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Map of Estonia showing major towns and their distances from Tallinn. The map includes a scale bar from 0 to 100 km and a small inset map of Europe showing Estonia's location.

Town	No. of inhabitants 01.01.2002	Distance from Tallinn
Tallinn	396 852	-
Tartu	101 965	185
Narva	66 712	212
Kohtla-Järve	45 399	156
Pärnu	44 074	129
Viljandi	20 190	159

LARGEST TOWNS IN ESTONIA (by road, km)

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ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF CITIZENS OF ESTONIA

Nationality	%
Estonians	68
Russians	26
Ukrainians	2
Other Nationalities	4

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FOREWORD BY DIRECTOR GENERAL

Dear Reader,

You are holding the consecutive Annual, this time celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Security Police Board. June 18, 1993, was the day when the Security Police, established as a bureau of the Police Board in 1991, acquired the status of independent office.

This year the Annual of the Security Police Board also celebrates the first jubilee of publication – the 10th anniversary. Similar to previous annuals, it gives interested persons an overview of our work in guaranteeing law and order in the Republic of Estonia – this time in the eventful year 2007.

This year the Annual of the Security Police Board celebrates its first jubilee – the 10th anniversary of publication. Similar to previous ones, the Annual gives interested persons an overview of our work in guaranteeing order and security in the Republic of Estonia – this time during the eventful year 2007.

The greatest threat to the state's security in 2007, as well as during the whole re-independence period, was mass riots in Tallinn and Ida-Virumaa, provoked from Russia and followed by cyber-attacks. Prior to the riots, false information about events in Estonia and proclamations against the

state were propagated on Internet. One author of the proclamation, aimed at violent conversion of independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Estonia, turned out to be a citizen of Russia, but Russia's Prosecutor's Office refused to render us legal assistance. The activity of the Republic of Estonia and its internal security structures was strictly legal, yet decisive and strong.

The 2007 April events and Russia's aggressive response to legal decisions made by independent democratic country in accordance with the principles of international law made a lot of people in and out of Estonia to think and act. At that, it was good to feel the support of all democratic countries and international organizations. Although influencing activities in the adjoining countries (especially in Estonia) are continuously among Russia's priorities, Estonia and our allies forwarded a clear message to Russia in connection with the April events: the democratic world is united and activity against independent states receives deserved reaction. Four persons have been indicted in organizing mass riots. As is characteristic to the state based on the rule of law, their activity is evaluated in court.

Russia's attempts to influence the Russian-speaking population in Estonia by circulating false information and anti-Estonia propaganda did not achieve expected result. Despite every possible support from Moscow, the extremist-disposed Constitutional Party, led by Andrei Zarenkov, could not gather even 1% of voices, necessary to get state financing. External influencing activity strived towards giving negative background to the events in Estonia. The main purpose of internal manipulations in Russia was (and is) to give Russian public negative and hostile image of Estonia. Besieging Estonian Embassy in Moscow, shooting the windows of the Embassy buildings of Estonia in Moscow and Pskov, and physically attacking Estonia's Ambassador in an editorial office of a Russian newspaper demonstrated to the

world that in undemocratic societies the state-supported youth organizations might use methods characteristic to terrorists, if they sense impunity.

Information-societies are sensitive to cyber-attacks and vulnerability of public information systems has become an important issue of state security. In April and May 2007, Estonia discerned large-scale attacks coming from Russia. Various forces might organize such attacks: extremists, terrorists, representatives of organized crime and groups influenced-instigated by political propaganda. To make information securing more efficient internally and, first of all, internationally, is certainly a challenge that will involve more and more various partners and resources.

Different from Western Europe the terrorist threat is still minor in Estonia and we are one of the least threatened regions in the European Union. Despite that we can and may not pay less attention to combating terrorism. Preventive measures of combating terrorism and readiness to act in risky situations are among the priorities of the Security Police Board for a long period. As cooperation partners to many, we must consider terrorist threats together with other countries, and plan mutual activities to prevent terrorism, track terrorists and protect population and infrastructures. Terrorists still exploit bomb explosions as the most common attacking method. Illegal explosives, illegally handled explosives and chemical substances for making explosives are a great threat and our preventive work in this field continues.

The Security Police Board's field of activity in restricting corruption has extended. The Government of the Republic decided to give the proceeding of the investigation of high-rank officials of six municipalities to the Security Police. The first suspicions in the 2007 corruption case in one county government and one local government have been submitted already.

The Security Police Board's international cooperation and information exchange with security and law enforcement authorities, and also with Europol, has continued. In 2007 Estonia joined with the Schengen area and this gives law enforcement authorities' additional possibilities to guarantee internal security of the country. Information exchange within the European Union and increasing efficiency constantly helps to anticipate and prevent terrorism and other serious crimes, and coordinate mutual counter-activities of the European Union member states.

In terms of internal security the most important aspect is safeguarding law and order. We all know our fundamental rights. The Republic of Estonia must guarantee possibilities to every person to exercise his/her fundamental rights. In exercising his or her rights, every person must consider the rights of others and due to that, certain restrictions. Rights act in combination with duties. The right to the protection of the state and law means, first of all, that every person must be law-abiding. The state has the right to restrict persons' rights by law and, if necessary, coercion to protect the state's security and ensure public order, and offenders must inevitably take this into consideration. We all wish to live in a safe country and everyone can contribute to this.

In the name of the Security Police Board I wish to thank every person and cooperation partner who has helped to guarantee the security of our state and safety of its residents.

Wishing you an interesting reading and pleasant cooperation,

Aldis Alus
kaitsepolitsei direktor



PUBLIC RELATIONS, PERSONNEL AND COOPERATION PARTNERS

The activities of the Security Police Board were treated objectively and neutrally in 2007. We are glad to recognize that there were no cases of journalists misusing the comments or explanations of the Security Police. Information has been used responsibly from the position of state security.

Delivering information to public remained (as in 2006) directed to certain target groups and took place via various working

groups, where the security police officials participated, or was aimed to certain institutions, organizations and persons, whose support the Security Police needs to execute its legal tasks. The Security Police Board has a lot of public communication, including various meetings, conferences, seminars and gatherings.

In 2007 journalists and a great part of public began to realize systematic information attacks against Estonia, proceeding from

Russia. This sets even higher responsibility and public expectation towards the Security Police Board in fighting and preventing such attacks. As a positive moment, we should mention improvement of inter-service cooperation in this field, but in order to deal with these attacks successfully, we need to train various public officials and transfer the notifying activity from ad hoc to proactively planned activity. The Security Police Board contributed to this area with analytical reports concerning



Sporty summer event at Vanaõue,
Viljandi County.

The year-end party at Lillepaviljon
(the Flower Pavilion).



Honoring the best cooperation partners of the Security Police Board in 2007, with participation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Chancellor.

The inscribed firearm to the Head of the Põhja Police Prefecture Tarmo Miilits.

The Plate of Merit of the Security Police Board to the Head of Information Department of the Board of Border Guard Indrek Jõgi.



Honorary weapon SIG SAUER

the background, content, influence and defensive measures of information attacks in April and May 2007.

information in security matters is continually considered reliable, professional and competent.

Throughout years, journalists have maintained constant interest in criminal proceedings carried out in the Security Police Board. In 2007 international press was most interested in the criminal case on Arnold Meri that was taken to court with accusation in genocide and in connection with that several previous, already enforced judicial decisions in crimes against humanity committed in Estonia. Although the right to comment criminal cases has been transferred from investigative bodies to the Prosecutor's Office, the Security Police has not disappeared from media in connection with threats to security. On the contrary – the proportion of media reflections even increased in 2007 compared with the previous year. The reason being, of course, the regretful events in April: in connection with prevention of mass riots all law enforcement agencies had considerably more intense communication with the public.

Due to mass riots and displacing the Red Army Monument from Tõnismägi, the 2006 Annual of the Security Police Board, especially the topics concerning protection of constitutional order and combating extremism, deserved significantly more reflection in Estonia and abroad. Public and media feedback affirmed that oral and written the Security Police Board

According to traditions, two public officials, who personally contributed in mutual and successful support of law and order in the state, were remembered with complimentary words and mementos at the 2007 Police Day ceremony of the Security Police Board. On November 12, 2007, with the order of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Tarmo Miilits, the Police Director of the North Police Prefecture, was awarded an inscribed firearm. (He is the police director of the Traffic Supervision and Maintenance of Law and Order of the Police Board since November 15, 2007) With the order of the Director General of the Security Police Board, the head of information department of the Board of Border Guard Indrek Jõgi was awarded the Plate of Merit of the Security Police Board. Taking into consideration the eventful year, filled with various problems, the choice was far from random. Due to Tarmo Miilits and the professional, brave and good work of his officials the crisis arising from the April mass riots in Tallinn was solved within a few days. Good cooperation and timely exchange of information with the Border Guard ensured that active attempts of the members of Russian extremist youth organization "Nashi" to infiltrate into Estonia across the border and sow national hatred here failed totally.



COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

The purpose of counterintelligence has been, is and will be detection, anticipation and prevention of foreign counter-activity aimed against independence and security of the Republic of Estonia. Although, in accordance with its resources, the Security Police Board monitors hostile special services attempting to operate undercover in Estonia, our main attention in recent years has been turned on three large well-equipped and ambitious Russian special services that, besides gathering information, deal with other tasks, e.g. extensive manipulating.

It is no secret that special services, in greater or smaller extent, attend in generating of decisions that proceed from Russia's foreign policy ambitions, using compatriots or economic levers as "tools". Thus, the developments in the field of counterintelligence in 2007 could not be regarded separate from intense social and political processes and the events in April, 2007.

"Projects" that Russian special services have, so-to-say, put on standby – the claiming official bilingualism in Estonia, the zero-level citizenship, the so-called equal rights (that basically means the right to work on any position and in any public institution). These claims have, in one form or another, been made already earlier, most recently at the meetings in Narva during the April events, but not with full force.

As already mentioned in the Annual of 2006, the main purpose of political intelligence manipulations of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) in 2007 was to ensure representation in the parliament (Riigikogu) of the Constitutional Party, supported and controlled from Russia. "Unfortunately" the puppet-party could not fulfill the hopes of the SVR – the party gathered only 5464, or 0.9 % voices (all in all 550.213 people gave their vote). Even the issue of the "Bronze Soldier" exploited throughout the year 2006 did

not help to pass the required threshold at elections. According to the Security Police the Constitutional Party totally discredited itself in the eyes of Estonian Russian electorate by March 2007.

No doubt, the purpose of the SVR in forming a new party was not to form a center for instigating hatred. The purpose was to get good positions in the Riigikogu in order to influence political and economic processes in Estonia more efficiently and from inside. Currently Russian intelligence has already taken another course, the parliamentary elections in 2011. They probably assume that the situation for concentrating Russia-inclined forces is much more favorable after the April 2007 events. The intelligence planners know very well that without the representation of a strong Russia-inclined party in the Riigikogu the SVR's influence in Estonia remains insignificant.



According to the Security Police the special services and power structures of Russia were behind the instigation of the over-emotional reflection in Russian media in connection with encounter over the "Bronze Soldier" (one of the reasons why the events escalated into mass riots), and opposed several high-ranking Russian public officials, who agreed under various considerations with civilized relocation of the monument. As for the April riots we can say that despite preceding visits of several Russian intelligence officers into Estonia the role of Russian special services (both, the FSB and the SVR) during April 26-27, was to observe the course of events. The Security Police did not ascertain directing the violent events from the side of Russian special services. Secret meetings between Russian diplomats and local extremists (including the meeting in Tallinn Botanical Garden that was covered by the press) could not initiate the hysterical outbreak. However, the SVR's good position in the circle of

Russian journalists, whose participation in instigating hostility was outstanding, should be taken into account.

The meetings of Russian diplomats and extremists in the Botanical Garden were inefficient due to the fact that the so-called clean diplomats were used, who have no special preparation in manipulations. Using personnel diplomats in typically special-service-specific spheres indicates that Russian special services have not been able to create functioning framework of residents in Estonia.

After the April events Russian intelligence mainly dealt with influencing (in order to encourage and agitate local Russian associations) and supporting active measures. For instance, on April 30 to May 1, 2007, a delegation of the Duma of the Russian Federation made a visit to Estonia. One member of the delegation was the former FSB director (the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation;

from July 1996 to July 1998), the retired General-Colonel Nikolai Kovalyov, who was the actual leader of this group of six persons.

