

Finland Business Handbook 2015

Suhayl Abidi

GoG-AMA Centre for International Trade



Finland Business Handbook 2015

Compiled by
Suhayl Abidi

For any queries, please contact: library@amaindia.org

First Published: November 2015

Published by
**GoG-AMA Centre for International Trade
Ahmedabad Management Association**
Torrent-AMA Management Centre
Core-AMA Management House
ATIRA Campus, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Marg
Ahmedabad 380 015
Phone: +91-79-2630 8601 • **Fax:** +91-79-2630 5692
Email: ama@amaindia.org • **Website:** www.amaindia.org

Contents

Highlights	1
Introduction	1
Finland Factsheet – 2014	2
Economic Highlights and Forecast	3
Laws and Policies Relating to Foreign Investment	4
A Magnet for Investment	5
Focus Areas for Investment	6
Infrastructure	11
International Trade	12
Services Industry	14
Investment Risks, Barriers and Challenges	21
Indo-Finnish Economic Relations	23
Forthcoming Exhibitions and Trade Fairs	24
Important Addresses	27

Highlights

- **Ranked as the most stable country in the world for the second consecutive year in 2014 - The Fund for Peace (FFP)**
- **Ranks first in the World Economic Forum's Network Readiness Index (2014)**
- **Highest credit rating by Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings**
- **1st in WEF's Human Capital index**
- **1st in higher education and training-Global Competitiveness Report 2014/15**
- **1st in innovation-WEF's Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015**
- **4th most competitive economy in the world (out of 144 countries) - The World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015**
- **4th in talent (out of 60 countries) - IMD, World Talent Report 2014**

Introduction

Finland is a country located in Northern Europe bordering the Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, and Gulf of Finland. Neighboring countries include Sweden, Russia, Norway, and Estonia lies to its south across the Gulf of Finland. Finland is a republic. The chief of state is the President and the head of government is the Prime Minister.

Finland has a largely free-market economy in which the economy includes a variety of private freedom, combined with centralized economic planning and government regulation. Finland is a member of the European Union (EU). Finland has transformed its economy in the last few decades to become one of the richest countries and most stable societies in the world. Today, Finland is leading or near the top of most international rankings for economic, technological and social growth.

With its large free open market and well industrialized sector, Finland is a well-developed trading economy with a large part contributed by its manufacturing units. Finnish trade accounts for over one-third of its GDP. The nation's trade is dominated by high tech products, such as mobile phones. However, as is the case with the manufacturing economy, Finland imports high amounts of raw materials and components for its manufactured goods.

The largest sector of the Finnish economy is services at 65%, followed by manufacturing and refining at 31%. Primary production is at 3%. Finland's main industrial products are paper and board, electronics and metal products. Engineering and high technology industries are the leading branches of manufacturing.

World-Class Expertise

Finland has developed world-class expertise in sectors like cleantech, forestry, metal and machinery manufacturing, ICT industry and services, and health and wellbeing. International investors and companies can benefit from the clusters and centers of expertise in these business sectors that aim to maximize the benefits of research, networking and international cooperation.

Finland has a strong and influential ICT sector that boasts the highest innovation growth for knowledge-intensive services among European Union countries. With a population of only 5.5 million, which accounts for less than 1% of Europe's population, Finland is known for being the world's telecom test laboratory, and a small giant of medical technology. Twenty-four of EMEA's 500 fastest growing companies come from Finland.

Finland Factsheet – 2014

Location	Northern Europe
Capital City	Helsinki (+2 GMT)
Chief of State	President Sauli Niinistö
Head of Govt.	Prime Minister Juha Sipilä
Total Area	338,435 square kilometres of which 90% land and 10% internal waters. Of the land area 77% is forest and other woodland and 9% agricultural land.
Natural Resources	forest, copper, iron ore, other minerals, fresh water
Time	UTC +2 hours during winter, UTC +3 hours during summer
Population	5.5 million
Population Density	17.9 inhabitants per square kilometre
Life Expectancy at Birth	83.5 years for females, 77.5 years for males
Languages	Finnish (89%), Swedish (5%), Others (6%)
Currency	Euro (EUR)
Major Languages	Finnish 91.2% (official), Swedish 5.5% (official), other 3.3% (small Sami- and Russian-speaking minorities)
Primary Religions	Lutheran Church of Finland 82.5%, Orthodox Church 1.1%, other Christian 1.1%, other 0.1%, none 15.1%
Currency	Euro (€, EUR) = 100 cents
GDP	204 bn € (2014)
GDP per capita	at current market prices 35,569€ (2013)
GDP (Change)	-0.4% (2014)
Monthly wages	average 3,206€; men 3,530€, women 2,891€ (2013)
Unemployment rate	8.7% (2014)

Income Level (by per capita GNI)	High Income
Level of Development	Developed
GDP, PPP (current international \$)	\$217.20 billion (2014)
GDP Growth (annual %)	-0.11% (2014)
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)	39,754.49 (2014)
Manufacturing value added (% of GDP)	16.24% (2014)
Current account balance (BoP, current US\$)	-2.47 billion (2013)
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	1.04% (2014)
Labour force, total	2,721,261 (2013)
Unemployment, total (% of total labour force) (modeled ILO estimate)	8.2% (2013)
Imports of goods and services (current US\$)	102.01 billion (2014)
Exports of goods and services (current US\$)	100.89 billion (2014)

