



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
GOVERNMENT

INTERNAL SECURITY STRATEGY 2020–2030

A safe Estonia provides a stable living environment where a person feels safe and where their safety and security are guaranteed. Prevention is the cornerstone of a safe living environment. At the same time, we must be prepared to react quickly because, unfortunately, not all accidents and dangers can be prevented. Maintaining and enhancing the security of society requires the contribution of everyone – people, public authorities, and businesses. Ensuring a secure society requires the efforts of different parties. Over the next ten years, our goal is to maintain and increase the internal security of Estonia while making sure that the efforts made to ensure security are not made at the expense of the life or health of anyone. To this end, we want to identify potential bottlenecks in a knowledge-based way and use up-to-date, effective, and smart solutions to address them.

LET US KEEP AND CREATE A SAFE ESTONIA TOGETHER!

INTERNAL SECURITY STRATEGY 2020–2030

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Trends with the most significant impact on the field



The nature of international conflicts and security threats is changing



International institutions are weakening, power structures of countries are changing



Urbanisation is continuing, there are more sparsely populated areas



The population is aging, the share of working-age population is decreasing



Global migration (including illegal), border traffic, and commuting are increasing



Climate change is continuing, the state of the environment is deteriorating, and crises caused by extreme weather events are becoming more common



Technology is changing faster and faster, bringing new opportunities and threats



Major challenges

1

The knowledge, attitudes, skills, and related behaviour of the population do not sufficiently prevent threats to life, health, and property.

2

Sustainable and high-quality provision of internal security services across the country is more and more difficult.

3

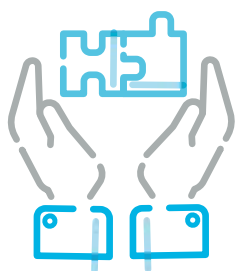
Crisis prevention and emergency preparedness capacity in the public and private sectors are insufficient and may hamper the prevention of or response to potential emergencies.

4

In addition to traditional factors, internal security is increasingly affected by external threats, such as the global spread of violent ideologies, international terrorism, its financing and widespread money laundering, the development of dangerous technologies, cyberattacks, hostile special services, hybrid threats, etc.

5

The migration of people, the settlement of foreigners in Estonia, and the consequent somewhat more heterogeneous nature of the Estonian society bring new threats that may hinder the implementation of citizenship and migration policies that promote the development of Estonia and ensure internal security.



Measures to solve problems and take into account trends

CREATE A PREVENTIVE AND SAFE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

Encourage the contribution and skills development of everyone, diversify prevention and make it more systematic and targeted, foster a community- and network-based approach, and improve cooperation between different partners.

GUARANTEE PROMPT AND PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE

Increase the capacity to respond to threats and mitigate damage with the help of different parties, make the regulatory environment less bureaucratic, and use sustainable and innovative information technology and communications solutions that better support the response capacity.

ENSURE THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF ESTONIA

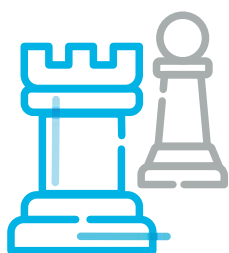
Help to ensure that threats to internal security are recognised and mitigated through national activities and international cooperation. Improve the readiness of the population, the public, the private sector, and the third sector to deal with various crises that threaten Estonia.

CONTINUE WITH ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES ON CITIZENSHIP, MIGRATION, AND IDENTITY THAT SUPPORT ESTONIAN DEVELOPMENT

Keep the citizenship, migration, and identity management policies of Estonia reliable, innovative, and people-centred so that they ensure internal security and support the development, coherence, and functioning of Estonia.

MAKE INTERNAL SECURITY SMARTER AND MORE INNOVATIVE

Increase the attractiveness of internal security agencies, ensure the expertise and commitment of the people working in the field, and make internal security even more innovative by using smart and innovative solutions.



Failure to address these challenges may result the following risks ...

The sense of security of people will diminish

Differences between regions will increase

The availability of security and law enforcement services will deteriorate

Damage to people, property, and the environment will increase

Social polarisation and societal tensions will increase, there will be a greater risk of value conflicts

People's social activity and contribution to security will decline

Security threats will be more influential, including an increase in serious crime

Cohesion in communities will decline

1. INTERNAL SECURITY

1.1. The meaning of internal security

The Internal Security Strategy assumes that internal security means a stable living environment in which a person **feels safe, contributes to its development, and where their well-being, safety, and security are ensured.**

Internal security consists of feeling and actual experience, one of which is an abstract feeling that the state guarantees certain values, and the other is a concrete, often personal, experience of whether these values are actually guaranteed.

National security and the protection of people from crime and threats are traditionally considered key elements in ensuring a sense of security. However, belief in economic and social coping and the guarantee of freedom and justice are equally important. Thus, on the one hand, the feeling of security is created by the knowledge that one lives in a free society with commonly recognised norms.

The contribution of different sectors is needed to ensure the stability of society, as explained on Figure 1. On the other hand, security is an experience of whether and how this belief is realised in different situations – that is, whether the safety and se-