Noteworthy in connection with this visit was the fact that the former head of the FSB Kovalyov had with him materials received from Moscow that contained detailed plans/schemes of the territory of Tõnismägi with the locations of police units and their moving directions. The delegation was thoroughly informed of the situation prior to arriving in Estonia and due to that the Duma delegates had no need for information from the Tallinn Embassy. Such behavior exasperated the Ambassador Nikolai Uspenski who found that the Embassy had been bypassed. The diplomats of the Tallinn Embassy were also offended by the fact that the materials forwarded to the delegates from Moscow were tendentious and gave a wrong picture of the situation. It had been claimed to the members of the



Russia and its compatriots policy: important men at presidium of Compatriots Conference in Tallinn (above)

and lined-up marionettes on the front cover of the brochure introducing the conference.



According to the Security Police Board an important part of the activity and interest of the SVR officers, working under diplomatic cover, is aimed at joining local Russian community, directing and coordinating their activity, but also at influential activity via local community. Attempts are made to subordinate the local community to Moscow's dictates. In order to achieve the goals proceeding from Russia's interests, active influencing against Estonia is exploited within Russian community, among Estonian public officials and representatives of business circles, also among the diplomats of other countries.

The main operational courses of foreign intelligence (information gathering and active measures) in 2007 could be observed in other spheres besides politics, as well, e.g. in economy and military activities. As for economic affairs, the SVR paid active interest in Estonia's decisions and steps in connection with the *NordStream* pipeline project. According to information from various sources Russian special services were highly interested in evolving crisis in Estonian economy and decrease of transit that goes via Estonia.

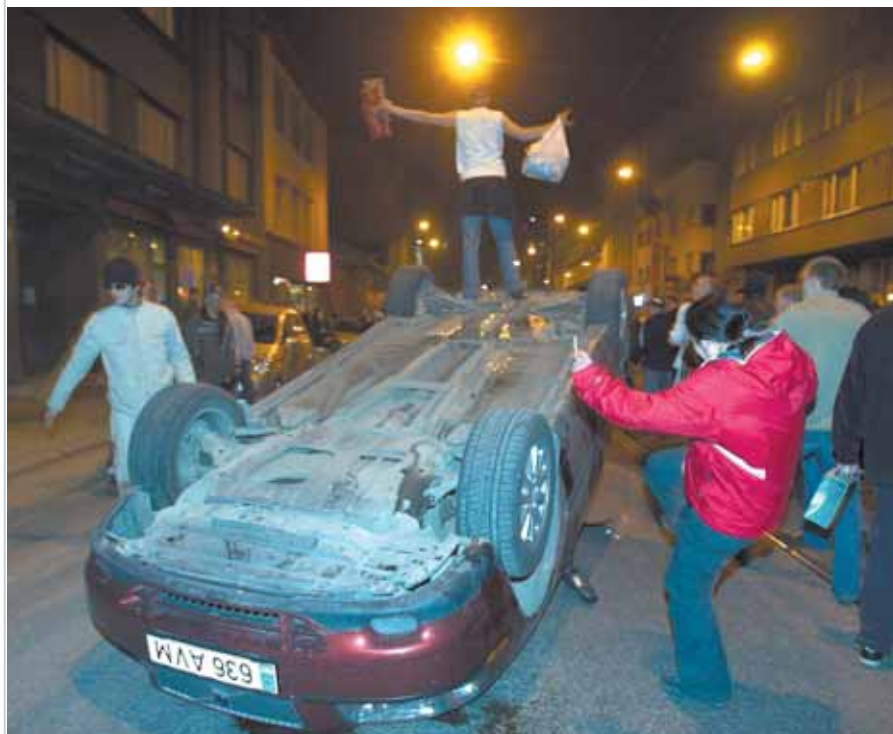
In 2007 the Security Police ascertained higher activity of the Federal Security Service (the FSB) in observing and influencing the developments within Estonian Russian community. According to information received by the Security Police Board the FSB central administration worked out several action plans at the beginning of 2007, about how to react to the events connected with the "Bronze Soldier". Among planned measures were proposals to influence Estonian Government both economically and politically. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrei Olegovich Lobanov from the FSB St. Petersburg Central Administrative Board stood out with a number of failed recruitment attempts among Estonian citizens. In connection with the mentioned recruitment attempts, the Security Police Board asks all Estonian residents who have come into contact with the abovementioned person, to notify the Security Police of it by calling on the number of the officer of the day, +372 612 1455.

Duma in Moscow that the Police trapped the crowd intentionally, to ram distraught people down, thereupon. As the on-site situation occurred to be quite different, the delegates decided to commemorate the dead in the new location of the "Bronze Soldier", at the cemetery.

The activeness of the SVR's political intelligence among Estonian Russian population that had been slow since the summer of 2006 (even in April 2007 the FSB dealt more actively with the members of Russian-speaking community) livened right after June 1, 2007, when the visa agreement between the Russian Federation and the European Union simplified. Article 11 of the mentioned agreement ensures for the owners of diplomatic passport visa-free entering and staying in the country for 90 days during a half-year. The SVR officers of political intelligence, having acquired greater freedom of movement, immediately participated in several compatriots' events. For instance, at Russia's compatriots conference held in hotel "Ecoland", Tallinn, in June 2007, the official of the SVR Political Intelligence

Central Administrative Board, Vladimir Pozdorovkin participated in the conference as a patron and introduced to participants the compatriots program "*Russki Mir*" (Russian World). At the second half of the year two other SVR political intelligence officers participated in compatriots events. Thus, the SVR tries to take active part in processes that take place in Russian community, to exploit concluded contacts in the interests of Russia's foreign policy in the future.

The mere fact that the SVR demonstrated its interest in compatriots subject and sent such a high-ranking intelligence officer to Estonia on the very first day of visa-free traveling made Pozdorovkin's visit interesting. Several representatives of various Russian special services, among them some intelligence officers known in the world, have paid short visits to Estonia with diplomatic passports. The Security Police Board is informed about their activities, even if they come for one-two days only. Active exploitation of visa-free traveling in the interests of the SVR could be anticipated in the future, as well.



Looters-vandals-marauders in action ...

PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER

Monument at Tõnismägi and Mass Riots

In the context of protection of constitutional order the tightly attached keywords "Bronze Soldier" and "mass riots" with the threatening shadow of hostile Russia glancing through, go into the history of the Security Police Board, as well as of the whole country. The popular term "bronze soldier", marking the burial site monument that stood in the center of Tallinn, at Tõnismägi during 1947-2007, is doubtlessly a stylistically incorrect term, but quotable and widely spread

in public, thus used in the Annual of the Security Police Board as a synonym for the Tõnismägi monument in the interests of shortness.

In last four years the Security Police Board has repeatedly emphasized in various reviews and analysis that during Vladimir Putin's reign the results of the II World War and with that the meaning of Soviet symbols have been revived in Russia anew. The most characteristic example of that was the grandiose celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Victory (in Russia the word marking May 9, 1945, is written

with capital initial letter; other states that belonged into coalition against Hitler commemorate the end of the II World War, or the 8th of May) in the Great Patriotic War in Moscow in 2005. Preparations for the event started a few years earlier and received active help from media (including the Internet, popular among youth). This pompous collective action culminated on the Red Square in Moscow on May 9, 2005. The purpose of this propagandistic activity was to restore Russia's economic and military position and influence in the world as an empire by leaning on the patriotism of people.

It was known to the Security Police Board that already in 2004 Russian special services made an analytical review about several Russia's new foreign policy courses in connection with the developments in the European Union and NATO. According to this review Russia was supposed to continue reasoned and aggressive position towards the Baltic States in order to prevent anti-Russian moods and secure increase in Russia's influence in foreign policy in the world. Better protection of Russia's interests in adjoining states via political, economic, religious (Russian Orthodox Church) and other activities was brought out as the most important factor.

The described developments and did impact compatriots in the Baltic States. Estonian Russian community and its leaders were directed and supported directly from Moscow and via the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Estonia. As a result of propaganda Russian community started to celebrate former Soviet red-letter days more actively and provokingly since 2005. Besides pressure from Russia, relocation of the Tõnismägi monument was influenced by internal events in Estonia, e.g. "the memorials' conflict".

Continuing propagandistic behavior from Russia's part, and influencing by officials, representatives of organizations and media intensified the activity of extremists in Estonia. Occurred supporters and opponents of the "Bronze Soldier" and that increased disagreements and conflicts between different parties. According to the assessment of the Security Police Board the behavior of the supporters and opponents of the "Bronze Soldier" in certain situations was influenced by need for media attention and political ambitions, not ideological positions. The situation was made worse by different

both sides were extreme and had no wider public support, it was practically impossible to have dialog with them or search solutions, or apply any preventive measures.

Preventive work done by the Security Police Board in connection with occurred events was many-sided – the main spheres were gathering information, anticipation and prevention of the extremists' activities, inter-services cooperation and informing the Government of potential threat. In organizing information gathering and executing preventive activities

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conceptions on history and different sources of daily information. The deeper reasons for conflict hide in the complicated historical events of the middle of the 20th century, still not cleared. As the views and positions of the representatives of

all legal options were applied. Several countermeasures for peaceful solution of the "Bronze Soldier" conflict were planned, based on threat assessments and received information



... and by the fence of the Security Police as detainees, digesting their acts.



The results of foreign ideology brainwash on youngsters: destructiveness and covetousness.

According to the laws relocation of the monument and reburial of remains was organized under the leading of the Ministry of Defense. The Ministry of Internal Affairs with its departments had supportive function, the main task being guaranteeing of public order. As we were solving the first such crises situation in Estonia cooperation and mutual understanding turned out much more complicated than could have been anticipated. As the events evolved, the division of tasks became more specified and all in all the result could be evaluated at least satisfactory.

In cooperation with the Border Guard Board and the Tax and Customs Board, the Security Police Board intensified control at Latvia-Estonia and Russia-Estonia borders in order to prevent radically inclined persons and prevent their arrival into Estonia. Control over transport entering in Estonia was intensified, as well, in order to ascertain and, if necessary, deprive illegal materials and media with agitation purposes. Efficiency of applied measures and good cooperation resulted in the fact that Russian youth organization "Nashi" managed to get into Estonia persons to

carry out established goals only on April 29. Actual connection of these persons with "Nashi" was weak (they were allured with money) and they could not execute their tasks.

On April 26-28, 2007, in connection with the events at Tõnismägi, the Security Police Board initiated procedure on the criminal case No 07730000192 on the features of § 238 of the Penal Code, to ascertain the circumstances of organizing mass riots. The proceeding was completed and materials for submitting summary



Crimes and punishment

of charges forwarded to the Prosecutor's Office by autumn. The hearing started in Tallinn City Court on January 14, 2008.

Assessing the events afterwards allows us to say that services responsible for safety and security did everything dependent on them to guarantee law and order in April 2007. It was the most serious challenge to law enforcement agencies after re-independence of Estonia. Despite the fact that the Police had had little experience in acting in such situations, public order was restored quickly. The Police activity was organized adequately and conformed in general with given threat assessments.

Russian Media as a Tool in Information War against Estonia

Estonia has been the target of Russia's propaganda attack for several years already. As an example of the extent of muzzling Russian press could be brought from the winter-spring period of 2007, when several journalists from Russia were forced to notify Estonian Russian organizations that from then on the only communication for them will be with Andrei Zarenkov and his followers, known for their leftist views. The Russian Embassy in Tallinn introduced various leftists as contact persons to the journalists who came from Russia or wanted to do stories and interviews about Estonia, avoiding moderate opinions. Russian press did not bother to find out alternative positions. More and more Estonian residents interviewed by Russian journalists have been forced to recognize that their attempts to have a dialog or to explain have ended in tendentious montage or downright lie.

