

ESTONIA



October 2019

www.coe.int/terrorism

NATIONAL POLICY

Estonia strongly condemns all possible forms of terrorism and considers it as a significant threat to international security and peace. According to the Estonian Internal Security Service (KAPO), the threat of terrorism in Estonia is considered low and currently there are no active internal or international terrorist organisations operating in Estonia. Even though so far there have not been any terrorist attacks on the Estonian soil, there have been Estonian victims in terrorist attacks elsewhere.

The government of Estonia has set forth the priorities for the fight against terrorism in the Internal Security Development Plan 2015-2020 (ISDP). The new ISDP 2020-2030 is currently being developed and will cover all the necessary factors and developments regarding counter-terrorism. The ISDP is partly restricted.

According to the document, the terror threat in Estonia is low, but recent developments in Europe and elsewhere directly influence Estonia's security situation. The document emphasises the importance of prevention. Another priority is to ensure that Estonia has the necessary readiness to quickly respond to threats and to minimize negative consequences.

In order to prevent the threat of terrorism and mitigate the effects of any realised threat, various measures are being taken, including the prevention of radicalisation, combating recruitment to terrorist organisations, prevention of terrorist financing and illicit trade of strategic goods, imposition of international sanctions, removal of illicit explosives from circulation, protection of objects and persons under high risk of attack, improvement of the security of information systems and more efficient data protection, guaranteed preparedness to respond to emergencies etc.

To organise counter-terrorism activities and achieve synergy as efficiently as possible, we develop reliable cooperation between all the legal entities under public and private law that are associated with counter-terrorism. The main activities are the improvement of internal and international cooperation, information exchange and capabilities of the responsible authorities. In cooperation with the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences (www.sisekaitse.ee), Estonian law enforcement authorities are raising the capacity of the first line practitioners regarding early detection of radicalisation.

Estonian government supports fighting against illegal smuggling of strategic goods and fighting against terrorism financing. Estonia considers it important that human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected in counter-terrorism.

Estonian experts participate in EU, UN, CoE, NATO and OSCE CT/CVE/PVE formats. At the law enforcement level, the Estonian Internal Security Service participates actively in the CTG format, which includes 24/7 information sharing. Under the auspices of international organisations, Estonia provides technical support and advice necessary in countering terrorism to third countries.

The main 24/7 contact point on terrorism-related issues is the Estonian Internal Security Service (KAPO) - www.kapo.ee, +372 612 1455, kapo@kapo.ee.

The Internal Security Service publishes public annual reviews of Estonian internal security situation, which also includes the situation and possible threats concerning terrorism. KAPO public annual review 2018 is available at: <https://kapo.ee/en/content/annual-reviews.html>

The Estonian Foreign Intelligence Service (EFIS) operates under the Ministry of Defence. EFIS collects and analyses different data concerning Estonian external security and accordingly has an important role of shaping Estonian national defence and security policy. EFIS is seen as a frontline of Estonian security, since intelligence information provides precautionary warnings about possible threats, including terrorism.

The EFIS public report 2019: <https://www.valisluureamet.ee/pdf/raport-2019-ENG-web.pdf>

Estonian law enforcement agencies are involved in Europol and Interpol information sharing communities (including SIS II and SLTD databases).

Participation in Peace Support Operations is a high priority for Estonia as a means to contribute both, to regional and global security and stability, including fight against terrorism and its root causes. Estonia has participated in different international military operations since 1995.

As of March 2019, Estonia participates in a number of different operations and missions in the world. Estonia contributes with a total of 112 servicemen and women

to 9 different international peace support operations in 5 countries and regions – Iraq (Inherent Resolve, NMI), Afghanistan (Resolute Support), Mali (French-led operation Barkhane, EUTM Mali, MINUSMA), Lebanon (UNIFIL, UNTSO), and also in the EU Mediterranean Sea operation (EUNAVFOR Med/Sophia).