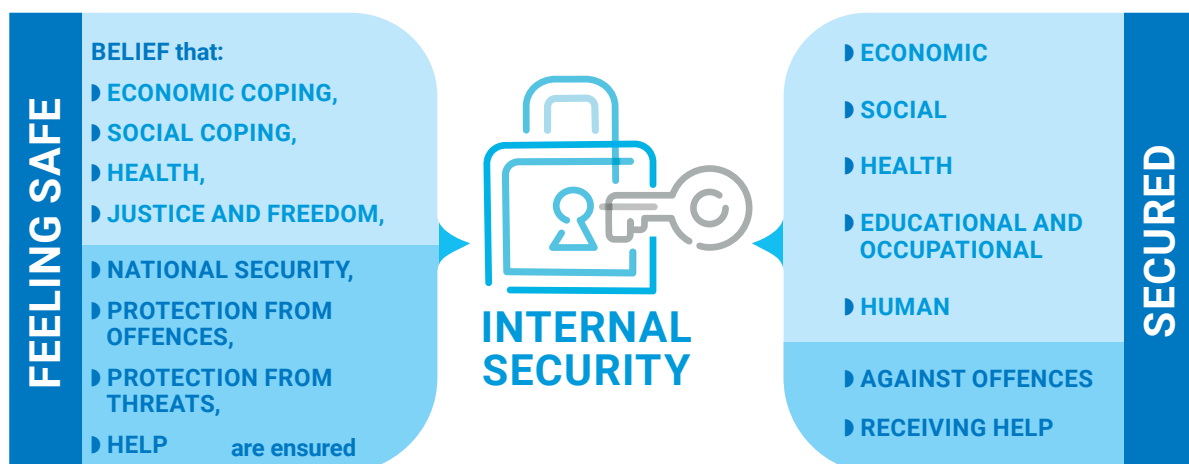
curity of a person are actually guaranteed. A person who loses their job experiences whether and how economic security and social protection actually work. A victim of an offence or an accident experiences how they are supported and helped with their situation.

In conclusion, if a person does not have faith in social and economic coping, they will not feel safe despite the fact that they are protected from crime, for example, and the number of offences is small. **Therefore, when developing internal security, it is important to take into account that security is a horizontal issue and that agencies in different fields contribute to security by carrying out tasks aimed at achieving their usual objectives.**

The Internal Security Strategy and its programmes

- 1) include more specific objectives and directions to increase internal security
- 2) include opportunities to improve the security-enhancing effect of different agencies, and
- 3) identify the parties and their role in achieving the objectives. ■

FIGURE 1. The nature of security



SOURCE: Crime Prevention Council, 1996; I. Aimre 1995; adapted, Ministry of the Interior 2019.

¹ Chapter 5 and Annex 1 provide an overview of security-relevant issues reflected in various other sectoral strategies.

1.2. Principles for creating a secure Estonia

The implementation of the Internal Security Strategy is based on the following principles.

1. Safety starts with us

Caring about others creates opportunities to maintain and increase the safety of the society. Everyone can increase safety by improving the behaviour of themselves and their loved ones. A person in need needs the help of others. However, the awareness and preparation of the person in need makes it easier to rescue them. If necessary, nearby people must provide assistance themselves or pass on information about the accident to professionals. It is important to help implement this way of thinking and to improve the knowledge and skills of the population.

Security requires the joint contribution of many agencies and people. The best results in ensuring this are achieved by the attention and efforts of the various parties – the expertise of the government agencies of the Ministry of the Interior, the appropriate contribution of other areas of government, and the actions of local governments, NGOs, the private sector, and community members to increase internal security in their area. This could mean, for example, the work of volunteers, police, and rescuers, the role of the agencies responsible for the continuity of vital services, but also the preparedness of regular people for possible emergencies, and so on. There is a need to identify obstacles to achieving the objectives and to find ways to tackle them together through the pursuit of objectives in the field of internal security as well as in other areas.

2. Ensuring security is comprehensive and requires the efforts of different parties

3. The smartest course of action is preventing dangers

Law enforcement and rescuers have an important role to play in ensuring safety and security and are expected to intervene quickly and skilfully when necessary. However, in the event of an accident, damage to human life, health, property, or nature has already occurred. There is a need for a safer society in which community life and the environment are organised in a way that reduces the incidence of crime, addictions, violence, and other negative phenomena from the outset. An important prerequisite is to develop appropriate attitudes and skills, as well as an environment that promotes positive choices and development opportunities.

In order to ensure internal security, it is necessary to find out the real causes of the problems, including why people do not feel safe or have risky behaviour and do not take into account the potential danger.

4. It is important to know the causes of problems in a knowledge-based way and to solve them together

5. Up-to-date, effective, smart, and optimal solutions are used to solve problems

In order to ensure internal security, it is necessary to find efficient and smart solutions on how to make good use of the contribution of people and apply innovative technology. When assessing the effectiveness and relevance of solutions, attention must be paid to how to find a solution that is suitable for the target group. ■

2. GOAL AND INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OVERALL OBJECTIVE

GOAL:

People in Estonia feel that they live in a free and secure society where the value, involvement, and contribution of everyone to community create one of the safest countries in Europe.

Together we improve the living environment, reduce risks to life, health, property, and the constitutional order, and ensure prompt and professional assistance.

2. Goal and indicators for assessing the achievement of the overall objective

The focus is on the **contribution of the Estonian people and everyone** to emphasise equality, as it is important that people feel equally safe, regardless of their place of residence, language, gender, race, age, disability, etc. A **free and secure society** is also important, as security and rights and freedoms must go hand in hand. In the years 2020–2030, it is necessary to keep the sense of security of people and the internal security of Estonia stable and, if possible, to increase them.

The **value and involvement of everyone, as well as their contribution to community safety**, is paramount. The involvement and contribution of people to the security of themselves and the community needs to be significantly improved between 2020 and 2030 by creating the necessary conditions for it. For such an approach to work, the state must create and offer appropriate solutions through its agencies and arouse interest in increasing security in people. People need to know their value and to be able and motivated to get involved. The prerequisite for contributing and protecting yourself and others from threats is the knowledge and awareness of people of security issues, which also need to be increased. Problems with more traditional types of migration have also been taken into account when setting the objective. People who want to actively contribute to the development of Estonian society are welcome in Estonia.