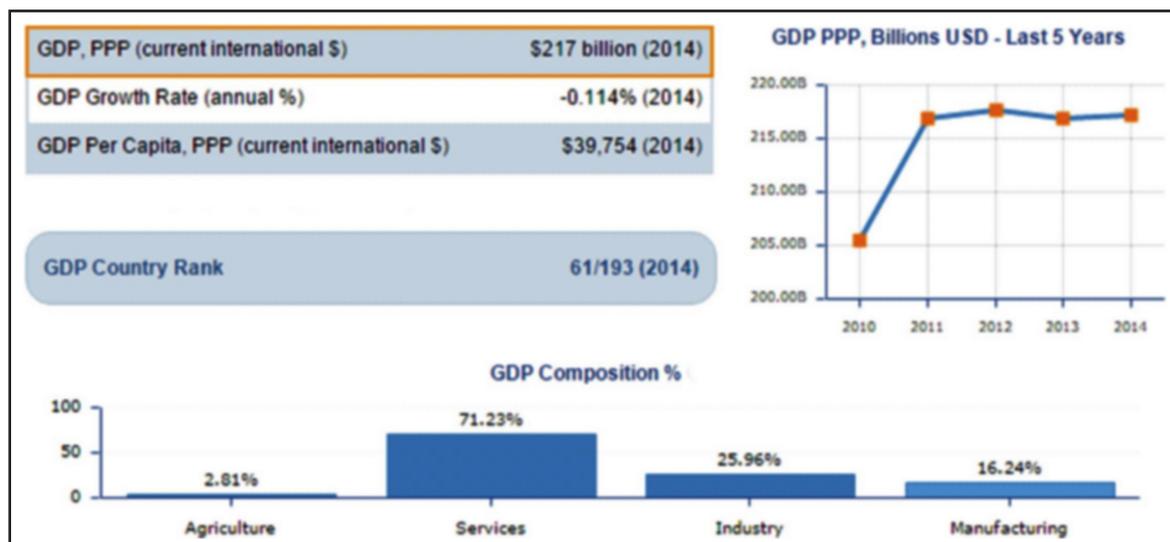
Economic Highlights and Forecast

Structural adjustments still weigh on Finland's economic performance, but a slow recovery is taking hold. After contracting for two consecutive years, Finland's output stabilised in 2014. An increase in net exports helped to soften the negative impact of a further large decline in investments. Consumption was held back by declining employment, low wage growth and tax increases. However, economic growth gained momentum in the second half of the year and the recovery is expected to continue in 2015 and 2016.

Several factors support this expectation. First, the shakeout in the electronic and paper sectors seems to have run its course. Second, with the conclusion, in 2013, of a moderate wage agreement, Finnish wage developments have moved, albeit belatedly, into line with the new post-crisis reality, supporting the restoration of cost competitiveness. Third, a gradual improvement in external demand, together with the decline in imported fuel prices and the exchange rate, should support exports. Finally, credit conditions remain supportive of an increase in economic activity. On the other hand, weak labour market conditions and wage moderation will continue weighing down on private consumption.

Finland's debt-to-GDP ratio is on a rising trend and will exceed 60% in 2015. Ageing related costs imply risks for the sustainability of public finances in the medium to long term. Finland has limited room to increase tax revenues, as the tax ratio is already high. However, the efficiency of the public sector can be improved further, particularly in areas that face cost-pressures in the future from ageing – mainly healthcare and long-term care.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Economic growth is projected to resume in 2015 after three years of contraction. Nevertheless, sluggish incomes and high unemployment will continue to weigh on private consumption and remaining spare capacity will delay investments. A pick-up in exports on the back of the global economic recovery and the weaker euro should progressively spill over to the domestic economy.

The fiscal deficit exceeded 3% of GDP in 2014 for the first time since the mid-1990s and is expected to fall only slowly. The new government will need to restore fiscal sustainability without prejudice to the incipient recovery. Structural reforms to raise employment and enhance the efficiency of public services will be essential.

Business investment is expected to recover slowly, as demand picks up and capacity utilisation rises. Slow income growth, high unemployment and uncertainty hold back residential investment despite low borrowing costs. Public investment has been steadily growing since 2010 and will rise further in 2015, but is then set to weaken as fiscal constraints tighten.

The Panellists of Focus-Economics project GDP to expand 0.1% in 2015, which is unchanged from last month's projection. In 2016, panellists see the economy growing 0.9%.

Laws and Policies Relating to Foreign Investment

Natural persons domiciled in an EEA member state, Finnish entities and duly registered branches of EEA entities are entitled to carry on a legitimate trade or business in Finland without prior permission from the government in accordance with the Freedom of Trade Act (122/1919, as amended, *FI: laki elinkeinon harjoittamisen oikeudesta*). Unless Finland's

international obligations provide differently, other natural and legal persons are entitled to carry on a trade or business in Finland only if they are granted a permit by the National Board of Patents and Registration (*FI: patentti- ja rekisterihallitus*). Most of the permits are granted on first application. Some types of businesses requiring e.g. specific skills or specific care by the entrepreneur are always subject to licensing and permit requirements irrespective of whether carried out by Finnish or non-Finnish persons.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

After having contracted sharply due to the international financial crisis and the Eurozone crisis, foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to Finland have recovered in recent years. In 2013, the number of FDI projects increased by 44% compared to 2012, making Finland the most attractive country in Europe. Despite the uncertain global economic climate, the crisis in Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on Russia, a slight increase in FDI was also reported in 2014.

The country's strengths include: its reputation as having the least amount of corruption in the world, its competitiveness, its strategic position at the centre of a dynamic zone formed by Russia, Scandinavia and the Baltic countries, and its economic orientation towards high technology, research and development. For more information, please go to the Invest in Finland website.

Foreign Direct Investment	2012	2013	2014
FDI Inward Flow (million USD)	4,158	-5,165	18,625
FDI Stock (million USD)	96,646	130,227	133,116
Number of Greenfield Investments	115	124	108
FDI Inwards (in % of GDP)	7.3	-9.1	34.3
FDI Stock (in % of GDP)	37.6	48.5	49.1

Source: UNCTAD-2014.

A Magnet for Investment

Finland's business-friendly government welcomes foreign companies to do business in Finland. Setting up a business in Finland is easy, for example the incorporation process usually takes about 2-3 weeks.

Finland's long experience of trade in Northern Europe, combined with its historical and cultural ties to neighbouring countries, offers valuable insights and knowledge into the region. Finland is the ideal business gateway also to Russia. Most of the transit trade from the EU to Russia already passes through Finland. The countries share the same rail gauge, so rail cars do not require modification or reloading when they cross the border.

Finland boasts functional infrastructure and modern logistics and communications networks. English is the common language of Finland's highly international business community. Over 90% of Finns under thirty speak English, while Swedish is Finland's second official language in addition to Finnish. Many Finns also speak Russian.

Well-functioning infrastructure and wide transport network are essential for smooth and safe traffic flow and the competitiveness of businesses. They also are a prerequisite for foreign investments in Finland.

Helsinki as Business Hub

Greater Helsinki is a thriving business hub located in the heart of Baltic Sea Region, next to Russia and only 8 hour flight from Beijing and New York. Helsinki has extremely well-functioning business environment, it boasts one of the world's most talented workforce and has impressive figures to show on investments made in R&D. It's also a clean, stable and secure region with a very high standard of living and welfare.

Helsinki is a haven where thinking outside the box is more of a means for survival than an exception. In Finland, the willingness to re-think business, entrepreneurship, technology or society is a product of high education and an atmosphere of innovation.

More than a third of Helsinki inhabitants have higher-level education, which makes Helsinki one of the regions with the highest number of highly educated inhabitants of the world. The Finnish school system provides world-leading universal education, as confirmed by PISA studies over and over again. In general, the workforce in Finland has very good ICT and language skills and is known for its high ethics and productivity.