Especially eager in disseminating lies and propaganda were the journalists of the Russian TV-channel RTR and the journalist of the Moscow newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda" Galina Sapozhnikova. The problem is not so much the journalist activity or tendentious position, but attempts to influence the events directly, in order to construct the story. For instance, the journalist of the RTR Jekaterina Zorina let the members of "Notchnoi Dozori" to stage demonstrations at Tõnismägi in order to get more "powerful" shots for Russian national television. Local leftists of Russian-speaking community were the only ones who could express their views on the RTR. The attempt of the RTR journalists to agitate a spontaneous demonstration in Mustvee at the funeral of Dmitri Ganin was a disgrace, which indicated clearly that neither the "Bronze Soldier" nor general human values have any importance for them – they were only interested in necessary shots ordered from Moscow. The journalist of "Komsomolskaya Pravda" Galina Sapozhnikova, who called herself an undercover member of "Notchnoi Dozori" and participated repeatedly in their meetings, was also active in the role of a director.

The latter was especially outstanding at the international conference "Russian Information Area in the Baltics", funded by the Embassy of Russia, where she sharply attacked those Russian newspapers published in Estonia that do not instigate hatred, and she called such newspapers "supporters of the power". Russian-language "Postimees" earned her special displeasure ("... as does the Russian-language 'Postimees' and does it absolutely hideously, being the champion in violation of media ethics ...").

but nearly every moderate publication in Estonia was attacked for various reasons. The news portal *novosti.etv24.ee* was announced "illiterate portal with highly negative attitude towards Russian language". The situation in Latvia is apparently much better. According to Galina Sapozhnikova the development of the press in Estonia is directly connected with the education reform of Russian schools. A Latvian correspondent of the RTR TV-channel Jekaterina Zorina participated in the conference actively, as well.

The articles of Galina Sapozhnikova are extremely emotional and with demagogic undercurrent, and prevalently tendentious about the Government of Estonia or discrediting on authorities. The journalist manipulates with facts torn out of their context and misleads the reader (first of all Russian-language reader). For instance, in the article "The Police and the Army in War with People", published in the Internet portal *dozor.ee* on November 8, 2007, the author compared the events in Georgia and the April events in Estonia. The author stated that the difference between Georgia and Estonia was that in Georgia the Police and the Army confronted their own nation, but in Estonia the Police beat and tortured foreign nation (Sapozhnikova: "This is how Russians are called in Estonia").

According to the Security Police Board the Moscow commissars of Russia's extremist youth movement "Nashi", who tried to organize a massive propagandistic protest campaign "Memory Watch" aimed against the relocation of the monument at the now empty former monument square at Tõnismägi, coordinated their activities with the RTR journalists Jekaterina Zorina and



1-4 2006–2007: actions of an extremist group "Notchnoi Dozor", funded and connived from across the border, and the consequences of their acts:

A cozy family party on a propaganda concert "Vivat Rossiya!" organized by Russia at Song Festival Ground in Tallinn in summer 2006 (notice the Soviet occupation regime requisites: pentagon, sickle, hammer and the Red Army uniform cap, the so-called "louse-spire").

Artjomis Jakovlevsi in spring and summer of 2007. Before the travel into Estonia, the Russian youngsters were instructed how to behave in Estonia, so they would not be revealed before the action, and how to behave after arresting. The youngsters participating in the actions knew that a TV-journalists' filming group would join them at the moment they start their watch at Tõnismägi.

Russia's Manipulations with Compatriots

Estonia has always observed attentively and with interest political events and developments taking place in Russia. As in 2007, when in connection with approaching elections Russia's foreign policy became increasingly more emotional and propaganda more exclusive. Estonia–Russia relations are increasingly more overshadowed by uncontrollable corruption, the impacts of which extend to Russia's foreign, compatriots and economic policy, and due to that deserve increasing attention of the Security Police Board. Due to decreasing role of legislative powers and smothering of public dialog (absence of free press and dissidents) an actual threat is forming that power struggle in Russia could spread to the streets. And this is the direct reason for the source of unstableness in the neighboring country.

An expressive example about the abovementioned in the context of Estonia is everything connected with funding compatriots. It does not matter, how this concept is defined and how it is "explained" attempted to "sell" to ordinary Russians and the outside world (initially funding compatriots, then *Ruski Mir*), the content has always been the same – corruption of public officials in cooperation with "tame" money-applying compatriots. During years the sums have increased and so has the desire of local marginal Russian political cons to prove increased their needs to



Provoking and attacking the Police in front of the Tallinn National Library on April 26, 2007.

distributors of funds. Due to the latter they accuse Estonia in Nazism, genocide, police violence, etc. with increasing emotion and power.

In the situation, where the state's pressure on society increases in Russia continuously, personal power to decide and role in compatriots' policy of Russian compatriots living abroad has gradually vanished. In 2007 constant intervention of Russia's diplomats in processes connected with compatriots policy could be observed. Favored candidates, approved in Moscow, are overtly promoted to leading positions in local Russian organizations and parties. Alternative candidates and opinions are excluded by using bureaucratic tricks similar to the ones from the Soviet era. The real decisions concerning compatriots (especially funding agreements) are made somewhere in the sauna, in a pleasant atmosphere behind a glass of beer. It is understandable that alternative candidates emerging from outside the circle of friends

are direct threat to secret agreements concluded previously between the diplomats.

A spectacle of eastern democratic process is performed in the democratic Republic of Estonia, where conference speeches, opinions, comments, etc., expressing the "free will" of Russian compatriots, are previously coordinated with the foreign policy representatives of Russia. Particularly noteworthy are the cases, when the same officials, who applaud to the ideas deriving from such free will, basically dictate the great ideas of the Baltic States' "leading compatriots" for developing compatriots programs. Several Russian compatriots are experiencing a *dejavu* – it has all happened before. The fact that at the Conference of the Baltic States' Russian Compatriots held in Tallinn on August 28, 2007, every sixth participant had a Russian diplomatic passport or service passport, meaning they were official representatives of Russia, and the lobby for

maintaining the right candidate proceeded till the first minutes of the Conference. The Security Police has always identified several political intelligence officers of Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) at such conferences.

The activity of the Compatriots Coordination Council of Russian Federation has brought along a situation in Estonia, where official representatives of Russia do not any more wish to meet publicly with the leading figures of the Coordination Council who have discredited themselves. Andrei Zarenkov, who exhibited himself as the best friend of Modest Kolerov, was among the first to declare Kolerov his worst enemy as soon as the employer's position among Russia's authorities weakened.



The funeral of Dmitri Ganin in Mustvee, who perished in the course of plunder.

It can only be wondered how Moscow continues with dumb consistency to hype uneducated, hypocritical, ambiguous and greedy persons to leading positions in Estonia, persons, who discredit and split local Russian community. However, they appeal Russia in one point – they share the ideas of Russia's current elite, inclined towards chauvinism. The diplomats of the Russian Embassy did not consider it too much trouble to meet with the leftist extremists of the Constitutional Party and "Notchnoi Dozor" secretly in Tallinn Botanical Gardens and in a shashlik-bar right before the April riots, and not in vain.

Russia continuously uses the non-profit association Information Center of Human Rights to carry out its propagandistic

"scientific researches". An interesting thing here is that every time the Security Police publishes a disclosing article about Russia's financing, the financiers change. At first the Information Center of Human Rights received funds directly from the Tallinn Embassy of Russian Federation. After this fact was disclosed in the Annual of the Security Police Board, the remittances from the Embassy were practically quitted. The Center started to receive finances from Moscow via the international support fund "Euroregion Livonia", acting under direct control of the Presidential Administration of Russian Federation. When this connection was disclosed, either, the Foundation "Euroregion Livonia-Tallinn" was established with participation of the leaders of the

non-profit association Information Center of Human Rights, via which funding from Moscow continued. In 2007 the new course of action for the Information Center of Human Rights became publicity for the protectors of the "Bronze Soldier".

Several examples of the master-servant relation between the Embassy of the Russian Federation and the Russian Federation Compatriots Coordination Council could be given. We would confine to one most characteristic example: in summer 2007 the Kremlin intended to organize several prominent events with a lot of participants via local Embassy in September 2007, and one of the events was supposed to fall on September 1. The last date was not chosen randomly – the Embassy wanted the local leader (assigned from Moscow) Zarenkov to organize an event that would be connected with the reform in Russian-language schools.

Zarenkov and Afanasjev planned to organize a big open-air concert on September 1, the initial heading of which was supposed to be "Rock against Fascism". However, no anti-education-reform demonstrations took place. Two things could be brought out as the main reasons: lack of support to Zarenkov from the Constitutional Party and fear to fail (even the yearly concert "Vivat Rossiya!" had been transferred from Tallinn to Riga). Probably some official in Moscow had an idea to defy the local Russian youth to come out against the education reform.



The leaders of "Notchnoi Dozor" standing trial accused in organizing mass riots.



The victims of the propaganda of the Soviet Union and Russia I: a picket in support of organizers of mass riots sitting behind bars.

The first edition of compatriots journal *"Baltiiski Mir"* was published in July 2007 – the publisher being the non-profit association Integration Media Group with the members of the board Andrei Zarenkov and Valeri Ilchenko. The chief editor of the journal is the former correspondent of Regnum in Estonia and Zarenkov's relative Dmitri Kondrashov who, according to the Security Police, has contacts with the special services of Russia. The journal that is delivered to the readers or free is printed in Riga (the print-run is 3.000 copies – of the first number 1.000 was distributed in Estonia, 1.000 in Latvia and 500 in Lithuania). The compatriots journal

and the riot was just Russian youngsters defending their identity, beliefs and antifascist values. The April events were briefly mentioned in two other articles that covered the issue of monuments to Soviet soldiers in Latvia and Lithuania.

Mihhail Petrov, connected with the non-profit association Russian Institute, who covered compatriots issue in Estonia in the column "The Youth", reckoned that the April events and the situation in Estonia leads the young people to extremism, and conflicts between armed Estonians and unarmed Russians might continue in

Russia's Extremist Youth Organizations

The Kremlin-inclined youth organizations *"Molodaya Gvardiya"*, *"Nashi"*, *"Rossiya Molodaya"*, and *"Pervyi Rubezh"* called into being for fear of Ukrainian "Orange Revolution" have demonstrated activeness and hostility towards Estonia since the beginning. Each of these organizations is a vivid example, how organizations created and supported by Russia's leaders have become extremely leftist, including into their arsenal physical violence and attacks against property, but also mental terror against everyone who thinks differently. As attacks against foreign diplomats that have taken place in Moscow indicate, they have no respect for generally acknowledged international legal provisions, e.g. diplomatic immunity.

In 2007 Estonian diplomatic representations and the Ambassador experienced it personally. First of all, picketers belonging into various Russian youth movements (*"Nashi"*, *"Rossiya Molodaya"*, *"Mestnyie"*, *"Molodaya Gvardiya"*, *"Novyie Lyudi"*, *"Pervyi Rubezh"*) put Estonian Embassy in Moscow under day-and-night siege. Then, on May 2, Estonian Ambassador Marina Kaljurand was attacked in the editorial office of the newspaper *"Argumenty i Fakty"* just before a press conference. And lastly, on May 3, at night, the Consulate of Estonian Embassy was shot at from the camp of picketers, resulting in four broken windows. About the same time the window of Estonian Consulate in Pskov was also shot at. This is a sign of threat referring to the fact that

In 2007 the new course of action for the Information Center of Human Rights became publicity for the protectors of the "Bronze Soldier".

is a part of regional project that besides the Baltic States includes the Caucasian states and the so-called distant foreign countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia finances the publishing and the journal is distributed via Russian compatriots organizations.

Although the editorial of the first number claimed that the journal focuses on recent events in Estonia, the April events had minimum coverage. The published overview found that the protectors of the "Bronze Soldier" had nothing to do with the vandalizing and plundering, it was a job of asocial element without

the nearest future. Aleksandr Gaponenko, who wrote about Latvia, expressed fear for spreading extremism among the youth and pronounced an opinion that in case of mass riots, Russia could bring armed forces in East-Latvia and Riga to protect Russians.

The first edition also emphasized occurrence of nazism and russofobia in the Baltic States, and expressed disparaging attitude towards interweaving of Russian and local culture, language immersion classes, and the representatives of Russian-speaking population who look positively on local culture, politics and integration.

leftist extremist organizations, officially supported by Russian leaders, might begin using methods characteristic to terrorists.