At the heart of internal security is the protection of the **lives, health, and property of people**. It depends on everyone, the external environment, including the natural environment and the

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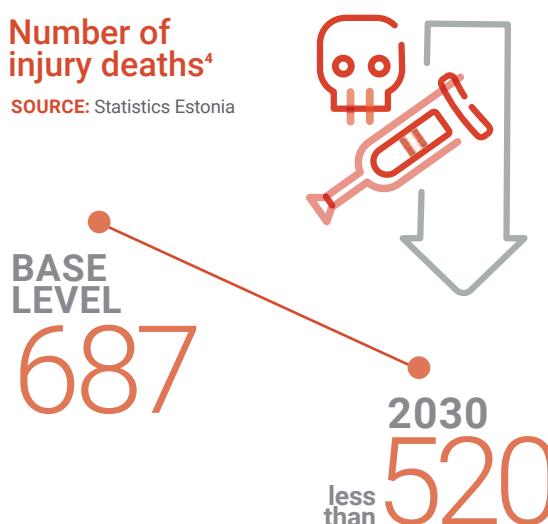
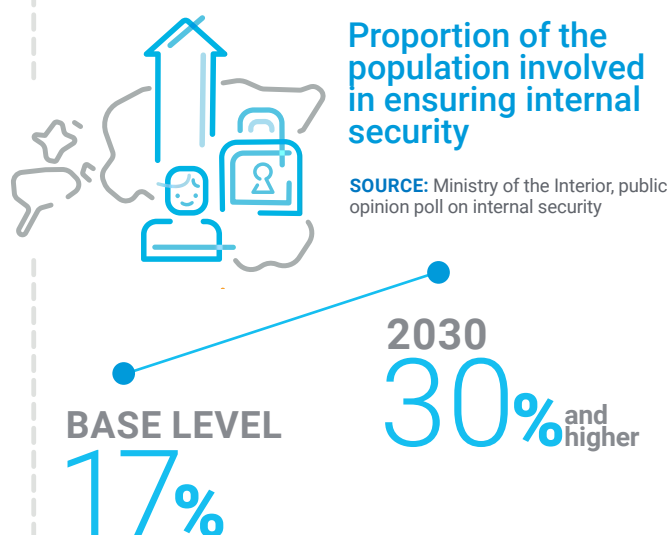
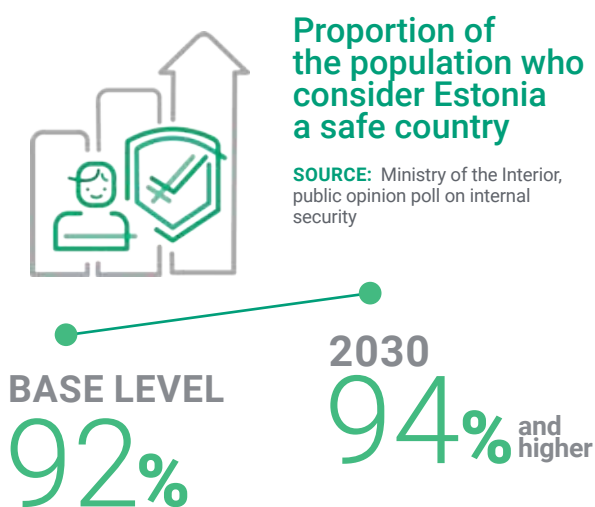
living environment, the improvement of which reduces risks. Environmental threats and threats to the environment must be

prevented and averted by using sensible solutions. Significant reductions in damage to life, health, and property are needed between 2020 and 2030.

In addition to providing opportunities for people to get involved, involving them in ensuring safety, and supporting their skills, the state must sustainably ensure day-to-day preparedness for assistance in **emergency situations**.

Progress towards the goal of the strategy is assessed through the indicators presented on Figure 2. ■

FIGURE 2. Indicators for assessing the achievement of the strategy objective³



² In meeting the objectives of security, the Constitution and its principles, the Equal Treatment Act, and other legislation are followed.

³ The trends of the indicators and the important indicators characterising the field of Internal Security are explained in Chapter 3.1. The first number on the figure shows the last known actual level and the second number shows the target level for 2030.

⁴ The Internal Security Strategy 2020–2030 and its Internal Security programme have a direct impact on the numbers of drownings, fire deaths, road deaths, manslaughters and homicides, and poisonings, but the measures also have an indirect effect on other types of injuries, such as suicides, falls, freezing to death. Therefore, injury-related mortality for all types of injury deaths is reported as a measure of the overall objective. This indicator has been mentioned as one of the prerequisites for achieving the indicators of the Public Health Strategy 2020–2030. The Ministry of Social Affairs has also been the general coordinator in the field of injury prevention since 2015. Measures to reduce the number of fatalities in road accidents are addressed in the road safety programme.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

3.1. The most important indicators characterising the field of internal security⁵

OPINIONS OF RESIDENTS OF THE SAFETY OF ESTONIA AND THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE

The assessment of the Estonian population of security is very high. In 2015, 92% of respondents to the Eurobarometer survey found Estonia to be a safe country to live in. **According to a public opinion poll on internal security in 2018, as many as 94% of respondents considered Estonia a safe country to live in, and in 2020, 92%⁶.**

The share of residents who consider their neighbourhood safe has remained stable at a high level (92% in 2015, 96% in 2018, and 92% in 2020). It is worth noting that the assessments of the residents of North-Eastern Estonia on the security of Estonia are lower (82% in 2020), but the assessments given for their neighbourhood do not differ significantly (88% in 2020). Apart from the residents of North-Eastern Estonia, people of other nationalities (82% consider it safe), residents of large cities (91% consider it safe), and people aged 35–44 (86% consider it safe) consider Estonia a slightly less safe place to live. In answering these questions, the socio-economic situation of the region in general, and not just the nation, is likely to be important, and reducing regional disparities also reduces differences in responses.

According to a Eurobarometer survey, Estonians consider their country safer compared to the European average – 7th place among the 28 countries⁷. On average in Europe, opinions of

safety have remained stable. However, compared to 2015, Europeans, including Estonians, are less convinced that Europe is a safe place to live. The terrorist acts that have taken place have not so much affected the perception of people of their personal safety, but have more affected their perception of the overall security of Europe.

According to respondents to the public opinion poll on internal security, membership in NATO and the European Union is the biggest contributor to security (63% and 54%, respectively). According to people, the security of Estonia is reduced by the situation caused by the influx of refugees in the European Union (77%) and general poverty and social exclusion (73%). According to people, the four most important factors that greatly increase the safety of their neighbourhood are security cameras in public places (55%), police patrols on the streets (48%), greater community cohesion, i.e. the neighbours know each other (44%), and local government activities in creating a safe environment (38%).