Finland's world renowned, \$12 billion annual innovation system owes its success to the researchers and other professionals working in Finland. R&D-intensive companies from around the world are taking advantage of Helsinki's innovation ecosystem.

Focus Areas for Investment

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing with a Global Track Record

Productivity in Finland is 4.5 times higher than in the low-cost country. This also has a huge impact on time. Professional integrity, dedication to learning and a positive work ethic are everyday values in Finland.

Understanding the Entire Process

From metal to digital, many Finnish companies continue to make their mark in the global marketplace. Work with any Finnish manufacturing business, and you will automatically be part of wider network of clients, subcontractors and innovators.

Finland's rock-solid infrastructure, celebrated educational system and prime location in Northern Europe are also a clear advantage to your manufacturing business.

Advantage Finland

- A nation of builders – hard-working people with exceptional skills and experience.
- Good test bed for product development and trial manufacturing in cooperation with companies.
- Lower total production costs due to high innovation level and productivity.
- Open and transparent business environment.
- Effective logistics – gateway to Russia and good transport connections to other Nordic countries and Germany.
- Investment aid up to 35% for select industries and sectors.

MINING

International mining companies are still optimistic about their prospects in Finland despite the general decline in price for most precious metals. Alan Delaney, General Manager of the Kevitsa nickel-copper-platinum group elements mine owned by First Quantum Minerals, expects prices to remain fairly depressed for several more years. He describes the Kevitsa mine as technically challenging but still a good mine.

According to Agnico Eagle Finland Oy, which owns the Kittilä mine, the largest gold mine in Europe, the fall in the price of gold has meant that the mine is currently not making much profit. Nevertheless, the timing for establishing the mine was correct because an earlier spike in the price of gold made the mine profitable, according to Seppo Voutilainen, Assistant Managing Director at Agnico Eagle Finland.

Anglo American Believes in Finland

During the past decade, AA Sakatti Mining, a subsidiary of Anglo American, one of the largest mining companies in the world, has spent an estimated EUR 100 million in exploration for palladium, copper and nickel in northern Finland. Further drilling is expected to continue in 2016-2017.

According to Joanna Kuntonen-van't Riet, Environmental Lead at Anglo American Exploration, the company is currently developing environmentally friendly test drilling methods with the Finnish company Kati Oy. She describes the cooperation with The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes), Lapland's Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the

Environment, local reindeer herders, land-owners and the state-owned enterprise Metsähallitus, as constructive.

CLEANTECH

The top of the world education system provides high quality experts. There are over 2000 enterprises active in various cleantech sectors in Finland. The combined turnover for the Finnish cleantech sector was 25.8 billion euros in 2013, with an annual growth rate of 15%.

Finland is a global leader in energy efficiency, clean industrial processes and bioenergy. Other key cleantech sectors include analysis and automation, renewable energy, water and wastewater treatment, waste management and emission reduction.

There are interesting, big opportunities especially in the following sectors

Renewables: Windpower, Bioenergy
Energy efficient construction

World-leading technology and first-class cleantech competence from Finland

Finland has a technically skilled talent pool of 99,000 cleantech and renewable energy professionals.

- World-class expertise in combined heat and electricity production
- Products and technologies that can be seamlessly integrated into large-scale environmental projects
- Cost-efficient cleantech solutions that take advantage of the latest process and environmental technologies
- Close cooperation with major research institutes and universities
- Extensive experience of project management and implementation in the Baltic countries and Russia
- Innovative technologies that combine waste management and energy production
- Ideal conditions for testing new technologies

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Finland is one of the leaders in Europe using renewable energy. Renewables' share of gross final energy consumption is 33%, when the EU-average is 8.7%.

Finland's energy policy has a strong focus on renewables and growth targets, by the new government, will be set reaching the year 2030.

Bioenergy and energy efficiency play a significant role in the government program whereas wind power targets to 2020 will be cut from the current 2500 MVA feed-in tariff quota to 2000 MVA. This decision will require a change of the legislation. The Finnish Wind Power

Association estimates, that the modifications to the law could be approved by the Parliament during the fall 2015.

BIOECONOMY

The Next Wave of the Economy

Finland is a land where bioeconomy thrives. The country aims for a low-carbon, energy-efficient society founded on the use of renewable natural resources and recycled materials. For Finland bioeconomy brings currently an annual output of EUR 60 billion euros, growth of exports, new jobs and increased well-being, with due respect for the environment.

Bioeconomy means an economy, which utilises the biological natural resources and turns them into food, energy, and other products and services. It is characterized by the use of clean technologies, which save the environment and by efficient recycling of materials.

Finland's rise to become one of the world's most prosperous countries is based on our ability to utilize renewable natural resources, forests, clean water and clean nature. Finland has top-notch expertise in sustainable forest bioeconomy. Finland has strong knowhow in technology, construction, energy, chemistry, food and health sciences.

Extensive Industry Cluster Providing Solid Platform

The forest industry accounts for a fifth of Finland's exports, and provides paper, packaging, and wood products for 100 million consumers globally. The versatile industry cluster includes strong technology and chemical branches. There is a strong focus on biobased raw materials and processes among the notable companies in the biochemical industry, such as Kemira and St1 Biofuels. A sizeable share of Finnish energy production comes from bioenergy and Finland is also home to forerunners in biotechnology and forest machinery companies.

Ambition to Double the Turnover by 2020

Forest based industries are a major contributor to wellbeing in Finland, both on a national level but also regionally. It employs about 50 000 people in Finland alone but the value chain that originates from the forest has a significantly wider reach. The total turnover of the industry is currently estimated at 50 BEUR, representing 14% of Finnish GDP.

The importance of the forest-based bioeconomy industry is underlined by substantial support structures, built to solidify the industry. Active industry organizations play a strong role in building a common agenda where it is needed. Over 140 MEUR of funding is given annually to support R&D projects. There are several policy measures to support demand-oriented innovations such as 2nd generation biofuels.

A national Bioeconomy Strategy has recently been released, which introduces new measures to support the growth of Finnish bioeconomy.

SMART BUILDING

Finland, Arctic Energy-efficiency Environment Laboratory

The new energy and climate programme is expected to have a major impact on long-term construction trends in Finland and stimulate demand for green building solutions.

The new energy and climate programme is expected to have a major impact on long-term construction trends in Finland and stimulate demand for green building solutions.