The attempt of the extremist organization *"Nashi"* to close in Russia the companies connected with Estonia and boycott Estonian goods very much resemble the notorious actions of the Nazis against the property and culture of Jews in Germany at the beginning of the 1930s. When the Nazis aimed to change the Third Reich free of Jews (*judenfrei*), then nowadays Russia's extremist youth organizations, propagating xenophobic ideology, want to clean Russia out of foreigners.

Aleksandr Gagiyev became an important figure in planning and organizing campaigns against Estonia by taking advantage of the ignorance of Russian

youngsters about the events in Estonia. Most of the so-called activists of *"Nashi"* were not actually connected with the organization for longer time. Although promoted commissars in propaganda, they were the supporting members of the lowest rank. The "volunteer young anti-fascists" advertised in Russian media who attempted come over the border with the desire to demonstrate at Tõnismägi were really well-paid (probably with Russian tax payers money) guest artists: in addition to travel expenses (tickets, hotel bills) *"Nashi"* paid them a wage of 5000 roubles or fee for performing. It was a kind of extreme tourism for young – you do not risk your life, but an element of surprise and getting the kick are guaranteed. Some youngsters detained in Tallinn did not even know that the "Bronze Soldier" still exists, only at another location.

The Camp of "Nashi" at Lake Seliger

Although the youth organization *"Nashi"*, useless in the eyes of Russia's leaders and left without their recent leaders, was already degrading by winter 2008, some manipulation tricks they used deserve a close look. For instance, the summer camp of *"Nashi"* at Lake Selinger in summer 2007, that was widely covered in Russian mass media.

Six persons participated in this camp from Estonia. Among the 10.000 participants only 120 youngsters were from the northwestern part of Russia. This could be explained by the fact that in case of *"Nashi"* the emphasis has never been on northwest Russia. The most important regions of *"Nashi"* are Moscow, the Moscow region, the Saratov region and the southern region (Krasnodar kraï, the Rostov region).



Military martial arts' instructions on the Internet page of Russian extremist youth organization "Nashi".

An incident took place in the camp, when the representatives of "Nashi" from Estonia hoisted Estonian flag at their campus and about 10 Russian youngsters wanted to cut it into pieces as a flag of "fascism". Estonian *nashists* explained that the Prime Minister Andrus Ansip, not ordinary people, should be blamed in Estonia's so-called fascism, and they pointed out the Georgian flag streaming in the campus of Georgia, and the situation was solved peacefully. The idea to bring the flag originated from Mark Siryk.

Although the main emphasis of the gathering was aimed to the future elections of the Duma and presidential elections, they did not leave out the issue of Estonia and the "Bronze Soldier". The leader of Estonian delegation Roman Elfimov lighted the campfire at the beginning and in the end of the camp. Andrei Kalugin who was introduced as a hero (was in "memory watch" on May 22, 2007) made a speech at the opening of the camp. The other speaker

There were three levels in "Nashi" hierarchy in 2007: an applicant, a member and a commissar. In addition to that there is the so-called Management College (Vysshaya Shkola Upravleniya), where commissars and particularly talented and diligent common members were sent to study. After graduating they became federal (national) commissars. Federal commissars were promoted into managements of youth organizations by various local governments. The purpose of the Kremlin policy was to replace the old nomenclature of local governments with loyal and easily operated cadre as new leaders.

As there were a lot of disturbances at Selinger compare with the earlier years it was decided in 2007 that in the future the number of participants in "Nashi" camps will not be as numerous. According to the plans of 2007 the activity of "Nashi" had to be very active until the presidential elections of 2008. The next active period was scheduled on the years 2010-2012

According to the plans of 2007 the activity of "Nashi" had to be very active until the presidential elections of 2008

was the person who tore down the flag of the Republic of Estonia from Estonian Embassy in Moscow. An uninterrupted mandatory "Memory Watch" was held at Selinger, as well.

There was a motivation system for the participants – listening a lecture gave right to receive certain amount of so-called nomes (a virtual money) that was calculated into roubles (1 nome = 1 rouble). For instance, asking a question in a lecture was worth 500 nomes. At the same time lot of fights took place in the camp, on grounds of nationality and due to excessive consuming of alcohol. 2000 members of other organizations and movements were at Seliger, as well (besides "Rossiya Molodayale" there were "Molodaya Gvardiya", "Novyye Lyudi", "Pervyi Rubezh"). One of the most problematic delegations was few in number, but absolutely uncontrollable "Molodaya Gvardiya" that obeyed to no orders whatsoever.

(next presidential elections, Olympic Games). The main idea of "Nashi" was to subordinate the youth to the policy of Kremlin. Both proposed presidential candidates visited the Seligeri camp – Vice Prime Ministers Sergei Ivanov and Dmitri Medvedev. President Vladimir Putin's reception took place during the camp, as well.

One of the most noteworthy events in "Nashi" camp was discussion about the new leader of the organization, because the former leader Vassili Yakemenko wanted to leave in time and start political career. Potential candidates to his position were Irina Zademidkova, Ilya Kostunov and Nikita Borovikov. The latter did become the new leader of "Nashi" in autumn 2007, and Vassili Yakemenko started a new job as the Head of the National Youth Committee of Russian Federation on October 10, 2007. The "Nashi" camp would probably take place in 2008, as well,

because a state grant in the amount of 10 million roubles was allocated for that already at the end of last year.

Economic Security

The year 2007 indicated expressively, how Russia takes advantage of economic levers increasingly publicly and more powerfully, to achieve its foreign policy goals. The fact that the victims of economic manipulations and sanctions are frequently Russia's own businessmen (and Estonian businessmen connected with the latter) is of no relevance to the supporters of "strong hand". The pressure of Russian power circles has made Russian businessmen quite obedient to the wishes of Russian politicians despite direct economic losses, because, as Russian businessmen themselves say: "The ability to listen is good for health". Due to that we hear from time to time loud statements about no business with Estonia, about directing the flow of goods around Estonia, etc.

In economy it could be seen that behind Russia's attempts to put pressure on Estonian businessmen and via them Russian businessmen was a corrupt wish to redistribute the markets, while the competitors of Estonian businessmen successfully took advantage of their administrative resources or "cover" in Russian special services, local governments and supervisory offices. In essence, every successful Estonian enterprise became attractive to administrative measures of Russia's institutions with possibility to redistribute the existing. Despite the favorable attitude of Russian business partners, investments of Estonian businessmen in Russia fell under pressure. Thus, several real estate projects in Moscow connected with Estonian investments were inhibited, Russian surveillance agencies made raids into enterprises connected with Estonian investments, Russia's Migration Service started to check the persons in Russian companies, who had sent official invitations to Estonian citizens for making visas, etc., etc. There have also been cases of direct money extortion. Several Estonian investors were forced to leave from Russian market. The scale of the administrative–special-service influencing

could be considered a separate sector of economy in Russia. As this does not concern only Estonia, it would be wise, if doing business with Russia, to secure oneself against "redistribution of property" between officials and their companions, hoping easy profit.

Even redirecting transit around Estonia has followed the financial interests of Russia's political circles and their families, not economical logic of enterprises – the well-being of politicians and their families is directly gained on the profit of Russian enterprises. The pipeline Nord Stream that received extensive reflection in Estonian society became a project where the influencing was attempted via trustworthy European partners, avoiding possible direct contacts with Russia. At the same time it was attempted to take advantage of businessmen dependent on Russian capital and their influence on political circles. According to the Security Police Board, after the Estonia rejected the research application, the main course of action in *Nord Stream* influencing activities are other European countries, tried to include

them in the project positively in order to increase trust in this project.

Rightist Extremism

Rightist extremist ideas did not disappear from Estonia in 2007. Although compared with other states rightist extremism has never been a great problem in Estonia, it still needs continuous attention of the Security Police Board. This applies especially to *White Power skinhead* movement with Scandinavian influences. Just as the leftist extremism is "imported" into Estonia from the east (Russia), the rightist extremism has come from the west (mainly from Sweden, Finland and Germany). The Security Police Board observes the tendencies of rightist developments with the purpose to anticipate the spread of extremism in Estonia and prevent crimes connected with instigating hatred.

The most dangerous tendency of the last years should be considered the attempts to disseminate the ideas of National Socialism. The chief propagator of these ideas in Estonia is a Finnish adventurer

Risto Mikael Teinonen who introduces himself as an Estonian nationalist. Young people who have gathered around him do not ask from themselves, why a person who has given up the citizenship of his birth country, ready to go to another state the moment any trouble arises, teaches National Socialism. They also do not ask, why does a person from Finland publish and disseminate in Estonia books containing clearly provocative pictures (Estonian decoration and armband with swastika) that Russian propaganda uses at once in its interests as a proof of Estonia's affection towards Nazism. What connects Estonian nationalism with the National Socialist ideology of Germany that occupied Estonia? Nothing, but a provocative foreigner, behaving as an influencing medium. Nothing else than a foreign instigator who behaves as an influencing medium.



Typical skinheads.



PROTECTION OF STATE SECRETS

On January 25, 2007, the Riigikogu adopted new *State Secrets and Classified Information of Foreign States Act* that took effect on January 1, 2008. The Security Police Board as the main institution that guarantees protection of state secrets in the Republic of Estonia participated in developing this new Act and legislation enacted pursuant to this Act. The purpose of this Act is to ensure the security and international communication of the Republic of Estonia by protecting state secrets and classified information of foreign states from disclosure or from being accessible to persons who have not been granted access to such information. Due to the fact that the regulation of the previous valid law was obsolete in comparison with regulations of protection of classified information of other countries and international organizations,

it was necessary to develop this Act. The previous Act was partly also too inflexible about the type, their classification classes and terms of information declared state secret. The new Act makes assignment of information declared state secret more flexible – legislator gives exhaustive list of the state secret types, the highest possible class of classification and maximum term, and gives to the Government authorization rules for enforcing specific classification levels and terms by sub-classes. Unlike previous rules that listed state secrets exhaustively in laws and was classified by classes of state secret, the relevant reference for classification should be searched from Regulation No 262 *State Secrets and Classified Information of Foreign States Protection Procedure* from December 20, 2007 that took effect on January 1, 2008.

According to the new Act, division of state secrets by sub-classes is the following:

- **State secrets on foreign relations;**
- **State secrets on national defense;**
- **State secrets on maintenance of law and order;**
- **State secrets on security authorities;**
- **State secrets on protection of infrastructure and information.**

Declassification of Information Processed as a State Secret, and Changing the Level, Basis and Term of Classification of Information Classified as State Secret are regulated more thoroughly and made significantly simpler than in the previous Act. The circle of persons who can execute these procedures has been enlarged. Recording requirements of classified data medium have been specified, as well.

Compared with the previous regulation, procedures for applicants have are simpler and more comprehensible. In developing these regulations the practices of NATO, the EU and their member states were taken into consideration. Thus, for instance, processing requirements of data medium containing confidential level classified information was harmonized with corresponding requirements in effect in NATO and the EU, and due to that processing of the copies of data media containing Confidential level information is more like processing Restricted level information. An important change is extension of the bases for refusal to issue clearance, the most important of them being evaluation of applicant's loyalty. Security Clearance shall not be issued to persons who have, either by word or deed, expressed dishonesty, disloyalty, untrustworthiness or indiscretion that may refer to the person's untrustworthiness to protect a state secret.

In 2008 the Security Police Board plans to carry out several trainings due to the new Act that has taken effect and necessity to introduce all possessors of state secrets changes made in processing it. As there are quite a few changes in the work organization of possessors of classified information, the year 2008 would be a kind of transitional year from old to new. A possessor of classified information is

required to review the classified media within one year as of the enforcement of this Act. If information contained by a medium is not classified information for the purposes of this Act, such information is declassified and the medium is marked, as provided by this Act. If information contained by a medium is classified at a different level, legal grounds if different for the purposes of this Act, the classification marking of a medium, marking concerning the grounds of classification, or term of classification shall be respectively changed. The Security Police Board tries to give its best to help possessors of information in harmonizing the organization of state secret with the new Act.

Parallel with developing the new Act and legislation based on it, but also with making preparations for application of the new Act the Security Police Board dealt in the sphere of state secret with its everyday routine activities.