From August 2016, Estonia contributes to the US-led operation Inherent Resolve. Currently Estonia participates in the operation with a team of six instructors and a senior staff officer in Iraq. In the framework of the NATO Mission Iraq (NMI) Estonia contributes with Military Police.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

General information

In Estonia, an act of terrorism is a criminal offence defined in Section 237 of the Penal Code. Terrorism is defined as a crime against State power. The criminal offence of a terrorist act is a combination of two elements: the commission of a specific criminal offence (the objective element) when committed with a specific intent (the subjective element).

The objective element of an act of terrorism comprises the commission of a criminal offence against international security, against the person or the environment while posing a threat to life or health, against foreign states or international organisations, or of a criminal offence dangerous to the public, or manufacture, distribution or use of prohibited weapons, illegal seizure, damaging or destruction of property to a significant extent, or interference with computer data or hindrance of functioning of computer systems as well as threatening with commission of such acts.

The subjective element requires that the specific criminal offence referred to in the objective element is committed with the purpose of forcing the state or an international organisation to perform an act or omission, or seriously interfering with or destroying the political, constitutional, economic or social structure of the state, or seriously interfering with or destroying the operation of an international organisation, or seriously terrorising the population. The punishment for a terrorist act is 5 to 20 years' imprisonment or life imprisonment.

Section 237¹ contains provisions concerning membership in terrorist organizations as well as forming, directing or recruiting members to such organization. Membership in a permanent organization consisting of three or more persons whose activities are directed at the commission of terrorism offences as well as forming, directing or recruiting members to such organisation, is punishable by five to fifteen years' imprisonment or life imprisonment. Organising or receiving training or recruiting persons and preparation of terrorist acts in another manner as well as public incitement for the commission of a terrorist act is punishable by two to ten years' imprisonment (Section 237²). Financing (including

making available or accumulating funds) and knowing supporting of terrorist acts, terrorist organizations, commission of other terrorism related offences or individual terrorists is punishable by two to ten years' imprisonment (Section 237³).

Travel for terrorist purposes (inbound and outbound, regardless of the nationality or state of residence of the perpetrator) is punishable by up to five years' imprisonment (Section 237⁵). Organisation, funding (including making available or accumulating funds) or knowing support of travel for terrorist purposes is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment (Section 237⁶).

Aiding and abetting, inciting and attempt of all intentional criminal offences is also punishable.

Confiscation of the proceeds and instrumentalities of those offences (Sections 237-237³ and 237⁵-237⁶ of the Penal Code) is possible. In addition, the court can apply extended confiscation. Third party confiscation of proceeds and instrumentalities or assets that would be subject to extended confiscation, is also possible. Value confiscation (substitution of confiscation) is also possible.

Legal persons can also be held criminally liable for the commission of a terrorist act or other terrorism related offences.

Criminal law

According to Section 6 of the Penal Code, the penal law of Estonia applies to criminal acts that are committed on Estonian territory or on board or against ships and airplanes registered in Estonia, regardless of their location (territorial jurisdiction).

The penal law of Estonia applies also to an act committed outside the territory of Estonia if such act constitutes a criminal offence pursuant to the penal law of Estonia and is punishable at the place of commission of the act, or if no penal power is applicable at the place of commission of the act and, if the act is committed against a citizen of Estonia, a legal person registered in Estonia (principle of passive personality) or by an Estonian citizen (or if the person becomes a citizen after the act) (principle of active personality) (Section 7).

In addition, according to Section 8, the Penal Code is applicable to any acts committed outside the territory of Estonia if punishability of the act arises from an international obligations binding on Estonia (that includes EU directives and regulations, Council of Europe Conventions and other international treaties) (principle of universal jurisdiction).

Finally, Section 9 outlines the protective principle and namely that the penal law of Estonia applies to acts committed outside the territory of Estonia if:

- it causes damage to the life or health of the population of Estonia,
- it interferes with the exercise of state authority or the defence capability of Estonia or
- it causes damage to the environment.