The Finnish building stock is relatively young, well-maintained and energy-efficient. Due to the long and cold winters, Finns have been constructing energy-efficient buildings already for decades. Today, Finnish know-how in arctic energy efficient building is world-class.

Varied climate and the northernmost building stock in Europe allow the development and testing of arctic-proof construction solutions. There are possibilities for investors, integrators and property developers as well as expertise service providers in smart building renovation and construction.

Green Future is Built in Finland

- Constantly tightening construction standards will require much greater energy efficiency in both new buildings and in renovation sites
- Opportunities in repair construction, infill development and energy-efficiency upgrades for concrete apartment buildings
- Booming wood construction sector and increased use of sustainable building materials in renovation and new-build sites

Here are examples of the newest smart building areas in Finland:

Kalasadama in Helsinki

Kangas in Jyväskylä

Vuores in Tampere

Finnish Real Estate Market Attracts Foreign Investors

Nordic region is known for innovation and low corruption. R&D drives for sustainable growth. Compared to year 2013 the Finnish real estate market volume has grown 70% totalling EUR 4.3 billion in 2014. International investors, mainly from Sweden and Germany, counted for 35% of the real estate market in Finland 2014.

Infrastructure

Finland’s highly developed transport and communications infrastructure enables strategic access to the expanding markets of Northern Europe, Russia and Asia.

Advanced transport infrastructure and logistics are key strengths of Finland’s domestic economy and its lively trade with the Nordic and Baltic countries, the EU, Russia and Asia. Business is served by excellent roads and railways, and a vast network of waterways, canals and sea lanes. As the eastern border of the EU, Finland is the ideal business gateway to Russia. The countries share the same rail gauge, so rail cars do not require modification or reloading when they cross the border. Finland has 25 airports serving air freight and passenger traffic, including the Helsinki-Vantaa – recognised among the best international airports in IATA and ASQ surveys. HelsinkiVantaa offers global connections to more than 120 destinations and is an increasingly popular gateway to Asia as the most direct route between Europe and Asia.

Finland’s fully automated, state-of-the-art ports are highly specialized and rank among the safest and fastest in the world. Car ferries and container ships serve the region with regular daily departures. The newly opened Vuosaari Harbour has been built in a key location for efficient transport connections in a total market area of 80 million consumers.

Leading logistics know-how: The world’s leading providers of logistical services are represented in Finland. They offer the full range of specialist aircraft, ships and vehicles, and the latest technology for automated warehousing and real-time monitoring of shipments.

From Helsinki	Air freight*	Road haulage	Container ship
Tallinn	0.5 h	24 h	24 h
Copenhagen	2.5 h	46 h	36 h
Frankfurt	2.5 h	72 h	-
London	3h	96 h	-
New York	9 h	-	3 weeks
Tokyo	11 h	-	5 weeks
St. Petersburg	1 h	1-2 days	24 h
Moscow	2.5 h	2-3 days	-
Shanghai	9 h	-	2 weeks
New Delhi	6.5 h	-	2 weeks
Singapore	11.5 h	-	3 weeks

* Flight time.

Source: Finnish Maritime Administration

Telecommunications

Finland's telecommunications environment is one of the most advanced in Europe. Finland has also one of the highest numbers of computers per capita worldwide connected to the Internet and is the world's leading country in electronic banking. Also high-speed Internet connections are available at all business hotels. Voice communication services have largely moved to mobile networks in Finland. Today, broadband connections for data services have widely replaced fixed telephone network based dial up connections. At the same time the number of fixed telephone network subscriptions is diminishing. The popularity of mobile broadband is growing rapidly.

Almost every Finn has access to broadband networks. Fibre optic cables cover 95% of Finnish municipalities and 99% of the population live in these municipalities. Altogether 98% of Finns live within a few kilometres of high-speed fibre optic cable networks. However, two years ago Finland's high-speed broadband network penetration rate was 0.73 per 100 inhabitants, according to Eurostat. The large number of connections in educational institutions and workplaces compensate for the relative lack of household connections. The change in household structures in the direction of single-person households is slowing down the spread of IT through the population.

Finland is one of the first countries to explore the use of digital television networks as a distribution channel for services received via mobile stations. The services of the fourth digital television network would be based on technology that combines digital mobile networks, television networks, the Internet and reception via mobile stations.

International Trade

Finland is the 43rd largest export economy in the world and the 8th most complex economy according to the Economic Complexity Index (ECI). In 2013, Finland exported \$78.1B and imported \$75B, resulting in a positive trade balance of \$3.2B. In 2013 the GDP of Finland was \$267B and its GDP per capita was \$49.2k.

The top exports of Finland are Refined Petroleum (\$8.94B), Kaolin Coated Paper (\$5.59B), Large Flat-Rolled Stainless Steel (\$3.11B), Sawn Wood (\$2.02B) and Uncoated Paper (\$1.86B), using the 1992 revision of the HS (Harmonized System) classification. Its top imports are Crude Petroleum (\$8.81B), Refined Petroleum (\$4.96B), Cars (\$2.6B), Packaged Medicaments (\$1.76B) and Computers (\$1.59B).

The top export destinations of Finland are Sweden (\$8.45B), Germany (\$7.32B), Russia (\$6.69B), the United States (\$4.94B) and the Netherlands (\$4.53B). The top import origins are Russia (\$13.3B), Germany (\$9.7B), Sweden (\$8.06B), China (\$4.9B) and the Netherlands (\$4.23B).

Finland is not reaping the benefits of a slow but steady global recovery as there is a mismatch between the structure of Finnish export goods and goods demanded by consumers who appear to be driving the global recovery. This discrepancy, combined with weak demand from Russia, one of Finland's major trading partners, means that Finland's export sector is struggling to make substantial gains, despite the depreciated euro. Moreover, given that private investment generally follows export volumes, which are not expected to pick up in the near term, investment will likely continue on a contradictory path.