- In 2007 the first legal persons extending the validation term of access certificate reached to the procedure of security clearance. Legal persons also show increasing interest towards acquiring the right to process state secrets. From January 1, 2008 natural persons in position of entrepreneurs can also apply state secrets processing. Processing permit gives right to process state secrets and media containing thereof outside an immovable or a movable possessed by a state agency or Eesti Pank, provided that the person has a justified need for that.

- The year 2007 could be considered noteworthy in the sphere of protection of state secrets also due to the fact that the Supreme Court, once again, made a decision in the issue concerning protection of state secrets, helping by that to clarify legal framework of this sphere. The Supreme Court with its decision from November 12, 2007, agreed with the decision of Tartu County Court from April 18, 2007, in the criminal case No. 3-1-1-71-07 in the misdemeanor matter of Reet Kuntus based on § 321 sec. 1 of the State Secrets Act, according to which Reet Kuntus was found guilty of losing the classified data media that had been issued to her against

signature. The decision of Tartu County Court in its turn agreed with the decision made by the Security Police Board as the body conducting extra-judicial proceedings on the same misdemeanor matter on September 18, 2006.

The decision of the Security Police Board indicated that Reet Kuntus, the accountant of the National Defence League Jõgeva Unit, received against signature a CD that contained information declared state secret on confidential level, i.e. the wartime structure of Estonian Defense Forces and the National Defense League. When receiving this data media Reet Kuntus committed to protect classified data media in her possession from disclosure and access of unauthorized persons, and to process it according to the requirements provided in the Government of the Republic Regulation No. 216 of 8 July 1999 Procedure for Protection of State Secrets (hereinafter Procedure for Protection of State Secrets).

Disappearance of the classified data media became possible due to the fact that Reet Kuntus did not follow the requirements provided in clauses 76, 81, 83 and 841 of the Procedure for Protection of State Secrets:

- Did not store classified media in her possession in a security container, although the employer had created adequate conditions;
- Did not keep classified media under continuous supervision after removal from security container;
- Did neither closed classified media in a security container, nor lock the entrances upon leaving the room during working hours;
- Did not ask for permission of the head of the agency and did not pack classified media according to requirements in order to remove it from a security area.

Thus, Reet Kuntus committed a misdemeanor provided in the § 321 sec. 1 of the *State Secrets Act*, i.e. violation of the requirements of the State Secrets Act or legislation established on the basis thereof, if not related to the disclosure of a state secret.



ANTICIPATION OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Anticipation of Terrorism

In the 1990s the emphasis in anti-terrorism activity of the Security Police Board was mainly on anticipation, prevention and detection of crimes closely connected with terrorism (illegal handling of explosives and weapons). The events in the world during last years have increased the necessity to control the influence of international terrorism to Estonia.

The purpose of any direct or indirect measures is to anticipate radicalization of Muslims who have arrived in the EU and to prevent recruitment of new members into terrorist groupings. It is inevitable that terrorist groups acting in Europe are a threat to Estonia, as well. Besides facilitating the movement of average citizens, the Schengen visa system also facilitates arrival of persons connected with radical groups to Estonia from the EU and elsewhere.

In the area of terrorism the last "trend" in Europe is the activity of small independent groups, the members of which are the citizens or long-time residents of the EU, who pick their targets proceeding from local circumstances. It is complicated to detect such groups. They might not have contacts with known Islamic extremists and their potential activity in financing terrorism might not be discovered by special services, because they have no need for excessive resources in their activity. In

Prevention of Dissemination of Radical Islam

In 2007 the fundamental Islam organization *Jamaat Tabligh* showed interest towards Estonia, what became obvious in two visits of missionaries groups. There is a well-grounded reason to believe that a member of one group was a citizen of one EU Member State who is connected with supporting terrorism. In connection with this organization an anti-terrorist operation executed in Spain in January 2008 should be mentioned, when 14 persons were arrested under suspicion of planning terrorist acts in Barcelona. According to initial information several of the arrested persons are the members of *Jamaat Tabligh*. This case proves once again that although the missionaries of *Jamaat Tabligh* do not propagate terrorism directly, several of its members are connected with terrorist groups.

Besides the interest towards Estonian Islam community from outside the country the members of our Muslim community themselves are interested in keeping and establishing contacts with Islam organizations of other countries. In summer 2007 the members of Estonian Muslim community participated in the activities of a religious camp in Poland, organized yearly by the Islam organization WAMY (*World Association of Muslim Youth*). WAMY is an organization funded by the Government of Saudi Arabia that has been connected with supporting terrorism and propagating radical views in several countries.

the course of anti-terrorism operations in Great Britain, Germany and Denmark in 2007, the arrested persons belonged into such groups – "sleeping cells". There was no reason to connect the members of these groups with radical Islam, but they became active at the necessary moment to organize an attack. Via the members, such "cells" are often connected with several of our adjoining countries. Thus, we cannot exclude that some "sleeping cell" will get a footing in Estonia and become active at the right moment.

The recent practice of special services of several countries indicates that an average of 1-2% of the members of Muslim communities in European states are either

connected with radical organizations or radically inclined. Although Muslims with radical views might never participate in planning and executing terrorist acts, they are still a threat to security, because radicalization could easily take to committing or contributing to crimes of terrorism. Another thing to remember is the fact that the aims of radical Islam (establishing Islam rights based on Qur'an or sharia, abolishing equal rights of men and women, etc.) are in contradiction with the principles of democracy and rule of law. Thus the dissemination of radical Islam means security threat and undermines constitutional order of the state even if the persons who follow this do not use terrorism to achieve their aims.

The matter that radical views might spread among Estonian Muslims is illustrated by the case of an active member of Estonian Muslim community, who was detained in a border town Termez, Uzbekistan, from where he intended to proceed to the conflict region of Afghanistan to support *Taliban*. During detention this person acted aggressively and Uzbekistan law enforcement authorities held him under custody for a month. The mentioned person is a so-called convert, who has received Islam religion, but who is psychologically unstable. He has had close contacts with the members of Islam organization *Jamaat Tabligh* during their visits to Estonia. This indicates that although the representatives of radical or Fundamental organizations

do not directly deal with recruitment and do not call for jihad in Estonia, their slogans are still inspiring, above all among psychologically unstable persons.

An increasing number of Muslim immigrants have come to Estonia from North Africa, Middle East and Asia during last years. They use various methods to come here: by visa or work permit, by entering some Estonian university or by marrying an Estonian citizen. Immigrants without knowledge of local language, sufficient education and little working experience have trouble integrating into Estonian society. This has caused Muslim immigrants' greater interest in following Islam more strictly and becoming more drawn to local praying centers, where they meet people with similar background. Thus, some immigrants have separated from society and that brings along the risk that radical views and opposition to the state's constitutional order are easily spread among these persons.

Prevention of Financing Terrorism

An important part of combating terrorism is prevention of financing terrorism. Although no persons or organizations have been identified in Estonia that finance terrorism knowingly, Estonian financial structures might be used for such purposes. In the course of executing a letter rogatory, submitted to the Security Police Board from Great Britain, it occurred that financial

means for planning and preparing terrorist acts in Great Britain have been moved via Estonian financial structures. Various routing systems, credit institutions, gift vouchers and bank accounts sold to undercover agents have been used.

The "dummy" account owners did not know the real purpose of this money or its connection with terrorism. Thus, the criminal case was passed to the Central Criminal Police for checking possible facts of money laundering and computer fraud. As a result of this criminal case and another case, already in proceeding in the Central Criminal Court the Harju County Court convicted two persons on June 12, 2007: Maksim Ponomarenko was convicted in money laundering and was punished with 2 years and 3 months conditional imprisonment with probation period of 18 months; Ilja Kotkov was convicted in money laundering and computer fraud, and was punished with 5 years conditional imprisonment with probation period of 3 years. On July 5, 2007, the Court in Great Britain convicted three citizens of Great Britain for assistance in terrorism, imposing actual imprisonment from 6.5 to 10 years.

In summer 2007, Estonian Muslim community received financial support for organizing religious camps from persons connected with Islam organization *Al-Uaqf Al-Islam* and connected with supporting terrorism, and that confirms the fact that

funds interesting from the position of international anti-terrorism combat might move via Estonia.

Prevention of Smuggling Weapons of Mass Destruction and Strategic or Dual-use Goods

In the framework of combating terrorism, anticipation and prevention of strategic and dual-use goods and weapons of mass destruction is a continuously important for the state. Due to Estonia's geographic position and the fact that it lies on the outer border of the European Union, efficient preventive work and inter-agency information exchange are vital, because it is very easy to deliver strategic materials smuggled into Estonia within the EU.

Transiting strategic or illicit goods via Estonia has been attractive for smugglers throughout centuries due to our state's geographic position. A good example here is limitations on trade and violations of these limitations that were valid in the Middle Ages:

"In the field of trade, illicit goods and illegal trade have always been an issue in Livonia. In 1520, prolonged correspondence came about between the Bailiff of Rakvere and the city of Tallinn concerning a freight of tin that the Bailiff had impounded. Tin was in the list of strategic goods and it was forbidden to sell it into the East. The impounded tin had been

hidden in herring barrels and was transported on board of a ship belonging to the citizen of Tallinn Jurgen Keisser. According to the Town Council of Tallinn it was no concern of the city. Allegedly, a Russian called Lewonte had lived and secretly traded with tin in Tallinn for four years. The fact that the deal had already been concluded and the freight belonged to the Russian complicated the situation, because Tallinn did not want to detain the goods, fearing counter-measures on part of the Grand Duke of Moscow." (Tiina Kala, Juhan Kreem, Anu Mänd, "Ten Medieval Tallinners". Tallinn, 2006, pp 50-51)

Thus, restrictions on transporting strategic goods are not new development. The wider purpose of this has always been to guarantee peace and stability, and anticipate any escalation of crisis. Nowadays we must pay attention to the fact that the parts of weapons of mass destruction and other strategic goods (e.g. radioactive materials), preserved in Russia from the Soviet times, are attractive selling items among smugglers and the Baltic States might be used to transport such materials into the Western countries or to conclude sales transactions.

The work of the Security Police Board in the field of anticipating and preventing dissemination of strategic and dual-use goods and weapons of mass destruction could be viewed on two levels. Firstly, the Security Police Board participates in the work of the Commission of Strategic Goods that deals mainly with preventing strategic goods from getting into crisis regions, or into the countries under international embargo. Another important area is identifying the connections of organized crime with smuggling such materials, because the attempts of terrorist organizations to get access to weapons of mass destruction is a general knowledge and they might try to take advantage of smuggling routs used by local groups of organized crime.

In 2007 several trading companies and private persons violated law in connection with export or import of strategic goods and 14 criminal proceedings were initiated on the basis of § 392 of the Penal Code (*illicit import and export of prohibited goods or goods requiring special permit*). Most of these proceedings ascertained that detected activities had not harmed the security of Estonia or any other country



Missionaries of fundamental Islam organization *Jamaat Tabligh* in security check at the airport.

of the European Union and thus the cases were closed on consideration of expediency, applying the payment of compensation levies (in the amount of 20.000-120.000 kroons).

The analysis on violations of law connected with export or import of goods indicated that notification work done by various agencies has increased the knowledge of legal and private persons in this sphere. One positive example was the decreased number of unlicensed foreign military vehicles delivered into Estonia by private persons in 2007. Maybe the abovementioned punishments help the trading companies to understand that in case the law is violated, admitting ones guilt and regretting is not enough – one has to bear financial consequences.

Threat proceeding from the activity of international groups of smugglers is described by the following example.

On September 7, 2006, a criminal case was initiated in the Security Police Board on the features of § 392, subsection 2, clause 2 of the Penal Code (*illicit import and export of prohibited goods or goods requiring a special permit by a group*) on the basis of previously received information, according to what Aleksandr Kaldma, connected with international smuggling and drug business, together with a group of persons is planning illegal export of a large quantity of military weapons from the Republic of Estonia to the Republic of Lithuania. On March 7, 2007, the Security Police officials in cooperation with the Central Criminal Police and K-Commando detained Aleksandr Kaldma and Sergei



Typical An ideological support delivery of Islamists (left).

Mirsad Bektashev (in Bosnian court), who planned a terrorist act and whose arrest triggered investigation of funding terrorism in Bosnia (above).



Three British citizens convicted for complicity in terrorism in court in the Great Britain.



One of the leaders of international group of smugglers Aleksandr Kaldma (up left).