This means that in most cases, Estonia can exercise its judicial authority on acts of terrorism committed outside of Estonia.

The Penal Code of Estonia in English:

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/519012017002/consolide>

Procedural Rules

The Estonian Code of Criminal Procedure does not provide separate provisions for prosecuting persons for acts of terrorism. The persons suspected of terrorist acts have the same rights and they are subject to the same procedural rules as persons suspected of other criminal offences.

However, terrorism related offences (Sections 237-237³ and 237⁵-237⁶ of the Penal Code) are among the offences, for which the widest possible set of investigative tools (including surveillance activities) are available. According to Section 126 of the Estonian Code of Criminal Procedure, the institutions that may engage in surveillance activities (to investigate or stop a criminal offence, including terrorism) are The Police and Border Guard Board, the Estonian Internal Security Service, the Tax and Customs Board, the Military Police and the Prisons Department of the Ministry of Justice, and prisons. The rights, methods, rules and procedure of surveillance are provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure. There are no differences concerning the surveillance of persons suspected of terrorist activities in the rights that the surveillance agencies have in order to collect data for the prosecution.

According to Section 126 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, surveillance activities are permitted if collection of data by other activities or taking of evidence by other procedural acts is impossible, is especially complicated or if this may damage the interests of the criminal proceedings.

Section 126⁴ of the Code states that surveillance activities may be conducted with a written permission of a prosecutor's office or a preliminary investigation judge depending on the nature of the surveillance measure. In cases of urgency (or immediate danger), surveillance activities requiring the permission of a prosecutor's office or a court may be conducted with the permission issued by the responsible office issued in a format which can be reproduced in writing. A written permission needs to be formalized within 24 hours as of the commencement of surveillance activities.

All the surveillance activities, requests and permissions are maintained in the surveillance activities information system for processing the information about surveillance

activities. Surveillance activities include covert surveillance, covert examination of postal items, wire-tapping (and other methods of covert observations of messages and information that are communicated by the public electronic communications network or by any other means), staging of criminal offence and use of police agents (Sections 126⁵-126⁹).

In accordance with the Security Authorities Act, similar tools can be used in administrative proceedings for the purposes of prevention and combating of terrorism and terrorist financing and support, and collection and processing of information necessary for such purpose. Although administrative proceedings cannot be used for the gathering evidence for criminal proceedings purposes, Subsection 1¹ of Section 63 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides a procedure for submitting information collected pursuant to the Security Authorities Act as evidence in criminal proceedings. The possibility of using such information as evidence in criminal proceedings has been upheld by Supreme Court jurisprudence.

According to Section 65 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Section, evidence taken in a foreign state pursuant to the legislation of such state may be used in a criminal proceeding conducted in Estonia unless the procedural acts performed in order to obtain the evidence are in conflict with the principles of Estonian criminal procedure. This makes it possible to investigate and use evidence gathered elsewhere to prosecute possible terror suspects.

The Estonian Code of Criminal Procedure:

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/530052017002/consolide>

Other relevant legislation

Protection of victims and witnesses

The Witness Protection Act regulates procedures regarding witness protection in Estonia. In applying the measures of witness protection, the severity of a criminal offence proceeded, the significance of the evidence given by the person in the criminal case and the extent of the risk to the protected person are taken into account. Witness protection measures can be applied to a person only with the consent of the person or his or her legal representative or guardianship authority. The Witness Protection Act provides for various witness protection measures ranging from physical protection or provision of self-defence equipment to creating a new identity for the protected person and even changing the appearances of the protected person through plastic surgery.

Witness protection is carried out by the Police and Border Guard Board. The persons that can be placed under witness protection are witnesses, victims and persons conducting proceedings.