Finland: Trade Rankings

- Exporter Rank 41/124
- Importer Rank 38/124
- Trade Balance Rank 74/124

Top Finnish Exports in 2014 (US\$ '000)

Code	Product Label	Exported Value
Total	All products	74,150,256
84	Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, etc.	9,817,710
48	Paper and paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	9,437,778
27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	8,008,382
85	Electrical, electronic equipment	6,429,309
72	Iron and Steel	4,928,341
87	Vehicles other than railway, tramway	3,404,758
44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	3,274,905
90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus	2,990,559
39	Plastics and articles thereof	2,796,297
47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste, etc.	2,141,571
99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	1,478,350
73	Articles of iron or steel	1,419,887
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,387,418
29	Organic chemicals	1,383,013
30	Pharmaceutical products	1,172,454

Top Finnish Imports in 2014 (US\$ '000)

Code	Product Label	Imported Value
Total	All products	76,566,933
27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	15,880,201
84	Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, etc.	8,351,848
85	Electrical, electronic equipment	6,453,646
87	Vehicles other than railway, tramway	5,166,163
99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	3,216,391
72	Iron and steel	2,854,708

Code	Product Label	Imported Value
39	Plastics and articles thereof	2,577,360
30	Pharmaceutical products	2,456,602
26	Ores, slag and ash	2,261,106
90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus	1,892,192
29	Organic chemicals	1,589,295
73	Articles of iron or steel	1,473,529
94	Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	1,092,506
44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	1,065,112
62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	914,186

Top Finnish Trade Partners

Top 10 Export Partners	Export Value (\$)
Sweden	7,980,381,789
Russia	7,217,936,581
Germany	6,408,618,672
Netherlands	4,455,427,034
United States	4,406,845,894
United Kingdom	3,419,780,262
China	3,269,297,618
Norway	2,286,956,639
Estonia	2,159,763,759
France	2,124,640,746

Top 10 Import Partners	Import Value (\$)
Russia	13,415,946,942
Germany	9,101,807,684
Sweden	7,885,195,107
China	5,882,450,057
Netherlands	3,182,331,282
Norway	2,705,799,192
United States	2,377,462,816
France	2,301,776,032
United Kingdom	2,160,447,070
Italy	2,028,482,204

Services Industry

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Finland's domestic financial system has continued to function well despite the prolonged recession. Short-term risks to the stability of the domestic financial system relate particularly to weaker-than-forecast developments in the Finnish economy and risks developing on the international financial markets.

Households have continued to accumulate debt despite lacklustre mortgage lending in recent years. There are no signs of significant overvaluation in housing prices in Finland, but the high level of debt makes households more vulnerable than before in the event of a fall in house prices, a rise in interest rates or negative shocks to the economy.

In conditions of prolonged low interest rates, Finland must be prepared for possible overheating on the housing market or excessive growth in mortgage lending. Looking

ahead, it is important to put together a package of measures to ensure housing market stability. As part of this, we should consider what would be an appropriate maximum size of housing loan relative to the borrower's debt-servicing capacity, the maximum length of such loans and loan amortisation requirements.

The structure of the Finnish banking sector makes it particularly vulnerable, and the consequences of banking crises could therefore be exceptionally severe. Finland's banking system is among the most concentrated in the euro area and dependent on foreign finance; it is also strongly interlinked with the other Nordic countries, but not so heavily regulated.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Finland invests more in education than the EU countries on average. All children aged 7-15 – even disabled – attend school in Finland.

Comprehensive school is a nine-year compulsory general schooling for all children aged 7-16. The municipalities pay for teachers' salaries, books, health care, and school meals. After completing comprehensive school, students may attend high school for three years or receive vocational education. High school prepares students for university studies. Tuition at universities is minimal.

Helsinki has International, English, German, Russian, French, and Jewish schools in which classes are taught partly in foreign languages and partly in Finnish. The International, English, German and Jewish schools are private and charge tuition. University level education is mainly in Finnish, with exception of English language BBA and MBA programs in certain universities and polytechnics.

Finland's workforce is highly educated and computer literate. The knowledge transfer between business and universities has been one of the key factors in Finland's track record of innovation and economic success.

Excellent Destination for Business

According to WEF's Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015, Finland has the best availability of scientists and engineers in the world, and they are trained by one of the best educational systems in the world. Labour costs are lower in Finland compared to the other Nordic countries.

Also Finland's education system has consistently achieved outstanding results. About a third of Finland's working population has a degree or higher qualification.

- 1st in WEF's Human Capital index
- 1st in higher education and training-Global Competitiveness Report 2014/15
- 1st in innovation-WEF's Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
- 1st country in Europe in learning skills among 15-year-olds- OECD's PISA study 2012
- 2nd in availability of skilled labour- IMD, World Talent Report 2014
- 2nd in education system-IMD, World Talent Report 2014

- 4th most competitive economy in the world (out of 144 countries)- The World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015
- 4th in talent (out of 60 countries)- IMD, World Talent Report 2014

Engineering, IT, Food Technology and Financial Services all have substantial talent pools from which international companies can recruit.

R&D

The Finnish economy is knowledge-based and strong on innovation. It is among the top countries globally in terms of R&D spending per capita. Finnish companies and consumers are early adopters of emerging technologies, which makes Finland an ideal test bed for new solutions and technologies.

FDI in Finland is often related to knowledge-driven investments. Finland has several high-tech clusters with many technology companies that have cutting-edge expertise. These include companies specialising in wireless and mobile solutions, cleantech, healthcare and life sciences, and new materials and processes.

The metropolitan area of Finland's capital (Helsinki and Espoo) is home to R&D operations of international companies such as: ABB (Switzerland); Dassault Systèmes (France); Electronic Arts (US); Ericsson (Sweden); GE Healthcare (US); Huawei (China); IBM (US); Intel (US); McAfee (US); Murata (Japan); nVidia (US); Oxford Instruments (UK); Philips Medical (Netherlands); Saab Systems (Sweden); Samsung (Korea); and Tekla (US). Companies such as Google, Yandex and Microsoft have chosen Finland for the location of massive data centres.

One of the major trends in Finland's economy has been the emergence of start-ups. Finland has several spin-offs, growth companies and start-ups in the areas of health care, gaming, Internet of Things, embedded ICT and sensor solutions used in car industry, among others, of which most are seeking to establish international partnerships.

HEALTHCARE

Finland's highest-level health, bio and technology expertise can be found on three campuses in the capital city area, in Meilahti, Otaniemi and Viikki. Top expertise of the fields is now being gathered together by means of the Health Capital Helsinki project.

The aim of the Health Capital Helsinki project is to develop the region's life sciences and health technology hub to a new level in terms of research, innovation and companies involved. Life sciences include health, food and environmental sciences.

Research to Attract Investors

The project seeks to elevate Helsinki to become the best research and innovation environment and company co-operation work area in Northern Europe. In this way, new business activity will be created which will also take Finnish know-how out to the world. There is an aim to utilise the research in life sciences and health technology, which is at an

internationally high level, more efficiently in the development of new business activity and in attracting international investments.

It's natural to develop research and innovation environments in connection with the strong research campuses in the capital city area. For that reason, the new Helsinki Think Company will be opened in the autumn at the Meilahti campus and the corresponding areas of Otaniemi and Viikki are being strengthened to become a whole that works even better than before.