An outwardly ordinary furniture truck with Lithuanian registration plate hid 95 military weapons PPS-43, intended to smuggle out of Estonia illegally.



The illegal pistol Makarov that the weapon smuggler Sergei Lodi tossed away at detention. The pistol was loaded.

of residence for search after the end of official working hours (after 6 p.m.), the weapon-smuggler answered the door in underpants, holding a loaded Makarov pistol with a silencer in his hand. The firearm, of course, was illegal. The man was genuinely surprised to find police officials at his doorstep and mumbled that had they come during regular working hours, he wouldn't have been caught so stupidly with a weapon.

It was ascertained in the course of the criminal case that the criminal group handled illegally over 700 kg of narcotics (mainly hashish, but also marihuana, MDMA, ecstasy and cocaine) and over 1000 liters of parent compound for making phenylacetone or BMK. The international grasp of the group is illustrated by the fact that narcotics were trafficked from Netherlands, smuggled into Estonia and forwarded to Russia, while part of narcotics was marketed in Estonia, as well. The parent compound for producing drugs – BMK – was smuggled from Jekaterinburg, Russia, to Estonia and from here to West Europe. For clarity's sake, it should be added that the street price of 1 gram of hashish is 150-200 kroons (10-14 euros) and 1 liter of BMK costs about 7.000 kroons (450 euros). This enables to get the picture of the financial dimensions of drug business.

Interesting is the fact that detention of a greater part of the group on March 7, 2007, had no effect on the rest of the group, who continued drug business and smuggling in their greed for super-profit. For example, a drug-courier was detained in Tallinn, transporting 30 kg of hashish (with a street value of ca 6 million kroons) that was to arrive in St. Petersburg, Russia. On

Lodi in Tallinn, on the territory of a garage association at Pallasti Str. 32. The latter were preparing a large quantity of illegal firearms and ammunition for transport at the moment of detention. The weapon-smugglers, who were loading the cargo into a Lithuanian furniture truck, had provided themselves with small arms for unexpected visitors, but seeing the obvious supremacy of special police forces they gave up armed resistance and dropped the Makarov pistol at the last moment. Both men have been previously punished for crimes – true, under different names (Aleksandr Kaldma as Aleksandr Bortchuk and Sergei Lodi as Sergei Gussev).

4.154 kg of various explosives;
19 electric detonators;
4 silencers for firearms;
2 night observation devices.

The submachine gun PPS-43, a fully automatic firearm made by Russian weapon constructor Aleksei Sudayev in 1942, with a magazine containing 35 cartridges, shooting speed of 700 shots per minute and effective range of fire up to 200 meters. For ammunition it uses 7.62x25 mm cartridges (the same cartridge as the TT-pistol). As this cartridge has a steal-core bullet, it can penetrate various bulletproof vests used in the police structures nowadays. Thus, we are dealing with a weapon with more force than the favorite of criminals – the TT-pistol. Already during the II World War the number of manufactured PPS-43 submachine guns reached 500.000, the majority of which was stored for preserving in the warehouses of strategic funds.

The thinking of the members of this criminal group is best illustrated by the following fact. When the preliminary investigators arrived at one group member's place

From possession of the abovementioned persons and the contacts connected with their weapon business were taken the following items:

103 complete PPS-43 type submachine guns;
8 pistols;
1 rifle with scope;
4177 cartridges of different caliber and function;

November 28, 2007, another drug-courier of this group was detained on his way from Tallinn to Narva, transporting 4 kg of pure (86%) cocaine with a market price of over 6 million kroons.

The law-abidingness, or more exactly the lack of it, is very well illustrated by the fact that after some months of detention the "co-fighters" of the suspect Sergei Lodi, who were at large, attempted to deliver him the so-called diamond cords in the package that Lodi's girlfriend had to deliver. Diamond cords hidden in the sandals were probably meant for breaking "metal obstacles" that isolated Sergei Lodi from freedom. However, the footwear containing "additional equipment" that was to help the prisoner into freedom, did not reach the addressee, because despite the cunning disguise the law enforcement officials ascertained the diamond cords and "sawing to freedom" was prevented.

As a result of successful international cooperation more than 205 kg of narcotics (mainly hashish), 364 liters of BMK (the parent compound of amphetamine) and 4.500.000 illegal cigarettes, still another merchandise this criminal group dealt with, were seized in different countries of the EU. For the smugglers it meant tens of millions of euros of outstanding revenue. 48 persons, most of them from Estonia, were revealed in the course of international operation. The smugglers showed certain resourcefulness, as well, hiding the drugs into special hiding-places made in truck floors, sank the cans with BMK into paint containers etc. One

drug-courier even tried to hide a sample of a new shipment (ca 100 kg of hashish) into a broiled chicken in order to deliver it across the border unnoticed, but this culinary trick did not work, either.

During proceeding of this criminal case it was ascertained that the international group of smugglers connected with Aleksandr Kaldma trafficked narcotics from Netherlands via the Baltic States to Russia, and BMK and large quantities of cigarettes from Russia to the Scandinavian countries.

To conclude this topic, it should be mentioned that compared with previous years the Security Police Board, in anticipating terrorism, pays much more attention to international level smugglers, because besides drug and excise goods trafficking the high-ranking smugglers, who are oriented to enormous profits, are ready to deliver, for instance, goods necessary for organizing terrorist acts, including weapons, explosives, but also weapons of mass destruction or their components. Joint operations of the law enforcement agencies of different countries help to consolidate international anti-terrorist cooperation.

Elimination of Illegal Explosives from Circulation

One of the most important tasks of combating terrorism, first of all to avoid organizing bomb explosions, is to identify and detain persons who are connected with illegal handling of explosives, but also those, who produce and own explosive

devices. In 2007 the Security Police officials detected and eliminated all in all 89.2 kg of various explosives, 152 mines originating from the WWII, 17 hand-grenades, 5 self-made explosive devices and other items. Compared with the year 2006, when 33.3 kg of various explosives, 5 self-made explosive devices and 27 various grenades were eliminated from circulation, the amount of confiscated explosives occurred significantly larger.

On the one hand, it was due to the fact that several criminal cases, the information of which dated from previous years, were initiated in 2007. For one, the above described criminal case of weapon smuggling. On the other hand the increase was due to the fact that the mines in the northeast Estonia have again started to become increasingly more important source of explosives in recent years. Although the Security Police Board has repeatedly pointed out that mines should toughen surveillance after explosives, it has not been done so far. Criminals can still acquire illegally large quantities of explosives from the mines in a short time.

To confirm this statement we can bring an example of a criminal case initiated by the Security Police Board on February 1, 2007, when 19.7 kg of ammonite, an explosive material originating from the mine, and a self-made explosive device were confiscated from a resident of Kohtla-Järve Roman Apt. The device consisted of 100 grams of ammonite and 1 electric detonator, also of the kind used in mines. Another example is a criminal case initiated in the Security Police Board on July 4, 2007. Several episodes of staging criminal offence resulted in getting hold of 45 kg of ammonite and 0.6 kg of nobelite from an employee of Põlevikivi Kaevandamise AS (Oil Shale Mining Ltd) Eduard Borovoi. During preliminary investigation it was ascertained that the confiscated explosives originated from the territory of Põlevikivi Kaevandamise AS mine Estonia, from where it was smuggled out and handed over to Eduard Borovoi by two employees of this mine.

The described criminal cases indicate, on the one hand, how large quantities of explosives could be brought out from these mines illegally. On the other hand, the fact of illegal owning and storing of



The "magic sandals" (contained diamond-cords for sawing bars) with the help of which the weapon smuggler Sergei Lodi intended to escape from prison. The sandals were brought in a package by his girlfriend.



He had previously also stored explosives for "bad times". Trotyl (TNT) found at Sergei Lodi's home.



A shipment of illegal weapons – 103 machine guns PPS-43 – confiscated in one of the largest operations of the Security Police in recent years.

such large quantities indicates clearly that it had been acquired for selling. It can be imagined what security risk hides behind the fact that persons with criminal inclination can acquire from one illegal source ca 20-50 kg of explosives in a short time, and which would be the consequences of using such quantity of explosives could bring to other people's life and health, and also to their property.

Another, increasingly important source of illegal explosives besides mines are persons, who visit the battle-places of the WWII in northeast Estonia, to dig out wartime

who searched for wartime explosives from the wood and died, because the primer of a wartime projectile exploded. The fact that Maksim Voronin was a "black archeologist" found confirmation with finding of 57 wartime mines and 1.1 kg of trotyle smelted from projectiles.

Unfortunately the latter is no exception. For example, on December 9, 2007, at 9 p.m. the Security Police officials in cooperation with the officials of the North Police Prefecture Strike Division detained the member of a war history association "Vironia" Jevgeni Filin in Tallinn, on the 11th

deal with excavating explosives at battle sites for some time usually know each other and are quite well aware of the accidents that have happened. Despite that and beyond all reason they continue to search and dig out munitions of war, including extremely dangerous explosives, at battlefields.

Investigation of explosions

Another task besides identifying and prosecuting persons interested in illegal handling of explosives, the Security Police Board must identify and detain persons who are connected with organizing explosions at the territory of the Republic of Estonia. According to statistics, 10 explosions of explosives took place in Estonia, in which died one person, the abovementioned Maksim Voronin, and injured seven. Compared to the year 2006 with 4 explosions (none dead and 2 slightly injured), the number of explosions has increased. The main reason is incompetent handling of explosives, which, at the same time, is the main reason for explosions. Here it should be mentioned that in 2007 interest in explosives among average citizens increased. While ordinary citizens have usually no knowledge and skills in handling explosives, the number of explosions and the injured persons has increased, as well. Explosions, where a person died and all explosions resulting in injuries were caused by foolishness and incompetence.

In seven cases out of ten the explosion took place due to incorrect handling of explosive materials.

- On May 10, 2007, at 12.53 p.m., there was an explosion in Konsu village, Illuka rural municipality, Ida-Viru county. An employee of Tootsi Turvas Ltd tried to cut electric detonator with cutting pincers, which resulted in bodily injuries.

- On June 23, 2007, at 13.27 p.m., a self-made detonating mixture exploded at 25-167 Sütiste Street, Tallinn, resulting in one seriously and one slightly injured person. The Security Police Board initiated a criminal case on this criminal fact and it was ascertained that Aleksandr Dzyobik, Aziz Scharimov and Vitali Orekhov had decided in the latter's home to make a bomb of domestic chemicals in order to



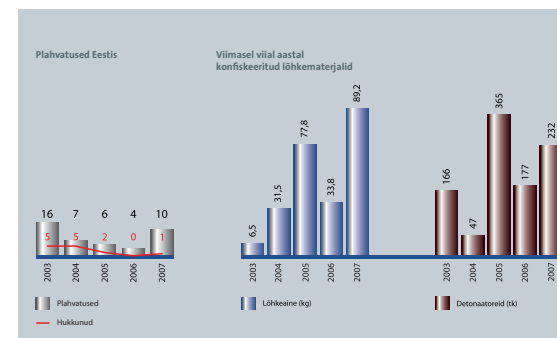
The weapons of the II World War are dangerous even 60 years later. Every such shell or mine that is unearthed could be lethal to "black archaeologists". On the photo: arsenal dug out by the perished Maksim Voronin.

military items, explosives among others. These persons are not deeply interested in history, but persons, who search and dig out explosive materials from battle places with the purpose to use it or sell it to benefit financially. Here it should be mentioned that digging out wartime mines is, first of all, dangerous to the diggers, but also to persons, who come across these objects, as usually such objects are extremely prone to explode.

As an example, we can bring a criminal case proceeded in the Security Police Board that was initiated in connection with an explosion which took place in the wood in Vaivara rural municipality in Ida-Virumaa on July 29, 2007. Maksim Voronin, who was a member of a Russians' war history association "Priboi", died as a result of this explosion. Voronin turned out to be a so-called "black archeologist",

km of St. Petersburg highway, and found 1 wartime RGD-33 type hand-grenade, 3 detonators and 30 wartime cartridges of various caliber from his car. From the facilities in Filin's use 47 cartridges, 450 grams of gunpowder and 4 mortar mines were found additionally.