In addition to the measures in the Witness Protection Act, Section 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for other means of ensuring safety of witnesses or victims. A victim or witness can be declared anonymous and the victim or witness can give statements by telephone using voice distortion equipment, if necessary. Also, the court may allow a telehearing to be conducted or use a partition to hide the victim or witness from the accused (Subsection 5 of Section 287 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

According to Section 323 of the Penal Code, the punishment for influencing criminal proceedings by violence against a person involved in administration of justice is punishable by up to five years' of imprisonment.

Victims of terrorism are entitled to emergency medical care and victim support services, which include free of charge counselling, assisting in communicating with state and local government authorities and legal persons and necessary psychological assistance for as long as necessary. Every person in the territory of the Republic of Estonia has the right to receive emergency medical care. Victims of violent crime are entitled to state compensation. The same victim support services are also provided for residents of Estonia, who are victims of a terrorist act committed in a foreign state.

The Witness Protection Act:
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/530122013001/consolide>

The Victim Support Act:
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/504022019007/consolide/current>

Prevention of terrorist financing

The Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Act regulates the activities of credit institutions, financial institutions, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and other agencies and persons in the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

The Act establishes the obligation of prudence of institutions in case of unusual, complicated transactions involving large sums of money. The institutions must identify the persons involved in the transactions and store the data regarding their activities. In case of money laundering or its suspicion, FIU must be notified immediately. In addition, persons are prohibited to fulfil transactions or conclude contracts if the other person does not provide the necessary documents or there is a suspicion of illegal activity. Every institution must draw up a set of procedural rules for the effective implementation of these obligations.

FIU supervises the activities of the institutions and the infringement of these provisions is punishable. The Estonian Internal Security Service also has an obligation

to combat the financing of terrorism, according to Section 6 of the Security Authorities Act.

The Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Act:
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/518012019004/consolide/current>

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Different institutions have an important role in the fight against terrorism. The two main agencies are the Internal Security Service (KAPO) and the Police and Border Guard Board, both of which operate under the Ministry of the Interior. They cooperate with different institutions, which include the Headquarters of the Defence Forces, the Prisons Department of the Ministry of Justice and prisons, the Tax and Customs Board and the Foreign Intelligence Service.

The Ministry of the Interior plays an integral part in the fight against terrorism in Estonia. It develops the internal security policy and the crisis management policy and organises the implementation thereof. The Ministry also coordinates the activities of the agencies in its area of government in ensuring public order and national internal security, including in countering terrorism. The Minister of the Interior establishes the security levels for ports and port facilities based on threat analysis. The Ministry is also responsible for the programs for newly arrived migrants. Different programs include: free language studies and counselling, integration and adaptation programs and support person systems.

More information on the integration and adaptation program on: www.settleinestonia.ee

Internal Security Service (KAPO)

The role of the Internal Security Service in the Estonian judicial system is regulated by the Security Authorities Act. A broader function of the Estonian Internal Security Service is the maintenance of national security through collection of information and implementation of preventive measures as well as investigation of offences. The main task of the Internal Security Service is the protection of the constitutional order and territorial integrity of Estonia. The agency collects and processes information to prevent and combat different intelligence activities directed against Estonia.

One of its main tasks is fighting terrorism, including the investigation of financing, supporting and other terrorism related crimes (Section 6 of the Security Authorities Act). The Internal Security Service also fights against CBRN threats – the agency is responsible for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conduct of proceedings of offences related to explosive substances. The Estonian Internal Security Service is among the security authorities that have also been assigned the tasks of the police. This means investigation of offences and, for instance, the legal right to apply coercive measures.

The Internal Security Service cooperates actively with the security and law enforcement authorities of other states and with international organizations (incl. Interpol and Europol) in order to fight different security threats, including terrorism. The agency has the right to receive and collect all pertinent information on pre-trial investigations conducted by law enforcement authorities of other EU member states and Europol in relation to acts of terrorism. In addition, pursuant to the PRÜM Treaty/UN Security Council Resolution 2178, the Estonian Internal Security Service is an international point of contact (POC) for counter-terrorism.