Estonian residents already consider the internal security of Estonia to be very high, but efforts must be made to maintain it in the future as well. The aim is to keep the opinion of internal security at the same level as at present, or to increase it somewhat, when implementing the strategy. It must be taken into account that what is planned in the strategy has a positive effect on the security of Estonia but at the same time, the condi-

⁵ A longer analysis of the key problems and situation in the field of internal security can be found in the proposal for the preparation of the strategy at www.siseministeerium.ee/stak2030 (28/06/2019).

⁶ Public Opinion Poll on Internal Security 2018 and 2020. Available at www.siseministeerium.ee/et/uuringud.

⁷ Eurobarometer. Special Eurobarometer 464b (2017) Europeans' attitudes towards security. Available at <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/yearFrom/1974/yearTo/2017/surveyKy/1569> (22.03.2018)

3. Analysis of the situation

tions of the external environment are unstable and the assessment of internal security also depends on other areas, which may affect the assessment of the population in a negative direction.

Estonian residents already consider the internal security of Estonia to be very high

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN ESTONIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

According to the Estonian population, crime was constantly among the main concerns in 2004–2008 – in 2006, as many as 48% of the respondents considered it the main problem.⁸ Since 2009, crime has not been one of the three main concerns of the country. In 2009–2010, the indicator decreased to 10% and in the following years, the decrease continued – in 2019, only 3% of the population considered crime to be the most important problem of the country, and in 2020, 1%. For reference, the number of registered criminal offences has been on a downward trend for 15 years, but increased by 0.5% in 2018 and by 0.2% in 2019, and decreased again by 5% in 2020.⁹ In 2020, the decline continued mainly due to a decrease in the number of offences against the person, but also a decrease in the number of crimes against property, drug crimes, and economic crimes¹⁰. In general, official statistics are confirmed by the victim survey, in accordance with which crime has decreased in about ten years, mainly due to a decrease in thefts.¹¹

In 2015, as a result of the European migration crisis, the most important problem facing the Estonian government was immigration. Concerns about immigration decreased significantly in 2016 (from 45% to 19%), further in 2017 (from 19% to 14%), and in 2020, 15% of the population considered it the main concern¹².

The threat of terrorism in Estonia is small. This is also perceived by Estonian residents, as 0% consider terrorism the main concern of the Estonian government and 9% think that it is the most important issue to be addressed at the level of the European Union. At the same time, we must take into account the armed conflicts, the spread of extremism, and migratory trends in Europe and elsewhere, because they can also affect the security of our country. There is also an increased risk of Estonians entering the area of a terrorist attack abroad. According to the Estonian population, the most important issues to be addressed at the European Union level are immigration (40% of respondents), the economic situation (37% of respondents), and the financial situation of the Member States (34% of respondents).

What Estonians consider the main concern of the country depends on many factors. The implementation of the strategy requires addressing current and new challenges in the field of internal security and mitigating risks. This will help ensure that the proportion of the population who consider crime, immigration, or terrorism the main concern of the country does not increase.

READINESS OF THE POPULATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNAL SECURITY

One of the important objectives of the Internal Security Strategy is to increase the contribution of everyone to ensuring safety. According to the public opinion poll on internal security, 17% of the population have participated in some safety-related voluntary activities in the last year¹³. There are more volunteers in internal security in 2020 compared to 2014: the number of assistant police officers has increased from 884 to 1,236, the number of volunteer rescuers from 1,768 to 2,163, and the number of volunteer maritime rescuers from 237 to 444.

Inappropriate age (40%), other obligations, limited free time (37%), and physical capacity requirements (29%) were mentioned as the main reasons for not participating in security-related volunteering. In implementing the strategy, efforts will be made to improve the involvement of the population in ensuring

One of the important objectives of the Internal Security Strategy is to increase the contribution of everyone to ensuring safety.

internal security. There are strong preconditions for increasing the contribution of residents to improving the security of themselves and their neighbourhood: people are mostly convinced that they should be actively involved in ensuring the security of themselves and their neighbourhood (88%). There is also potential for increasing participation in security-related volunteering. This is illustrated by the willingness of people to contribute to volunteering: 6% of the population has participated in the neighbourhood watch, while 47% of the respondents are ready to participate in it in the future as well; only 1% of the respondents have participated in the work of assistant police officers and rescuers, but one in five Estonian residents aged 15–49 is interested in becoming an assistant police officer or a volunteer rescuer. The most important motivator is the desire to make their neighbourhood safer¹⁴. In implementing the strategy, it is necessary to create such opportunities and plan appropriate information activities to increase the contribution of the population to the security of their own neighbourhood and their involvement in ensuring internal security.

⁸ The survey has been conducted since 2004, when Estonia joined the European Union. Between 2004 and 2008, crime was among the top three problems.

⁹ Ministry of Justice. Crime in Estonia in 2019. Available at www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/kuritegevuse-statistika/ (20/04/2020).

Crime in Estonia in 2020. Available at www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/kuritegevus2020/ (14/04/2021).

¹⁰ (Ibid.)

¹¹ Ministry of Justice. Crime in Estonia in 2018.

¹² Standard Eurobarometer 92. National report. Public opinion in the European Union, Estonia, autumn 2020

¹³ The involvement of the population in ensuring internal security shows the percentage of respondents who have participated in one or more of the following activities in the last 12 months: security/safety-related exercises or courses; neighbourhood watch; organising or helping to organise security/safety events or discussions; safety-related communal work (elimination of the consequences of an accident, making the environment safer); participated in the activities of an organisation in the field of internal security; participated in the work of assistant police officers, volunteer rescuers, or maritime rescuers.

¹⁴ Public Opinion Poll on Internal Security 2018.