The promoters of the Health Capital Helsinki project are, in addition to the City of Helsinki, the University of Helsinki, Aalto University and the Hospital District of Helsinki and Uusimaa (HUS).

According to the Vice-Rector of the University of Helsinki, Keijo Hämäläinen, for universities the project is also about strategic choices and profilisation. At the University of Helsinki, the lead project in profilisation is the Helsinki Life Science Centre, which supports the top research in the field and collates the University's research in the life sciences field into an easily approachable whole, also from the point of view of business.

At Aalto University, health technology, and ICT integration in particular, are strategic targets for development. HUS sees the innovation and co-operation platform offered by the project as an important part of the role of the university hospital and also sees significant opportunities, e.g. in the areas of digital and individual health.

Funding from both the public and private sides is available.

TOURISM

The number of foreign visitors in Finland has increased significantly during recent years. According to forecasts by the World Travel Tourism Council (WTTC), the total demand for travel in Finland will grow by 33.7% between 2006 and 2016.

Currently comprising only 2.4% of GDP, Finland's travel sector has great potential for growth, (the EU average is 6%).

Finland Offers

- Unique and unspoilt nature with four distinct seasons
- Safe and friendly atmosphere
- Easy transport connections to and from east, west and south
- Excellent business opportunities in varied business areas
- State owned property business unit Laatumaa offers investment opportunities within quality land areas for leisure and business use.

Finnish companies are investing at least EUR 550 million in the tourism sector in 2015 and 2016 and The Finnish Hospitality Association. The association's CEO Timo Lappi believes that the investment boom may reach a total of one billion euros over the next five years – a level of confidence he has not witnessed for more than a decade.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Finland has been an early adopter of emerging digital and wireless technologies. As a result, Finland's scientific, technological and telecom infrastructure is highly developed. Internet, broadband and mobile phone penetration is among the highest in the world.

Mobility as a Services (MaaS)

Mobility as a Service (MaaS) – Intelligent Vehicle and Traffic Growth Program is being run by Team Finland actors together to boost the business of the Finnish companies acting in the field of digitalization. Target end-customer segments are vehicle industry, intelligent traffic services and mobility services providers. Target markets being initially Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, United States and South Korea.

Changes in Global Markets are Boosting New Business

Digitalization is dramatically affecting business ecosystems around vehicle and traffic sectors. A new untapped key driver is a Mobility as a Service (in other words Smart Mobility). Team Finland Growth Program aims to boost exports of the Finnish services and technologies and to bring growth to Finland.

Gaming Cluster

Serious Gaming Cluster Finland is uniting the scene towards an educated future. Gathering together the similarly minded Finnish start-ups and companies behind these in one convenient and supportive community is Serious Gaming Cluster Finland.

"The 'serious' adjective in this context refers to games or designed experiences that can be used for teaching, training, activating, raising awareness, simulating, inspiring change, communicating an idea/message and storytelling," explains the cluster's CEO Matti Kuha. "Serious gaming is a globally rising trend and in Finland we have especially great opportunities to grow big in this area."

Established in 2013, the idea of the cluster is simple: bring everyone together to share knowledge, network and create products that will eventually develop the local scene as a whole, benefiting all involved.

"There's no doubt serious gaming will break through big time in the coming years," Kuha states. "We want to help everybody understand this already now and also to reflect the openness and sharing atmosphere of the Finnish game industry."

Academically Inclined

One significant step towards their goal last year was by signing a MoU with the University of Helsinki's Playful Learning Center. Based in the university's Department of Teacher Education, the centre researches and develops playful solutions for education.

"Together we are creating a validation process for learning games," Kuha outlines. "We start with pre-school and primary school aged children. They provide unbiased and honest

feedback, so introducing new games in this setting allows for companies to get real time, critical feedback. It allows for analysis of the game in order to make improvements, with an eye on creating excellent content for the market. Later we aim to widen up to older age groups.”

One significant step towards their goal last year was by signing a MoU with the University of Helsinki’s Playful Learning Centre. Based in the university’s Department of Teacher Education, the centre researches and develops playful solutions for education.

“Together we are creating a validation process for learning games,” Kuha outlines. “We start with pre-school and primary school aged children. They provide unbiased and honest feedback, so introducing new games in this setting allows for companies to get real time, critical feedback. It allows for analysis of the game in order to make improvements, with an eye on creating excellent content for the market. Later we aim to widen up to older age groups.” This academic stamp of approval acts as a significant lure for game developers to the cluster.

Games for Life

In the lead up to Slush in November last year the cluster organised Game Cave, its first major event. Here 30 serious gaming companies gathered to demo their games and solutions. The impact on the scene was immediate. The cluster has since swelled to around 50 companies, with this number coinciding with the growing recognition of many of its members globally.

“With its wish to position itself as a superpower of education, Finland has really generated a vibrant start-up community around edtech/serious games,” states Kristoffer Rosberg, Skill Pixels’ CEO. “With dozens of companies now in the Serious Games Cluster, we hope that one of these will become a success story comparable to the recent casual games successes coming from Finland.”

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY

Helsinki and Finland have tremendous potential in financial technology, which is one of the hottest business topics at the moment. The financial industry is hungry for innovations, which Helsinki and Finland are in an excellent position to provide.

Finland has long been known for its forward-looking banking industry and cutting-edge ICT know-how, while Helsinki adds a bustling startup community to this mix. The Finnish mobile operators have jointly developed a unified mobile payment service for their customers, and mobile banking is widely used. Furthermore, 87% of Finns use online banking services, which are among the most secure in the world.

“The Nordic countries in general present an advanced and sophisticated environment for financial services innovation. As a community they are miles ahead of Europe and most of the world in regards of payments and attitudes to cash. They are an excellent proving

ground for embedding agile technologies into the financial services sector,” says Elizabeth Lumley, Special Projects Editor from Finextra Research.

Finextra Research, based in London, is an independent newswire and information source for the worldwide financial technology community. In June, it organized a financial technology event called the Future Money Nordics 2015 in Helsinki.

Collaboration is the Key

Although Helsinki and Finland have huge potential in financial technology, success requires work.

“If we want Helsinki and Finland to become a leading financial technology hub, our banks need to collaborate with the startup community. We also have room for more financial technology startups. Helsinki could be the place where banks and startups begin solving real business problems together,” says Deputy CEO Micah Gland from Helsinki Business Hub.

While Gland wants to see cooperation between startups and banks, Lumley also calls for collaboration with the government.