The abovementioned two examples call for caution mainly because the excavated explosives were taken home. The example of Sergei Popov, who acted in Tallinn some years ago, illustrates how serious might be the results of such behavior. Popov dug out mines at the military training area and stored his "findings" at home, in his apartment at 18 Sõle Street, Tallinn. Two hard explosions took place at that address in 1996-1997. As a result of his activity two persons died and material damage was millions of kroons. Here it should be mentioned that persons who



explode it in the wood at Midsummer Day night. They used aluminum powder and red lead found at Orekhov's apartment, and the mixture exploded, when Orekhov lighted a cigarette. As a result of the explosion Orekhov's and Scharimov's clothed caught fire. Orekhov's skin got burnt in extent of 60% and Scharimov's in the extent of 26%

- On August 2, 2007, at 2.40 a.m., there was an explosion at 4-9 Oru Street, Oru village, Kose rural municipality, Harjumaa county, where a 24-year-old man tried to cut electric detonator with scissors. As a result he lost a thumb and the tips of the next two fingers.

The abovementioned criminal cases indicate expressively how serious can be the results of incorrect handling of explosives, also attempts to produce explosives of domestic chemicals. Despite that at least 2-3 persons try to produce detonating mixtures of handy domestic chemicals, mainly out of interest toward explosive materials. Descriptions of detonating mixtures self-made of domestic chemicals, freely available on Internet, definitely contribute to emergence of new generation of pyromaniacs.

The rest three explosions executed in 2007 were organized, above all, with hooligan motives. They did not result in deaths or injuries, but indicate vividly that people do not comprehend, what they are doing. The best example about that was the explosion organized on the roadway in front of a building at 53 Pelguranna Street, Tallinn, that took place on January 15, 2007, at 2.30 a.m. This explosion damaged two cars – a

Renault Megane and a Volkswagen Golf. Initiated criminal procedure ascertained that the explosion was executed with hooligan intentions by drunken Andres Sepp, punished previously several times for property and drug offences, who wanted to check the "working condition" of a grenade RG-42 and general-purpose UZRGM striker-release fusing. In the course of criminal procedure it was ascertained that Andres Sepp had received the grenade and the detonator in January 2007 from Sergei Danilenko, who was detained by the Security Police officials on March 28, 2007. At the moment of detention the latter was in the wanted list of Harju County Court in connection with refraining from serving of a sentence. On September 11, 2007, Harju County Court punished Ander Sepp for owning an explosive device and causing an explosion with 3 years and 4 months of actual imprisonment, and Sergei Danilenko for illegal handling of an explosive device with actual punishment of 1 year and 11 months. Compensation for property loss caused by the explosion was reclaimed from both of them.

Securing State Visits and Public Events of Nationwide Importance

The Security Police Board's scope of work in guaranteeing the security of state visits and nationwide public events in the framework of combating terrorism has increased, and our task is to compile risk prognosis and anticipation of potential terrorist act or any other threat. There were several state visits and nationwide events in 2007, the most important, involving the highest responsibility, was the visit of the Emperor of Japan Akihito.

Events of nationwide importance also require more contributing. The 10th Youth Song and Dance Festival took place in summer 2007. This could be considered a main rehearsal of the 25th National Song Festival and 18th National Dance Festival that will take place in 2009. Competitions of Estonian national football team at home grounds, on A Le Coq Arena stadium, should be mentioned, among these the competition between Estonian and Russian national teams, where the strictest security measures were applied.

Cooperation between the services (Personal Protection Service, the Police, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Centre, Emergency Medical Care) securing state visits and nationwide events has improved from year to year. All visits and large-scale events in 2007 passed peacefully.

Crisis Regulation

In 2007 the Security Police Board participated in international training "Smart Raven 2007", incorporating the special services of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and USA. According to the scenario the training was for practicing joint activity on forced landing of an all-cargo aircraft suspected of transporting strategic goods. The Security police also participated in the training "Eastern Shield 2007" in the role of observer. The main stage was Ukraine, but relevant power structures of Poland, Georgia, Hungary and Romania participated actively, as well. For internal Estonian trainings, the renegade aircraft situation training RESI-2007 could be mentioned.



The first visit of the emperor and the empress of Japan into Estonia.



COMBATING CORRUPTION

Combating corruption in 2007 was no different of previous years and the volume of work in this area did not decrease. The fact that corruption has not decreased in Estonia was confirmed by a research published by *Transparency International* in 2007, according to which perception of corruption in Estonia has, quite contrary, increased.

The cases proceeded by the Security Police Board in 2007 are, in a way, a reflection of processes taking place in the society. Some years ago the emphasis was on offences committed by the officials in IT-sector, connected with rapid development in this area. Recently several criminal cases are connected with real estate and construction, probably subject to "real estate boom".

The majority of criminal cases dealt with by the Security Police Board have been initiated due to the Board's continuous and active work on mapping corruption risks and gathering information on corruption. The fact that combating corruption in Estonia is not yet possible without active information gathering is confirmed by the corruption-hint phone statistics that receives increasingly less hints month by month. A fact that occurred from the research of the Ministry of Justice that only **1%** of persons, who had experienced corruption, notified the law enforcement authorities about it, should be mentioned here. This is a regrettable tendency, because according to the same research 2/3 of population thinks that corruption is a problem in Estonia and greater activity in

notifying of such cases could be assumed. Here the Security Police Board wants to thank honest citizens who have helped and will help to combat with corruption.

The Security Police Board has focused on investigating large-scale and more complicated cases. Since summer 2007 the legislation provided that the task of the Security Police Board is to investigate the corruption cases, where officials receive direct financial profit from transactions. Such cases are more concealed by nature, as both parties of corrupt relation are profiting from transaction and they lack motivation to reveal their activity. The Security Police Board was also tasked to investigate crimes committed by the heads of local municipalities of six biggest

municipalities by budget and number of inhabitants – Tallinn, Tartu, Pärnu, Narva and Kohtla-Järve towns, and Jõhvi rural municipality.

Several corruption cases the Security Police investigated in 2007 could not be discussed publicly, as the Court has not made decisions, yet.

An important part in combating corruption is prevention of corruption in law enforcement agencies. One of the most conspicuous cases in 2007 was the case of a chief superintendent of the Criminal Police. The mentioned chief inspector, in return for receiving free of charge diesel fuel from a previously punished person, he enabled to take forbidden items to the briber into the house of detention. He also helped the briber to stay at home instead of the house of detention during the sentence period. Besides that it turned out that the same official had misappropriated cigarettes, confiscated by the police, owned illegal ammunition and gave information from the police database to his acquaintance, concerning a woman of interest. This case points out the risks hiding in the work of the criminal police – in the vanguard of combating crime the line between the right and wrong, that keeps ordinary citizens in the limits of law-abiding behavior, could be lost.

Police corruption is dangerous due to the fact that the main task of the police is to guarantee legal order and in the eyes of citizens a police official remains a police official outside the service, as well. In order to avoid potential conflicts of interests, the law imposes certain restrictions to the police officials to act as entrepreneurs. Although the police officials can be business

continued mediation of bribe and giving bribe, all connected with doing fictitious technical inspections in the testing center belonging to him. The chief superintendent in question enabled certain vehicles to pass technical inspection for money without even showing up. According to a research made in the Ministry of Justice, technical inspection of vehicles is a sphere, where people come across corruption most often.

Besides the high police official, 20 physical and 2 legal persons are under suspicion in this case. This is also among the first cases, where suspicion is submitted on official in private law. The amendment that made bribe offences of officials in private sector punishable took effect in spring 2007.

The case of Sergei Belov, assistant attorney-at-law in Kohtla-Järve, of instigation to bribery and fraud, that received judicial decision in 2007, could be classified under law enforcement corruption, as well. On the basis of compromise procedure the Court punished Sergei Belov with 20,000 kroons pecuniary punishment for giving his client an idea that the latter should bribe the judge to solve the criminal case in proceeding at Viru District Court. In the course of staging a criminal offence Belov received 20,000 kroons from the client and pocketed it, because it turned out that he had no intention to forward this money to the judge. Belov's case illustrates the behavior, where clients, under the guise of legal assistance, are instigated to break the law, or where persons, who should stand for law, break it themselves. Unfortunately this does not affect the reputation of these persons and their workplace alone; such deceitful activity gives the public a wrong impression that all official are bribable. This, in its turn, unfoundedly decreases



The Director of the State Nature Conservation Center Põlva-Võru-Valga Region Ants Manglus taking bribe.

The bribe cases of customs officials of the northeast and southeast Estonia customs stations reached to decision in 2007. The court prevalently punished the guilty officials with conditional imprisonments. As an example from 2007 we can mention the criminal case of a high official and senior official of the Tax and Customs Board. The officials rendered unofficial accountancy service to an enterprise under their supervision as officials, and received unofficial, "under-table" fee. Among other things, the officials submitted tax returns in their name, instead of the enterprise, and left out the taxes that should have been paid on "under-table" fees.

An important part in combating corruption is prevention of corruption in law enforcement agencies.

owners, like everybody else, it might bring along a conflict between private and public interests in certain cases. In revealing police corruption, systematic illegal activity as a business owner of another chief superintendent became obvious in 2007. The latter is being suspected of 15 episodes of instigating to bribe, instigation and assistance to office related forgery,

the trustworthiness of public institutions. The fact that in the course of groundless besmirching of public officials illegal profit is received, makes such activity even more unethical.

As part of corruption in law enforcement, the Security Police Board has dealt with corruption in tax and customs sphere.



Corruption connected with government departments could be considered yet another sphere of combating corruption. In 2007 the cases in this sphere were more or less connected with public procurements. The motives for officials to break law have prevalently been the prospect to receive corrupt income. At the same time, there have been cases, where officials want to facilitate their work or prefer their

of loss to the state, we could mention the criminal case of Ants Manglus, the Põlva-Võru-Valga Region Director of the State Nature Conservation Center. At the beginning of 2007 the court found Ants Manglus guilty of receiving bribe in the amount of 60.000 kroons for coordinating the detailed plan. For the bribe of 1 million kroons he had to guarantee that the state would purchase from a private person a

Secondly, corruption directly harms other honest entrepreneurs, who are groundlessly kept off public procurements despite their capability to offer better products and better service. If such activity spreads and becomes accepted, it will lead to dishonest competitions and would have hindering influence on economic development. Corruption has been mistaken for promoter of development, but it is rather a phenomenon that smothers healthy and open attitude in a longer perspective. Each and every one of us can help to combat corruption by acting correctly and justly.

Each and every one of us can help to combat corruption by acting correctly and justly.

acquaintances as bidders. In 2007 the Security Police Board forwarded to the prosecuting office the criminal case on the previous head of department of the Labor Market Board. This official was responsible for executing projects co-financed with the European Social Fund.

To facilitate the job on the one hand, and to prefer acquaintances, on the other hand, the official coordinated the terms of invitation to public procurement tender, carried out in the framework of these projects, with an acquaintance. The official asked the acquaintance to compile the invitation to tender, in order to guarantee the contract to the latter, who, of course, won the tender under prescribed terms. The official was aware that in case the requirements of public procurement are violated, the Labor Market Board must pay the support back to the European Social Fund, so the Labor Market Board is might face the claim of refund the 2.8 million kroons support.

The third case in this sphere can be the case of a high official of one rural municipality. This official received hundreds of thousands of kroons of bribe from a company that participated in public procurements, in order to look after their benefit. The official did not only stand for the interests of this company in public procurements by favoring it unfoundedly to others, but also directed the state's financial support into this company.

Of the cases, where interference of the Security Police prevented the occurrence

registered immovable with value in terms of nature conservation for unreasonable price, several times higher than the actual price. Due to interference of the Security Police Board the plan of Ants Manglus and the convicted businessman failed.

Active information procurement takes place in the sphere of corruption in local governments and hopefully we can speak of work done in our next annual already. As an example from the year 2007, we could point out the case of the Mayor of Kiviõli Voldemar Trumm, who required bribe from the manager of a foundation. The Mayor refused to coordinate the joint project of the foundation and local government before he receives 700.000 kroons. Voldemar Trumm promised though, that for the bribe he will see that the foundation will receive support from the local government in the future, as well. Thanks to the decisive behavior of the foundation manager the illegal activity of the Mayor found proof and he was taken to court. Name & decision

The Security Police Board's activity in combating corruption is not limited with proceeding criminal and misdemeanor matters. In 2007 the Security Police board contributed in developing a new anti-corruption strategy. On request we carried out trainings on corruption issues in government departments. One of person's fundamental rights is to be treated equally, thus corruption clearly violates the interests of other people.