3. Analysis of the situation

SUSTAINABILITY OF INTERNAL SECURITY SERVICES AND TRUST IN AGENCIES AND VOLUNTEERS CONTRIBUTING TO INTERNAL SECURITY

There is a high level of trust in voluntary organisations (75–84% in 2020). There is also still a high level of trust of the population in the agencies ensuring internal security – in 2020, 95% of the respondents trusted the Rescue Board, 93% trusted the Emergency Response Centre, and 91% trusted the Police and Border Guard Board¹⁵. In order to meet the objectives of the strategy, it is important that the staff of the internal security agencies be professional, but for their work to be effective, it is necessary that the society trust these people. In implementing the strategy, the aim is to maintain the high credibility of internal security agencies in society.

However, the important fact is that in the coming years, the provision of internal security services may be under greater pressure due to an aging population, a declining number of young people entering the labour market, and the retirement of a large number of specialised staff. Although the number of fatalities and registered criminal offences is decreasing from year to year, this does not mean that the demand for internal security services will decrease significantly during the period of the strategy because despite these trends, it is necessary to ensure readiness to react. In addition to the fact that performing day-to-day tasks will be more difficult, staff shortages in the field of internal security run the risk of overburdening service providers and making it more difficult to provide internal security services in the event of major crises. Therefore, the best and most flexible ways to increase the number of internal security staff or to automate work need to be considered as we also need significantly more people to ensure that we are prepared to carry out internal security tasks in the event of a crisis. **In implementing the strategy, it is therefore necessary to pay attention to the smart and efficient provision of internal security services, including the development of technology and innovative solutions.**

SERIOUS HUMAN INJURY

The number of injury deaths has decreased by more than 40% in the comparison of 2007 and 2019¹⁷. The reduction in mortality due to injuries and poisonings has been mainly due to the reduction of deaths due to traffic, fire, and drowning. Nevertheless, based on the EU average level, it is possible to save several hundred more lives a year in Estonia. An important issue to be taken into account is the difference in deaths between men and women, which has remained at the same

level over the years: given the population, almost four times as many men die each year as a result of injuries.¹⁹

The knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviour of people play an important role in detecting and preventing threats. Although attitudes have the potential to prevent harm (according to the public opinion poll on internal security in 2018, 95% of respondents considered it important to be proactive and in 2020, 92% thought that everyone is responsible for their own safety at home), greater prevention is needed to reduce accidents and injury deaths due to behavioural factors. Unfortunately, a large proportion of accidents and injury deaths occur due to behavioural factors. For example, in 2020, more than half of those killed in fires and water accidents were drunk and almost half of fatal fires started due to careless smoking²⁰. In 2020, the number of accidents caused by drivers who were in a state of intoxication or in a state exceeding the maximum permitted level of alcohol resulting in a victim or a death was lower than in 2017. However, drunk drivers cause hundreds of road accidents every year, endangering not only their own lives, but also those of other road users²¹. The vast majority of manslaughters and murders have also been committed while consuming alcohol together. In most cases, both the perpetrator and the victim are intoxicated²².

In addition to prevention and influencing human behaviour and attitudes, the readiness to provide prompt and professional assistance must continue to be ensured to reduce and prevent accidents.

Although most people think that they should be actively involved in ensuring the safety of themselves and their neighbourhood (88%), there are significantly fewer who assess their readiness to help themselves or others in the event of an accident as sufficient (61%).

The number of injury deaths has decreased only in those areas where systematic prevention work is carried out, which is why it is necessary to continue to pay attention to it in areas other than internal security and public health. **In addition to prevention and influencing human behaviour and attitudes, the readiness to provide prompt and professional assistance must continue to be ensured to reduce and prevent accidents.** ■

¹⁵ Survey on Trust in Institutions and Public Opinion Poll on Internal Security 2020.

¹⁶ 'Internal security services' is used in this document as a general term covering the services of safety and security agencies, NGOs, and enterprises.

¹⁷ The Internal Security Strategy 2020–2030 and its Internal Security programme have an impact on the numbers of drownings, fire deaths, road deaths, manslaughters and homicides, and poisonings, but the measures also have an indirect effect on other types of injuries, such as suicides, falls, and freezing to death. This indicator has been mentioned as one of the prerequisites for achieving the indicators of the Public Health Development Plan 2020–2030.

¹⁸ Public Health Development Plan 2020–2030. Tallinn: Ministry of Social Affairs. Injury statistics 2007–2019.

¹⁹ Injuries in Estonia 2017. National Institute for Health Development.

Available at: https://intra.tai.ee/images/prints/documents/15385597148_Vigastused%20Eestis_2017.pdf

²⁰ Internal security performance report 2020.

²¹ Police and Border Guard Board.

²² Crime in Estonia in 2018. Crime in Estonia in 2019. Tallinn: Ministry of Justice. Available at www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/kuritegevuse-statistika/ (20/05/2020).

²³ Public Opinion Poll on Internal Security 2020. Tallinn: Ministry of the Interior. Available at www.siseministerium.ee/sites/default/files/dokumendid/Uuringud/ (20/05/2019).

3.2. Major trends in the external environment affecting the field of internal security

A number of developments can be observed around the world, both in the recent past and now, which will continue and deepen in the future. In order to set future objectives for internal security, the most important global trends that affect the nature of the challenges in the field of Estonian internal security and the problems to be solved are described below. Some key courses of action²⁴ to address these trends are also listed.

THE NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND SECURITY THREATS IS CHANGING

Emerging hybrid threats²⁵ do not follow national borders and their sources, both national and non-national, are more difficult to identify than traditional security threats. Future conflicts are increasingly characterised by risks related to economic security: economic pressure from other countries and insufficient protection of strategic economic interests, as well as the resulting vulnerability of the functioning of society. Resilience against hybrid threats requires a broad (comprehensive) approach to security, which requires the contribution and coordinated cooperation of different courses of action and policies and the public, private, and third sectors (including community and individual levels). The needs of internal security must be taken into account in the further development of various policies. Strengthening state resilience, cyber-attack deterrence capacity, fighting against organised crime, prevention of money laundering, strategic communication, improving critical infrastructure protection and the continuity of vital services, increasing preparedness based on risk assessments,



and increasing the crisis capacity of state agencies and the population contributes significantly to coping with hybrid threats, including mitigating the risks of hostile influence. In addition to domestic cooperation, it is important to be aware of common security threats with other countries and to contribute to the development of a common foreign and security policy with partner countries and international organisations. There is also an increasing need to pay attention to the spread of extremism, which threatens territorial integrity and the constitutional order and is often the result of the escalation of inter-ethnic and inter-religious conflict.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE WEAKENING, POWER STRUCTURES OF COUNTRIES ARE CHANGING

It is important for Estonia to maintain strong relations with allies and partner countries and to ensure the activities of joint organisations. Civil protection and crisis preparedness must be devel-



²⁴ An overview of all the courses of action agreed in the strategy is provided in Chapter 4.