Estonia is in the process of developing additional capacity to identify and interrupt terrorism-related activities on the internet. The main authority responsible for this is area is also the Internal Security Service (KAPO).

The Security Authorities Act:

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/521062017015/consolide>

The website of the Estonian Internal Security Service in English: <https://www.kapo.ee/en.html>

Annual Reviews:

<https://www.kapo.ee/en/content/annual-reviews.html>

Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB)

In its present structure, the Police and Border Guard Board started its work on January 1st 2010 when Police Board, Central Criminal Police, Public Order Police, Border Guard Board, and Citizenship and Migration Board were merged. Based on the former police prefectures, border guard territories and regional offices of Citizenship and Migration Board, four territorial prefectures were formed which are incorporated into PBGB and form one authority as of 2012.

As a result, the PBGB encompasses under itself many different actors and activities relevant to the fight against terrorism. This includes the Financial Intelligence Unit, securing of the EU's external border, determination of citizenship and issue of documents, public order and finally investigation and preventions of criminal activities. As the PBGB is a police authority, its main tasks are the prevention and processing of offences and enforcement of punishments, also relating to the fight against terrorism. The PBGB also commands a Special Intervention Unit, K-Komando in Estonian, for supporting the investigations and dealing with the planning and execution of tactical and strategic operations that also involve terrorist crisis.

As Estonia ensures the guarding and protection of the external borders of the Schengen Area, the function of border guard is extremely important. In its actions, the border guard relies on the Schengen legislation and the principles of integrated border management. The important parts of the integrated border management are border surveillance and risk analysis, checking of

documents at the border, cross-border crime investigation in cooperation with internal security authorities of other countries, work of the liaison officers in third countries and other types of international cooperation.

A well-functioning border guard helps to diminish terrorist threat and prevent illegal border crossing to European Union. The priority of Estonia's border policy for the next five years is the construction of a modern land border line on the Schengen external border.

The Police and Border Guard Board website in English:

<https://www.politsei.ee/en/>

Web-constables are police officers working on the internet (including on Facebook). They respond to notifications and letters submitted by people or private partners online and train people at issues of internet security. Web constables cooperate with the Internet Referral Unit of the Europol Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) on countering illegal web-content and the violent propaganda.

Information on the web-constables in English:

<https://www2.politsei.ee/en/nouanded/veebikonstaablid/index.dot>

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is an independent structural unit of the PBGB. The functions of the FIU are to collect, register, process and analyse information received to assess the significance of the information submitted for the prevention, identification or investigation of money laundering and criminal offences related to terrorist financing. FIU has the obligation to trace criminal proceeds and application of the enforcement powers of the state and to supervise the activities of obligated persons.

FIU also informs the public of prevention and identification of money laundering and terrorist financing, analyses the respective statistics and prepares and publishes an aggregate overview at least once a year. FIU trains obligated persons, investigative bodies, prosecutors and judges in matters related to prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and organizes foreign communication and exchange of information with relevant foreign agencies. FIU processes applications for authorizations, to suspend or prohibit economic activities or to suspend or revoke an authorisation in accordance with the procedure set out in the General Part of the Economic Activities Code Act.

The Financial Intelligence Unit website in English:

<https://www.politsei.ee/en/organisatsioon/rahapesu-andmeburoo/>

The General Part of the Economic Activities Code Act in English:

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/527032015008/consolide>

The PBGB also deals with the enforcement of citizenship and migratory policy according to the Aliens Act and the Citizenship Act. This includes the administration of residence permits, the issue of the documents and the determination of citizenship. The goal of Estonian migratory policy is to facilitate settlement of those people, whose residence is consistent with the public interest and preventing the entry of those, who may pose a threat to public order or national security.