Greedy scoundrels:
Assistant attorney-at-law Sergei Belov



The Mayor of Kiviõli Voldemar Trumm



An Estonian granite boulder spoilt by history forgers in Kirepi.

TIMELESS CRIMES AND INFORMATION WAR

“Memorial” that incites enmity

The year 2007 spotlighted that not just Estonians and Russians living in Tallinn and Ida-Virumaa comprehend the history of Estonia and what's going on in the state now; different values are much more general. As mentioned above in connection with the Tõnismägi monument, the deepest reasons of this controversy conceal, first of all, in the unexplained historical events in the middle of the 20th century. Different Estonian and Russian approaches to history and different information sources from where Estonians and Russians get their

everyday knowledge only exacerbate the situation. Wherever there is confusion and conflict, uneducated and ambiguous “heralds of truth” appear, who crave for publicity and media attention. And, when there is mutual misunderstanding between Estonians and Russians, the Kremlin-inclined puppeteers and connivers appear sooner or later, whether with heavy wallet, “delicatessen” of propaganda or pretense to protect compatriots. This was expressively demonstrated by the course of events at Tõnismägi during several years, and this

happened also in the small village at Vara rural municipality, Kirepi, Tartu County in summer 2007.

Kirepi village, populated by Russians, is joined with Metsakivi village according to current administrative division and shares the name with the latter. Historically this is a village founded in the beginning of the 19th century by Old Believers who emigrated from Russian villages near Lake Peipsi due to wish to deal with agriculture. Currently there are about 20



households in Kirepi, all of them Russians and predominantly elderly people.

In October 2005 a local inhabitant Aleksandr Shirokov, openly hostile towards the Republic of Estonia, gathered 42 signatures from the villagers of Kirepi and their relatives, and submitted to Vara Rural Municipality Government a request to set up a war memorial in Kirepi village. The argument noted: “*The war memorial is meant to commemorate villagers who perished in the II World War and whose names we intend to sculpt on the memorial*.” With its Decision No 12 of May 30, 2006, Vara Rural Municipality Government applied for receiving into municipal ownership public land of intended purpose, the “War Memorial” land unit (area 252 m²) in Metsakivi village, Vara rural municipality, Tartu County.

On November 22, 2006, the Vara Rural Municipality mayor Andres Kärp sent

relevant application to Tartu County Government. The reason stated: “*Land applied for municipal property is necessary to perpetuate cultural and historic memories of local people. Inhabitants of Metsakivi village and their relatives turned to Vara Rural Municipality with an application to set up a war memorial. The memorial is meant to be a place to commemorate the villagers perished and missing in the II World War, whose burial places are unknown. Families could go and commemorate the perished there. There will be no political symbols on the war memorial. It will bear the names of the perished. The dimensions would be about 1x1 meters and the height up to 2 meters. There are a few big trees on this land unit. The villagers wish to set the memorial up between the trees. It would be in the center of the village and would improve the look of the village, as well.*”

On January 8, 2007, the county secretary of Tartu County signed in the tasks of county

governor respective order. On July 12, 2007, the Vara Rural Municipality mayor Andres Kärp gave the written permission to set up a small construction work (or memorial) in Metsakivi village. Immediately after that construction started in Kirepi village to be ready for festive opening of the memorial on August 2, 2007, with participation of the Russian Ambassador. The initiators of establishing the war memorial were the famous activists from the town of Kallaste, Aleksandr Shirokov, his brother Oleg Shirokov and Leonti Kromonov (a member of the Constitutional Party, the former deputy of Kallaste Council), who supported the participants of the April mass riots. In April 2007, Aleksandr Shirokov was active in doing anti-Estonia propaganda among Russian population in the area and made an unsuccessful attempt to organize a bus to bring additional rioting forces to Tallinn. Interesting is also the fact that in the middle of July the Ambassador of Russia Nikolai Uspenskiy, accompanied by

Leonti Kromonov and Aleksandr Shirokov, made a three-day visit to Soviet-time communist memorials located by Lake Peipsi. He met with the leaders of Vara and Alatskivi rural municipalities and Kallaste city government.

On July 13, 2007, Nikolai Uspenski was in Kirepi at the location of memorial construction. By that time the original text had already changed significantly: the sentence *"In memory of the villagers perished in the II World War"* had been

replaced with the sentence *"To the villagers of Kirepi, perished due to fascist terror during 1941–1945"*. Aleksandr Shirokov bragged in private conversations that he would have wanted the text on memorial to be *"In memory of villagers of Kirepi murdered by Estonian nationalists and extremists"*.

There were 14 Russian names on the memorial, among them several who, according to recollection of local Estonian population, were active henchmen of occupying powers and belonged in

destruction battalions that might have participated in killing and deporting local civil population in 1941. More precise were the memories of the murder committed by local members of destruction battalion at Kalevi farm, the ruins of which are only 200 meters from the location of the planned memorial.

The Security Police Board ascertained that two persons whose names were on the memorial – Aleksandr Kostin and Lavrenti Kostin – belonged into destruction



Memorial service at Maarja-Magdaleena, Tartu County, on August 11, 1941, in memory of civilians – men and women – killed by the members of the Soviet Union destruction battalions.

battalion. According to witnesses, Aleksandr Kostin belonged into a destruction battalion that in Soviet times caught local men hiding in the woods and took them to the basement of Koosa dairy that was used as a custodial place. During conveying an Estonian detainee one Red Army soldier mistakenly shot Aleksandr Kostin into the spine. The latter died of wounds and was buried in Kasepää graveyard. Aleksandr Kostin's time of death on the planned memorial was July 7, 1941, on the gravestone it is July 8, 1941, and the

German Army arrived in Kavastu rural municipality only on July 24, 1941.

In the application from 1946 about declaring Lavrenti Kostin to be dead, it is stated that before declared missing in 1941, he served in a destruction battalion. The birth date of Lavrenti Kostin on the memorial is August 23, 1916, but in family register it is August 23, 1902. It is interesting that although Lavrenti Kostin was the grandfather of the initiator of the monument Aleksandr Shirokov, the latter did not know the birth year of his grandfather.

In 1941 Viktor Kuznetsov was the deputy chairman of Kavastu Rural Municipality Executive Committee, located at Koosa (a bigger settlement near Kirepi village), thus he was the highest representative of the Soviet power in the district. He was killed in the town of Kallaste at the beginning of August 1941, when he tried to escape from German Army to Russia. He is buried in Kallaste.

Here it should be added that the activities of destruction battalions on the territory of Estonia in summer 1941, bear the features of crimes against humanity and war crimes. Retreating Red Army and destruction battalions murdered estimably 2.199 civilians in Estonia in 1941 (Also look in: Indrek Paavle, Peeter Kaasik; *Destruction Battalions in Estonia in 1941. – Estonia 1940–1945: Reports of the Estonian International Commission of the Investigation of Crimes Against Humanity*. Tallinn 2006. p 469–493).

From the archive documents it was ascertained that the personal data of 7 out of 14 persons cut into memorial stone were false and the text *"To the villagers of Kirepi, perished due to fascist terror during 1941–1945"* was not in accordance with the purpose that was officially presented by the initiators of the memorial.

Two "victims of fascism" on the memorial stone were not killed, but died of natural causes – Vassili Solovyov of old age in 1944 and Nikolai Shirokov of typhus in 1943. Three persons on the memorial – Nikolai Dyukov, Pimen Ilyin and Larion Kusnetsov – were entered in the 1941 victims of

communism record already in 1996 (Mart Laar and Jaan Tross; "Red Terror"). The soldier of destruction battalion Aleksandr Kostin was accidentally killed by his comrades several weeks prior arrival of the German Army in Kavastu rural municipality.

On December 18, 2007, the organizer of the memorial Aleksandr Shirokov took the notorious and history-fabricating stone away from the village himself.

Ethically it remains incomprehensible, why the names of three Estonian inhabitants from the same Kirepi village who were brutally killed by the soldiers of the retreating Red Army on July 30, 1941, were left out from the memorial list of the war victims. By distinguishing between nationalities the persons to commemorate only caused unnecessary tensions on national grounds in the neighborhood. The memorial and extreme incompetence of its creators painfully tore open the old wounds. The grasp of history varies, but facts can be neither disproved nor ignored.

On July 24, 2007, the Security Police Board in conformity with the Public Prosecutor's Office initiated criminal procedure on the basis of a citizen's application and according to § 89 of the Penal Code in the criminal case No 07913000066 (under the leadership of the occupying powers of the Soviet Union, civilians were killed *en masse* in Tartu County, Kavastu rural municipality in June, July and August 1941).

In the course of investigation it was ascertained that 24 local civilians (3 of them in the abovementioned Kirepi village – 81-year-old Kaarel Kalev, 65-year-old Liisa Kalev and 3-year-old Lembit Kalev) were killed by retreating soldiers of the Red Army and destruction battalions in Tartu County, Kavastu rural municipality in summer 1941. Unfortunately the investigation could not identify the persons who committed crimes against humanity, because of the passed time is so long and the majority of potential witnesses are dead. With the permission of the Prosecutor's Office the criminal procedure was closed on November 27, 2007.

Propaganda games in connection with court hearing

On August 9, 2007, based on the information of preliminary investigation carried out by the Security Police, the Western Circuit Prosecutor's Office brought charges against Arnold Meri, who led the deportation in Hiiumaa in March 1949, in genocide (§ 97 of the Penal Code) and attack against civilians (§ 97 of the Penal Code). Initially the court hearing had to take place in Kärda in January 2008, but the defense council of the accused chose the tactics to delay the time of the court session by submitting applications impeaching the jurisdiction of Estonian courts.

Namely, the attorney at law Sven Sillar submitted an application that the court hearing on the first genocide accusation in Estonia would be held in international court or even in Russia. According to the attorney of law Sillar the crime of the 1949 March deportation was committed in Russia, Siberia, to where the deported persons were expatriated. According to the opinion of the defense council Estonian courts are not competent to hear criminal cases on deportation, as according to "The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" persons charged with genocide shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed.

Estonian courts could not agree with such claim and rejected all relevant applications made by the defense. Genocide is a crime that, as a rule, presumes co-execution due to its scale. As for the 1949 deportation, there were thousands of executioners and participants (at least as many as the victims by estimation) in the territory of Estonia as well as in Russia. Deportation as genocide consisted in placing members of a certain social group into living conditions that resulted in the risk of partial or total holocaust. Carrying out this crime presumes execution of multiple different acts by many persons in various places, including imprisonment and transporting them

to a region where they are deprived of normal living conditions. While according to § 11 sec. 1 p. 1 of the Penal Code an act is deemed to be committed at the place where the person acted, in case of deportation, the place where an act is committed is considered to be any place where a criminal commits an act, whether it is in Hiiumaa or in Siberia.

Here it is probably unnecessary to remind that not a single criminal case on communism crimes has been tried in Russia until now. Taking into consideration the steadily increasing heroizing of the communism era in Russia is does not seem realistic in the nearest future. The defense council himself had to admit that the hearing of Arnold Meri's accusation in Russian courts is not realistic. But despite that the attorney at law Sven Sillar demonstrated mistrusts towards Estonian court system and applied for formation of special international criminal court to hear the case of Arnold Meri, claiming that according to his knowledge such is international practice in proceeding the crimes of genocide.

This claim, however, is incompetent, as formation of ad hoc courts in international practice occurs only in case internal courts are not capable to hear complicated criminal cases due to important reasons (e.g. Rwanda and Yugoslavia). The conditions in the Republic of Estonia, the Member State of the EU, and the competence, credibility and independence of its courts to hear criminal cases are undoubtedly incomparable with the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda that had undergone national catastrophe in the 1990s. The State Court confirmed this with its decision No. 3-1-1-95-07, by saying that there is no reason to consider changing the jurisdiction in the criminal case of Arnold Meri, because there are rules of criminal procedure in Estonia for objective proceeding of genocide by a competent court.



The victims of the Soviet Union and Russian propaganda, II: the picket in support of the deporter accused of genocide.

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