²⁵ This means coordinated and parallel advocacy through different areas in the public, private, and third sectors, economic pressure, cyber-attacks, dissemination of misinformation, etc.

3. Analysis of the situation

oped together with international partners because, like other threats, crises know no borders. A well-functioning network of contacts, trained experts, and the ability to provide assistance ensure better preconditions for receiving assistance in a crisis situation. Civil protection, humanitarian aid, and development cooperation complement each other in creating a safe living environment both in our neighbourhood and beyond. Within the framework of the UN, it is important for Estonia to achieve the global goals of the Sendai Framework²⁶. There is a need to increase border security and safety in the Schengen area. Immediate threats to the security of Estonia depend primarily on the security situation in the Euro-Atlantic area and relations between neighbouring countries²⁷. European security is affected above all by the growing aggression of the foreign policy of Russia in pursuing its objectives, including the use of military force and the attempt to undermine the unity of the Western world and international trust²⁸.

TECHNOLOGY IS CHANGING FASTER AND FASTER

The increasingly rapid development of technology is also having a strong impact on the field of internal security, bringing with it new opportunities as well as threats to be addressed. Such threats include dependence on information and communication technology systems and their continuity, as well as new security threats in the form of cyber terrorism. The fight against cybercrime and the ability to prevent it are becoming increasingly important. According to IOCTA²⁹, the number of registered cybercrimes in some EU Member States already exceeds that of traditional crimes. Technological crime is not just about cybercrime, and technology is becoming a horizontal dimension in most crimes where physical and technological boundaries are blurred³⁰. Dealing with threats requires adapting the legal system, raising the awareness of people, developing technology, and taking security into account as an overarching principle. The development of ICT systems and their continuity will continue to be very important in ensuring and shaping internal security. ICT systems make it possible to provide public services more efficiently and to create better opportunities for security. As a very large number of people communicate with the state via the Internet³¹, it is also necessary to take this into account when developing internal security services, for example by offering as many services as possible via the Internet.



MIGRATION IS INCREASING

Europe will face large-scale migration flows from unstable regions in the coming decades³². As a result of the growing migration trend, countries will increasingly secure their borders and the control of identity and migration rights will become increasingly important, including the wider introduction of biometrics in identifying persons, data exchange between Schengen countries, readmission agreements, and legal regulations to prevent illegal migration. Illegal migration has been better tackled, but instead of individual illegal border crossings, networks have emerged whose members are familiar with local conditions, exploit loopholes in borders and laws, and smuggle people into the European Union³³. Better security of the Schengen borders is also important due to the changed security environment. Due to the undesirable tendencies that Estonia cannot prevent as they are an inevitable part of a globalised world, the need for better integration of Estonian society has remained and is constantly increasing. Cohesion is directly linked to the strength of society and its readiness to cope with and recover from various threats, including the prevention and reduction of illegal migration and the effective and expeditious expulsion of illegal residents in the best possible way in cooperation with partners. This would help to prevent dissatisfaction in society and possible future conflicts between different groups in society.



CLIMATE CHANGE CONTINUES AND THE ENVIRONMENT IS DETERIORATING

In addition to the unstable political situation in the countries of origin, climate change is also intensifying migration. It leads to natural disasters and reduces land and drinking water suitable for living and farming. Since the end of the nineteenth century, the average global temperature has increased by 0.8 degrees, most of it since 1975³⁴. This has been accompanied by the desertification of new areas, melting ice at the poles, and rising sea



²⁶ Sendai Framework. Available at www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework.

²⁷ Foundations of Estonian Security Policy. Available at www.riigiteataja.ee/aktiis/3060/6201/7002/395XIII_RK_o_Lisa.pdf#.

²⁸ International Security and Estonia 2018. Tallinn: Estonian Foreign Intelligence Service. Available at www.valisluureamet.ee/pdf/raport-2018-EST-web.pdf (20/05/2019).

²⁹ Europol, Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment 2018. Europol. Available at <file:///C:/Users/46908160250/Downloads/iocta2018.pdf> (04/07/2019).

³⁰ Technology crimes. Crime in Estonia in 2018. Tallinn: Ministry of Justice. Available at www.kriminaalpolitika.ee/et/kuritegevus-eestis-2018 (04/07/2019).

³¹ For example, in 2018, 96.3% of revenues were declared online, 99.6% of bank transfers were made electronically, and 90% of people use the Internet regularly. E-Estonia facts. Available at e-estonia.com/wp-content/uploads/e-estonia-facts-18-09-21.pdf (04/07/2019).

³² Estonia 2035 background paper 'World in 2035'.

³³ Estonian Foreign Intelligence Service. International Security and Estonia 2019.

3. Analysis of the situation

levels all over the world³⁵. As climate change affects different regions of the world unevenly, it will not bring about extreme changes in Estonia yet, but it is still necessary to prepare for changing circumstances now. In the field of internal security, more attention needs to be paid to the prevention of large-scale fires, the monitoring of their occurrence, and the most economical and rapid extinguishing of fires. As climate change contributes to the intensification of extreme weather events (including floods and storms) and may also lead to widespread crises, preparing for such crises will become more important for the population and the country.