Aliens Act in English:

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/513032017005/consolide>

Citizenship Act in English:

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/513012017001/consolide>

Estonian Foreign Intelligence Service

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The Estonian Foreign Intelligence Service website in English: <https://www.valisluureamet.ee/en.html>

Tax and Customs Board

The Tax and Customs Board performs national supervision over prohibitions and restrictions at customs points, on the EU internal border and inland. It prevents the import of goods requiring a special permit, including strategic goods, weapons, explosives and radioactive goods via customs points, and informs the Internal Security Service of detected incidents for the purposes of further proceedings in accordance with the investigative jurisdiction.

Tax and Customs Board website in English: <https://www.emta.ee/eng>

Estonian Information System Authority

As critical functions of the society are handled by different computer systems, the field of cybersecurity is becoming more important to the fight against terrorism. In Estonia, the development of the national information system and responding to security incidents are organised by the Estonian Information System Authority. The tasks of the Authority, in relation to the fight against terrorism, are to monitor and advise the providers of public services. More specifically on how to manage their information systems as per requirements, executing supervision over information systems used to provide vital services, the implementation of the security measures of the information assets related to them and

handling the security incidents that occur in Estonian computer networks.

The Estonian Information System Authority website in English: <https://www.ria.ee/en/>

The Prosecutor's Office

The Prosecutor's Office directs pre-trial criminal proceedings, ensuring lawfulness and effectiveness thereof; represents public prosecution in court, participates in planning surveillance activities necessary for prevention and identification of crimes, and performs other duties assigned to the Prosecutor's Office by the law. The Prosecutor's Office prosecutes crimes in cooperation with different investigative bodies. In addition, the Prosecutor's Office performs obligations arising from international cooperation, including participation in the work of Eurojust.

The Prosecutor's Office website in English: <http://www.prokuratuur.ee/en>

Committees

Several councils and committees analyse and make decisions concerning terrorism.

- The Security Committee of the Government of the Republic analyses and assesses the security situation, including the threat of terrorism in the country, coordinates the activities of security authorities, and determines the national need for security related information.
- The Counter-Terrorism Council of the Security Committee of the Government submits proposals to improve the efficiency of counter-terrorism activities to the Security Committee and supports the coordination and cooperation between the relevant authorities.
- Governmental Committee for the Coordination of Issues Related to the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing coordinates the implementation of legal acts related to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and makes proposals to the Government to improve the efficiency of the measures aimed at countering the problem.
- Crisis Management Committee of the Government coordinates the activities of government authorities in preparing for emergencies in crisis management issues within its competence, including in the event of a terrorist act.

Other ministries

As terrorism is a very complex issue, different ministries and agencies have an important role in counter-terrorism.

- Ministry of Justice develops the national justice and criminal policy, including the legislation related to preventing, combating and solving acts of terrorism and the related crimes.
- Ministry of Defence develops the national defence policy and coordinates defence-related international cooperation and the participation in international military operations. The Ministry also coordinates the activities of the Defence Forces and the Defence League in the provision of assistance to civil structures in accordance with the Emergency Act.
- Ministry of Finance develops the policy of preventing money laundering and terrorist financing.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs organises the protection of the interests of and the provision of consular assistance to the citizens of Estonia and, if necessary, of other European Union Member countries in cooperation with the authorities of the country of location and other relevant agencies in the event of a terrorist act organised in a foreign country.
- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications is responsible for protection of the transportation environment, including aviation security, but also for the communications, incl. the security of e-solutions.

Ministry of Justice website in English:

<http://www.just.ee/en>

Ministry of Defence website in English:

<http://www.kmin.ee/en>

Ministry of Finance website in English:

<http://www.fin.ee/?lang=en>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs website in English:

<http://vm.ee/en>

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications

website in English: <https://www.mkm.ee/en>

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition

International cooperation in criminal procedure comprises extradition of persons to foreign states, mutual assistance between states in criminal matters, execution of the judgments of foreign courts, taking over and transfer of criminal proceedings commenced, cooperation with the International Criminal Court and Eurojust and extradition to Member States of the European Union.

