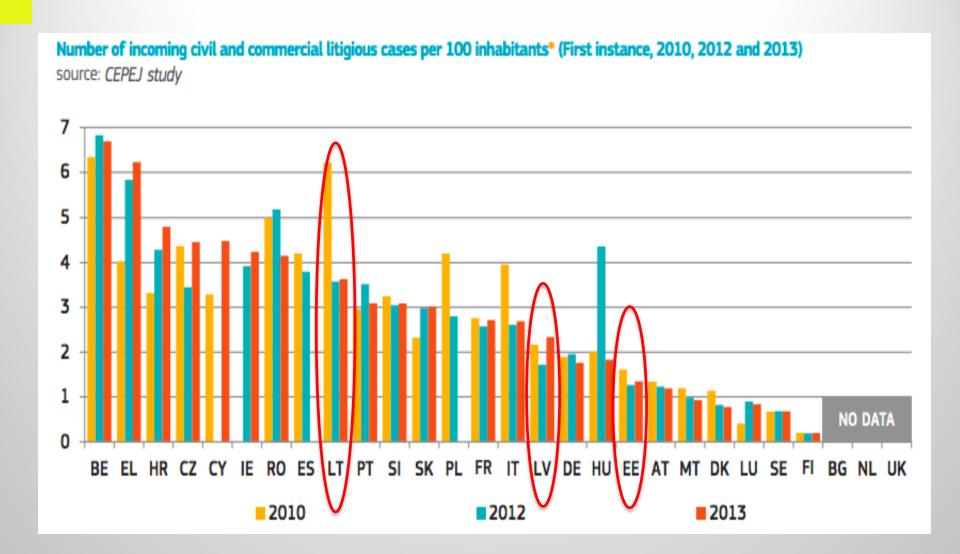
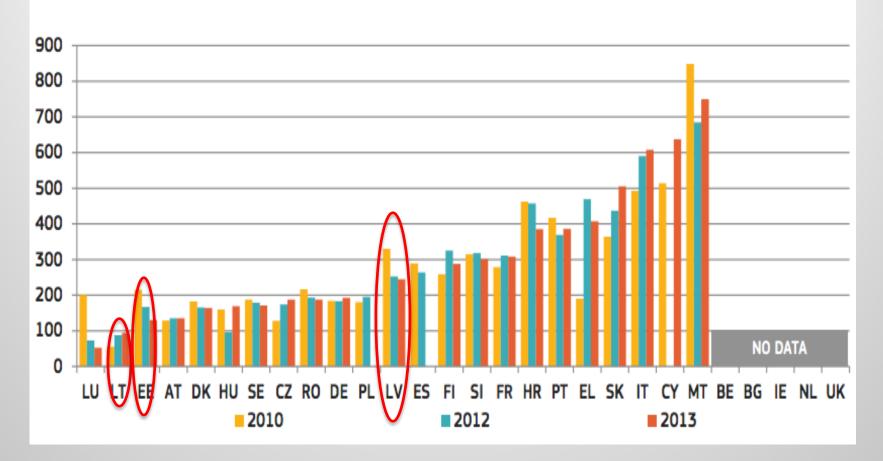
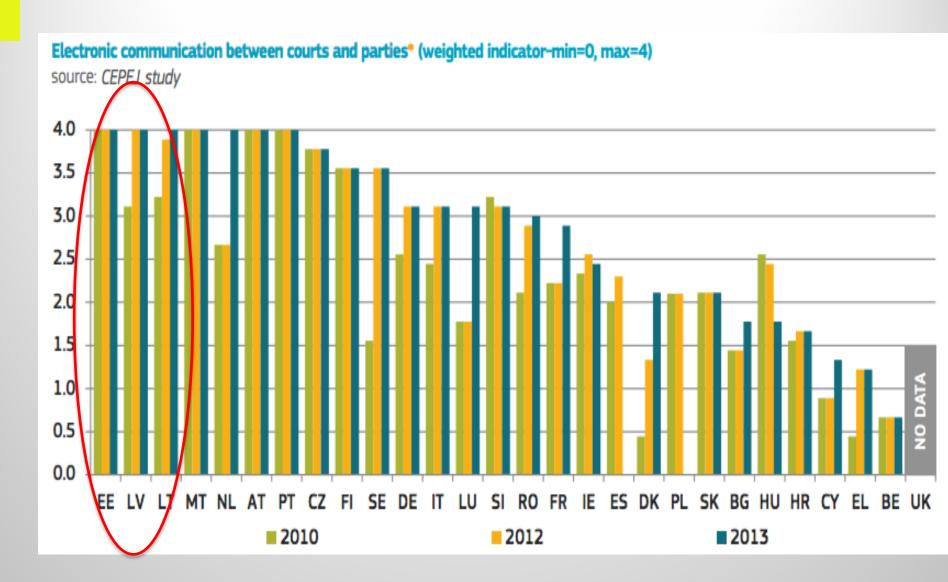


Figure 5

Time needed to resolve <u>litigious civil and commercial cases</u>\* (First instance/in days)

source: CEPEJ study





## Thank you!



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