URBANISATION IS CONTINUING, THERE ARE MORE SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS

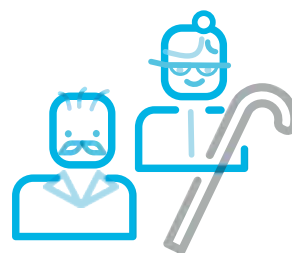
Today, just over half of the population of the world lives in cities (55%). The UN estimates that by 2050, it will be 68%. At the same time, the share and number of people living in rural areas is projected to decline³⁶. Due to the continuing urbanisation and depopulation of rural areas, more and more sparsely populated areas are emerging, which poses new challenges to the provision of services, including the capacity of the country in remote regions. As there are fewer people and they live further away from each other and from the centres, it is necessary to find



different strategies for providing services³⁷. In Estonia, this problem is even more acute as more than half of the entire territory is uninhabited³⁸. That is why a well-thought-out regional policy is becoming increasingly important.

THE POPULATION IS AGING, THE SHARE OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION IS DECREASING

Population decline and aging throughout the Western world are also having an impact on security. In 2015, it was estimated that there are about 0.9 billion people over the age of 60 in the world. By 2050, it will grow to 2.1 billion and by the end of the century, to 3.2 billion³⁹. By 2040, the population of Estonia will also have noticeably aged⁴⁰. On the one hand, due to these trends, including the reduction of the workforce, it is necessary to find more ways to optimise and automate work processes. On the other hand, due to the increase in the number of older people, it is necessary to take into account the changing security problems and special needs when providing services. For example, it is important to take into account that older people are more likely to have accidents that must be resolved by rescuers. ■



³⁴ The world is getting warmer. NASA Earth Observatory. Available at earthobservatory.nasa.gov/world-of-change/DecadalTemp (04/07/2019).

³⁵ UN Environment. Global Environment Outlook. Available at content.yudu.com/web/2y3n2/0A2y3n3/GEO6/html/index.html?page=78&origin=reader (20/05/2019).

³⁶ United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 68% of the world population projected to live in urban areas by 2050, says UN (16/05/2018). Available at www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/2018-revision-of-world-urbanization-prospects.html (04/07/2019).

³⁷ OECD. Service delivery in rural areas. Available at www.oecd.org/cfe/regional-policy/service-delivery-in-rural-areas.htm (04/07/2019).

³⁸ More than half of Estonia is uninhabited (16/04/2019). Tallinn: Statistics Estonia. Available at <https://www.stat.ee/et/uudised/2019/04/16/ule-pool-eestimaast-on-asutamata> (20/05/2019).

³⁹ Ageing. United Nations. Available at www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/ageing/ (20/05/2019).

⁴⁰ Press release No. 22 of Statistics Estonia of 14 February 2014 'Statistics Estonia prepared a new population forecast until 2040'. Available at <https://www.stat.ee/pressiteade-2014-022> (04/07/2019).

4. SUB-GOALS AND MAIN COURSES OF ACTION

The following subsections describe in more detail the internal security objectives for 2020–2030, provide an overview of the challenges, and explain the main courses of action that need to be taken together in 2020–2030 to achieve the objectives.



Creating a preventive and safe living environment

GOAL:

Estonia is a society with a safe living environment and safe communities where residents can identify safety risks, avoid them, and, if necessary, respond adequately to them. Diverse prevention work is carried out, characterised by a cross-sectoral and community-oriented approach and cooperation between different partners. The involvement and contribution of everyone to the safety of themselves and the community reduces the risk to life, health, the environment, and property.

COURSE OF ACTION 1.1:

More comprehensive prevention that is based on the contribution of everyone to ensure security

COURSE OF ACTION 1.2:

Fewer accidents with casualties

COURSE OF ACTION 1.3:

Less violence

COURSE OF ACTION 1.4:

A safer public space

COURSE OF ACTION 1.5:

Protected property, a safer environment



Prompt and professional assistance

GOAL:

People feel protected and safe in public. In the event of danger, receiving and providing assistance is prompt and professional. The ability to respond to the threat with the help of many and to mitigate the damage caused by the realisation of the threat has been increased. Public space surveillance and event resolution are supported by a less bureaucratic regulatory environment and sustainable innovative information and communication solutions.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

COURSE OF ACTION 2.1:
Preparedness planning for law and order and rescue

COURSE OF ACTION 2.2:
Receiving alerts quickly, identifying the need for assistance accurately, and sending assistance

COURSE OF ACTION 2.3:
Response to accidents and threats

COURSE OF ACTION 2.4:
Event resolution



Strong internal security

GOAL:

The internal security of Estonia is strong and the factors threatening it are well recognised and mitigated through various domestic activities and international cooperation. Estonian residents and the public, third, and private sectors are ready to deal with various crises threatening Estonia..

COURSE OF ACTION 3.1:
Ensuring constitutional order

COURSE OF ACTION 3.2:
Fight against serious and organised crime

COURSE OF ACTION 3.3:
Crisis preparedness and resolution

COURSE OF ACTION 3.4:
Border management



Citizenship, migration, and identity management policy supporting the development of Estonia

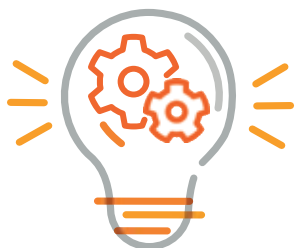
GOAL:

Estonian citizenship, migration, and identity management policies are reliable, innovative, and people-centred, supporting the development of Estonia as well as the cohesion and functioning of society and ensuring internal security.

COURSE OF ACTION 4.1:
Balanced migration policy

COURSE OF ACTION 4.2:
Balanced citizenship policy

COURSE OF ACTION 4.3:
Reliable and secure identity management policy



Smart and innovative internal security

GOAL:

Internal security agencies are attractive employers and the people working there do meaningful work. Competent, capable, and committed people work in the field of internal security. Ensuring internal security is innovative, using smart and innovative solutions.