International cooperation in criminal procedure is regulated in Chapter 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and it is effected pursuant to the provisions of the Chapter unless otherwise prescribed by the international agreements of the Republic of Estonia, the

European Union legislation or the generally recognised principles of international law.

Estonia has signed and ratified various Council of Europe instruments on mutual assistance and extradition.

Measures at international level

Council of Europe

Estonia values the contribution that the Council of Europe makes to countering terrorism and protecting human rights. Estonia has signed and ratified numerous terrorism related treaties of the Council of Europe. Estonia is also a full member of the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism – MONEYVAL.

United Nations

Estonia support the UN's effort to enhance global cooperation in the fight against terrorism. Estonia has ratified and fulfils the relevant UN anti-terrorist conventions and the President of Estonia has signed the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

The European Union

Estonia is committed to close cooperation within the European Union concerning criminal matters and is participating actively in initiatives on combating terrorism by implementing the necessary provisions. Estonia supports the EU's counter-terrorism strategy, to jointly make Europe safer for the citizens. Estonia has fully implemented Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA.

Other cooperation

Estonia is also a part of the Anti-Daesh Coalition and is a member of the Coalition's Political-Military Consultation. This Working Group is overseeing the Coalition's military efforts and supports efforts to alleviate the humanitarian situation created by Daesh in Syria and Iraq.

The full list of organizations Estonia conducts anti-terrorist cooperation with is the following:

- EU (European Union);
- CoE (Council of Europe);
- OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe);
- UN (United Nations);
- NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization);
- CTC (European Union Counter-Terrorism Coordinator);
- ECTC (European Counter-Terrorism Centre);

- ESCN (European Strategic Communication Network);
- EUROPOL (European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation);
- INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization);
- RAN (Radicalization Awareness Network).

Estonia has hosted two large-scale anti-terrorism simulations, ATHOS (Allied Terrorism Hindering Operation Simulation) 2015 and ATHOS 2016. The participants were the observers of the European Union special intervention units' co-operation network ATLAS. The main goal of these exercises was to practice international cooperation between Estonian partners and different special unit capabilities in various scenarios. For example, hostage rescuing, evacuations and detention of terrorists were practiced.

Relevant Council of Europe conventions – ESTONIA	Signed	Ratified
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism [CETS No. 198]	07/03/2013	-
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism [CETS No. 196]	7/9/2005	15/05/2009
Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism [CETS No. 217]	22/10/2015	(ratified by the EU)
Convention on Cybercrime [ETS No. 185]	23/11/2001	12/5/2003
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems [ETS No. 189]	28/1/2003	-
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]	25/6/1999	10/5/2000
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]	22/10/2003	26/1/2006
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 90]	3/5/1996	27/3/1997
Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 190]	15/5/2003	26/5/2005
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 73]	3/5/1996	28/4/1997
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]	4/11/1993	28/4/1997
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 99]	3/5/1996	28/4/1997
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 182]	26/11/2002	9/9/2004
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	4/11/1993	28/4/1997
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 86]	3/5/1996	28/4/1997
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 98]	3/5/1996	28/4/1997
Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [CETS No. 209]	-	-
Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [CETS No. 212]	-	-
Relevant United Nations conventions – ESTONIA	Signed	Ratified
Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)	-	31/03/1994
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (the Hague, 1970)	-	21/01/1994
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)	-	21/01/1994
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1988)	-	21/01/1994
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 1973)	-	20/11/1991
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 1979)	-	07/04/2002
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 1979)	-	08/06/1994
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 2005)	-	08/05/2016
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 1988)	-	16/05/2002
2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (London, 2005)	08/02/2007	28/07/2010
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 1988)	-	27/04/2004
2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (London, 2005)	-	28/07/2010
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1991)	-	21/06/1998
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 1997)	-	10/05/2002
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 1999)	06/09/2000	21/06/2002
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 2005)	14/09/2005	-