“Companies need to work with the government and regulators to ensure Finland is an easy place to do business. Private organizations and leading banks could also establish innovation hubs and startup accelerators,” Lumley says.

The Fruits of Helsinki

Helsinki is home to startups like Invesdor, an online investment matching service for startups and investors, and Maksuturva Group, offering intelligent online payment services for web stores. Helsinki and Finland also have strong expertise in game design. Gamification, the use of game mechanics in non-game solutions, could be the seed of new financial technology startups and innovations.

“We expect to see more output from Helsinki, especially in regards to payments advances that effect not only the financial services industry, but consumers and the wider economy as well,” remarks Elizabeth Lumley.

Facilities for ICT Investors

Finland has much to offer for international investors and companies in the ICT sector, including first-rate availability of talented and qualified ICT engineers, and easy access to public R&D funding and development networks. Finland has developed a very strong mobile cluster driven by Nokia. Other ICT clusters in Finland include game developing, digibusiness, ubiquitous computing and the nanotechnology cluster.

Cheaper Electricity for Data Centres

The Finnish government has amended the law on electricity tax in order to lower the tax rate paid by data centre companies operating in Finland. In 1 April 2014, the electricity tax rate fell from 1,703 cents per kWh to 0,703 cents per kWh.

Finland has attracted major data centre investments from companies like Google, Telety-Group, Atos and Yandex thanks to its cool climate, highly skilled IT-professionals and well-functioning infrastructure. The lower electricity tax rate is set to further boost Finland's competitiveness as a cost-effective location for data centres.

Cutting Edge Market Potential with R&D Opportunities

The Finnish ICT industry is professional, profitable and trustworthy. Finland offers great market potential with R&D opportunities in the high-tech sector and great site selection for your data centre business.

The Baltic Sea Cable is a key initiative for both the Finnish government and the EU, as it enables connectivity and redundancy to the Nordic region and promotes growth for the regions emerging data centers - the Nordic region and Finland - an attractive location for data centers and IT-related investments.

The Baltic Sea Cable is the first phase of plans to build 'expressways to the future'. It offers the potential for a new high-capacity network connection between eastern and western Europe – and eventually Asia. World's fastest data connections to global networks.

Investment Risks, Barriers and Challenges

Strengths

- Good track record on economic policy
- High level of research and development spending
- Cutting-edge industries
- Contained private debt
- High standard of living

Weaknesses

- Lack of competitiveness
- Highly vulnerable to the international economic climate
- Finnish banking sector dependent on Swedish and Danish financial sectors; bank credit at variable rates and concentrated on property
- Ageing population

Political and Security

The political and economic situation is good.

Governance

World Bank's Doing Business ranking for 2015 is 10. No change from 2015
3rd least corrupted country in the world-Transparency International 2014

Other Rankings

Index	Rank
Corruption Perceptions Index	3/173
E&Y Globalization Index Score	13/60
Global Competitiveness Report	3/147
Global Enabling Trade Report	4/128
Index of Economic Freedom	19/178
International Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	24/160
Inward FDI Potential Index	14/139
KOF Index of Globalization	10/186
Networked Readiness Index (NRI)	1/145

Economic

Competitiveness has declined in recent years, but the conditions for a recovery are in place. The significant decline in Finnish exports up to 2011 was due to declines in both price and non-price competitiveness. Cost competitiveness suffered from wage settlements failing to adjust to the new economic reality in combination with declining labour productivity. In addition, despite the government's efforts and the business environment that has lots of favourable features, the low rate of start-ups and other small businesses prolonged the restructuring process of the economy to regain its competitiveness. There are reasons to believe that things could get better going forward. Wage agreements changed and provide for a more favourable development in unit labour costs. The important restructuring in the electronics and paper industries should position them better to take advantage of future growth.

A basically stable and efficient business environment nonetheless leaves room for improvement. Corporate default probability is low on average. The business environment is very good. Corporate financial information is available and reliable. Debt collection is efficient. Institutional quality is very good. Intercompany transactions run smoothly.

Indo-Finnish Economic Relations

Indo-Finnish economic and trade relations have grown steadily in recent years with bilateral trade reaching US\$1.46 billion in 2013-14. Following are the figures for the past three years:

Value: USD million

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014 -15
Exports from India to Finland	314.34	317.27	415.42	330.18
Imports by India from Finland	2,103.57	1,106.85	1,054.09	917.48
Total	2,417.91	1,424.12	1,469.51	1,247.66

Source: Export Import Data Bank, Ministry of Commerce of India

Top 10 Finnish Exports to India 2014

Finland's exports to India amounted to \$507.6 million or 0.7% of its overall exports.

Product	Value (\$ million)
1. Electronic equipment	150.6
2. Machines, engines, pumps	107.1
3. Paper	74.1
4. Iron and steel	33
5. Plastics	21.5
6. Medical, technical equipment	16.3
7. Vehicles	13.9
8. Organic chemicals	13.4
9. Wood pulp	9.6
10. Pharmaceuticals	9.2

Top 10 Finnish Imports from India 2014

India's exports to Finland amounted to \$491.5 million or 0.6% of its overall imports.

Product	Value (\$ million)
1. Oil	92.5
2. Clothing (not knit or crochet)	37.3
3. Pharmaceuticals	36.7
4. Knit or crochet clothing	36.3
5. Machines, engines, pumps	28.8
6. Iron or steel products	25.1
7. Organic chemicals	23.6
8. Electronic equipment	21.4
9. Other textiles, worn clothing	19.7
10. Footwear	15.6

Main export items from India have been electronic goods, mineral fuels and mineral oils, ready-made garments, cotton including accessories, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals, articles of iron and steel, machinery and instrument, coffee, rubber, iron and steel, organic chemicals and nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof.

Major imports of India from Finland include electrical machinery and equipment, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, paper and paper board, iron and steel, pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material, pulp and waste paper, vehicles and transport equipment etc.

Investment

On the investments side, large Finnish companies like Nokia-Siemens, Kone elevators, Wartsila, Ahlstrom, Elcoteq, Metso, Fortum, UPM have set up manufacturing facilities in India and Finnnode has opened its office in India. Over 130 Finnish companies have operations in India and 30 Indian companies, mainly in the software and consultancy sector, are working in Finland. Among them are TCS, WIPRO, Infosys, L&T Infotech, HCL Technologies and others.

Forthcoming Exhibitions and Trade Fairs

Exhibition Name	Cycle	Location	Next Date
FINNSEC The most important Safety and Security Fair of the year in the Nordic Countries	Every 2 years	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Nov 18-20, 2015
THE FINNISH DENTAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION International Conference & Exhibition of Dental Equipment	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Nov 19-21, 2015
STUDIA International further education event for upper secondary school students	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Dec 1-2, 2015
STUDIA - EDUCATION FAIR IN HELSINKI, FINLAND Student Fairs	Unknown	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Dec 1-2, 2015
ANNUAL VETERINARY MEETING Veterinary Congress	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Dec 2-4, 2015
WINNER International Dog Show	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Dec 5-6, 2015
FINNISH MEDICAL CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION Event Offering Further Training and Continuing Education for Physicians	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Jan 2016
THE FINNISH MEDICAL CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION Finnish Medical Convention and Exhibition	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Jan 13-15, 2016
MATKA Quality Traveling for Everyone	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Jan 21-24, 2016
CARAVAN HELSINKI New Camping Cars and Caravans	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Jan 22-24, 2016
EDUCA Finland's most Important Event in the Education Field	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Jan 29-30, 2016
FORMA SPRING Gift Articles and Interior Decoration Expo	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Jan 29-31, 2016

Exhibition Name	Cycle	City / Location	Next Date
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, LIGHT AND AV Electricity, Telecommunications, Light and Audio Visual International Exhibition	Every 2 years	Jyväskylä Congress Centre, Jyväskylä	Feb 2016
ASTA-CONSTRUCTOR Fair for Housing Construction and Renovation	Once a year	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Feb 5-7, 2016
VENE BAT - HELSINKI INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW Helsinki International Boat Show	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Feb 12-21, 2016
BICYCLE Bicycle Exhibition	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Mar 2016
KUNTO - FITNESS The biggest Fitness Fair in Finland	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Mar 2016
BUILDING TRADE AND HOME RENOVATION Specialized Exhibition for Constructional Engineering and Repair Building	Once a year	Jyväskylä Congress Centre, Jyväskylä	Mar 2016
RAKSA - CONSTRUCTION International Construction Industry Trade Fair	Once a year	Lahti Sports and Trade Fair Centre, Lahti	Mar 2016
FITNESS FINLAND Sports and Fitness Expo	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Mar 4-6, 2016
GO EXPO Bicycle, Fitness & Exercise and Golf Fair	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Mar 4-6, 2016
GOLF FINLAND Golf fair	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Mar 4-6, 2016
OUTDOOR FINLAND Adventure Sports Show	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Mar 4-6, 2016
NORDIC WELDING EXPO Exhibition for Cutting and Joining	Every 2 years	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Mar 15-17, 2016
GASTRO Gastronomy Fair	Every 2 years	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Mar 16-18, 2016
VIINIEXPO Trade Days for Wines and Spirits, Wine Lover's Day	Every 2 years	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Mar 17-19, 2016
AMERICAN CAR SHOW American Car Show	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Apr 2016
BOOK FAIR TAMPERE Book Fair	Every 2 years	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Apr 2016
HORSES Horse fair	Once a year	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Apr 2-3, 2016
OWN HOME Home Building and Renovation Fair	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Apr 7-10, 2016
SISUSTA Interior Decoration Fair	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Apr 7-10, 2016
CHILD Event for the Whole Family	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Apr 15-17, 2016
MODEL EXPO Hobby Show	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Apr 15-17, 2016

Exhibition Name	Cycle	City / Location	Next Date
GARDEN AND HOBBY Fair for Horticulture	Once a year	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Apr 15-17, 2016
TRAVELLING IN FINLAND Domestic Travel Fair	Once a year	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Apr 15-17, 2016
FOODTEC Exhibition for Food Processing Technologies & Equipment	Every 3 years	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Sep 2016
GRAFTEC Exhibition of Machinery and Materials for the Graphic Arts, Publishing and Communication Industries	Every 3 years	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Sep 2016
FINNGRAF Printing Industry, Digital printing, Information Technology and Media	Once a year	Jyväskylä Congress Centre, Jyväskylä	Sep 2016
TEKNIikka International exhibition for Automation, Motion and Drive. Automation industry from planning to applications	Every 2 years	Jyväskylä Congress Centre, Jyväskylä	Sep 2016
CARAVAN Caravan Fair	Once a year	Lahti Sports and Trade Fair Centre, Lahti	Sep 2016
FORMA AUTUMN Gift Articles and Interior Decoration Expo	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Sep 2-4, 2016
EUROSAFETY International Safety & Security Exhibition	Every 2 years	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Sep 13-15, 2016
LOGISTICS FINLAND Materials handling and logistics trade fair for professionals	Once a year	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Sep 13-15, 2016
WORKPLACE WELFARE FAIR Trade fair for work ability and workplace welfare	Every 2 years	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Sep 13-15, 2016
ARTHELsINKI Contemporary Art Fair	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Sep 14-18, 2016
HABITARE Furniture, Interior Decoration and Design Fair for Professionals and Public Visitors	Once a year	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Sep 14-18, 2016
PACTEC International Packaging Industries Fair	Every 3 years	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Sep 27-29, 2016
PACTEC - FOODTEC The Leading Packaging and Materials Handling Event in the Nordic Countries. Processing Technology and Raw Materials for the Food Industry	Every 3 years	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Sep 27-29, 2016
SUBCONTRACTING TAMPERE Industrial Subcontracting Fair	Once a year	Tampereen Messu, Tampere	Sep 27-29, 2016
FINNBUILD International Building and Building Services Fair	Every 2 years	Helsinki Fair Centre, Helsinki	Oct 12-14, 2016

Important Addresses

Embassy of Finland

E-3, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021, India

Tel: +91 11 4149 7500

Fax: +91 11 4149 7555

Email: sanomat.nde(at)formin.fi

Honorary Consulate of Finland

Mr. Shreyas Kirtilal Doshi, Honorary Consul

C305 Dharam Palace, '100-103 N S Patkar Marg, Mumbai - 400 007, India

Tel: +91-22- 66390033

Fax: +91-22- 6639 0044

Email: finconsmumbai@shrenuj.com

Indian Embassy in Finland

32 Kulosaarentie, 00570, Helsinki

Email: Ambassador's Office: amb.helsinki@mea.gov.in

Email: Commercial and Economic Enquiries: itm.helsinki@mea.gov.in

Indian Chamber of Commerce in Finland

Rajesh Nagal

Tel: +358504867911

Email: rajesh@incham.fi

Indo-Finnish Business Council (IFBC)

Finland Chamber of Commerce, World Trade Center Helsinki, P.O. BOX 1000, Aleksanterinkatu 17, 00101 Helsinki

Tel: +358 (0)9 4242 6200

Fax: +358 (0)9 650 303