COURSE OF ACTION 5.1:
Keeping and developing people

COURSE OF ACTION 5.2:
Promoting innovation- and evidence-based policy making

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.1. Creating a preventive and safe living environment

GOAL

Estonia is a society with a safe living environment and safe communities where residents can identify safety risks, avoid them, and, if necessary, respond adequately to them. Diverse prevention work is carried out, characterised by a cross-sectoral and community-oriented approach and cooperation between different partners. The involvement and contribution of everyone to the safety of themselves and the community reduces the risk to life, health, the environment, and property.

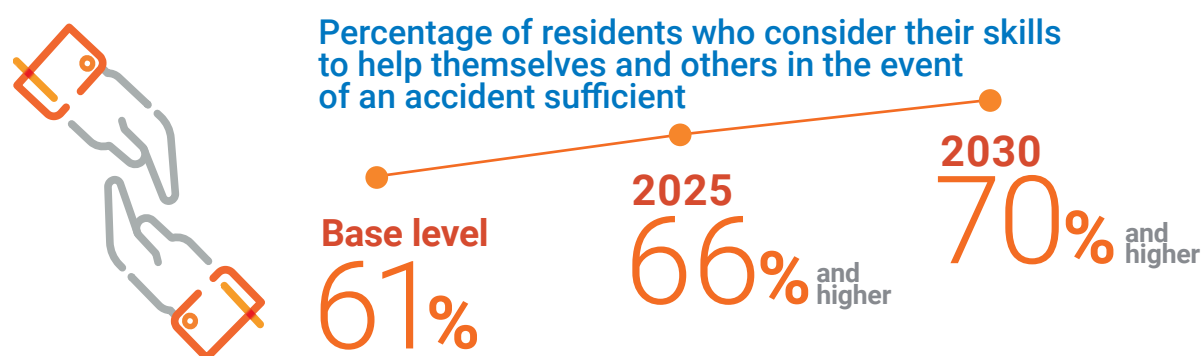
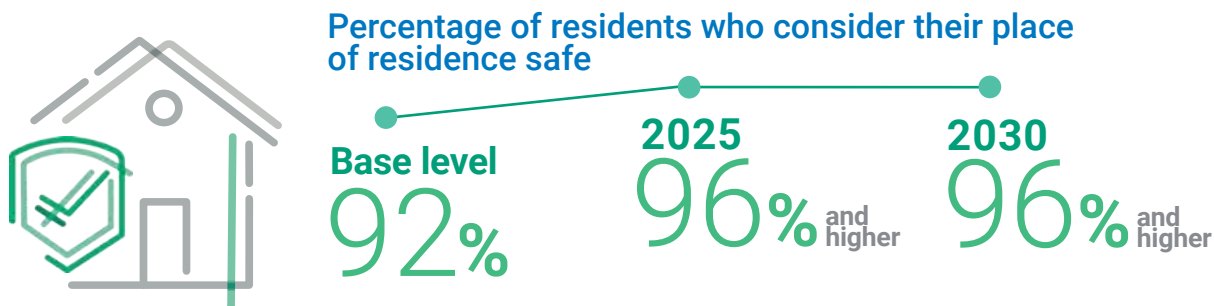
KEY PROBLEM

The knowledge, attitudes, and skills of the population and the resulting behaviour do not sufficiently prevent threats to life, health, and property.

WE MUST FOCUS ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES

- 1 How to develop comprehensive, systematic, and knowledge-based prevention activities, including testing new approaches promoting safe behaviour and reducing risks that are appropriate to Estonian conditions?
- 2 How to develop a more comprehensive network of volunteers in internal security, diversify volunteering, and strengthen volunteer involvement?
- 3 How to shape attitudes and encourage behaviour to help oneself and others, to avoid dangers, and to react to them?
- 4 How to raise public awareness and improve skills on emergency risk behaviour?
- 5 How to ensure the quality of security and safety services provided by private professionals?

INDICATORS



4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.1.1. Key trends, challenges, and measures to address them⁴¹

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION

- The number of accidents has decreased in areas where active prevention work has been carried out
- Many injuries and accidents cannot be prevented by measures in the field of internal security alone
- Prevention work has not reached all the necessary target groups
- A significant proportion of social and health problems are related and preventable
- The target groups of prevention work are diversifying
- Effective prevention work is not preferred

- The number of volunteers may decrease
- One in five 14–49-year-olds is interested in becoming a volunteer rescuer, maritime rescuer, or assistant police officer
- Volunteers are currently predominantly used for response rather than prevention

- The number of injury deaths in Estonia per 100,000 inhabitants is significantly higher than the European Union average
- People generally consider it important to behave proactively
- A large proportion of injuries and accidents are caused by risky behaviour
- People do not have enough knowledge and skills to prepare for and behave in emergencies
- Awareness of fire safety requirements of undertakings is low
- The number of offences against property is on a downward trend
- The number of reports and criminal cases related to domestic violence has not decreased
- The number of public order offences has not changed significantly in recent years (slight decrease)
- The number of crimes resulting in manslaughter and serious injuries has decreased

⁴¹ What is reflected in the figure is analysed in more detail in the programme(s) of the strategy. Available at www.siseministeerium.ee/stak2030.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Prevention is fragmented across sectors

The current organisation of volunteering does not guarantee its sustainability

COURSES OF ACTION AND RELATED PARTIES

More comprehensive prevention that is based on the contribution of everyone to ensure security

- Improving cross-sectoral prevention
- Diversifying opportunities for volunteering in internal security
SIM, PPA, PÄA, SKA, RAM, SOM, SOM SKA, TAI, HTM, ENTK, JUM, KAM, KL, MEM, NV, PTA, Government Office, internal security volunteers and their representative organisations

Fewer accidents with casualties

- Hazard prevention and the development of behaviour that protects health and life
SIM, PPA, PÄA, KAPO, SOM, TAI, JUM, EKEI, KOV-d, Government office, HTM, MKM, KAM, VÄM, MEM, HÄK, RiKS, KEA, TEA, RIA, Transport Administration, TTJA, Bank of Estonia

Less violence

- Prevention of violence and early detection of its risk
- Victims are protected from violence
SIM, PPA, PÄA, SOM, SOM SKA, TAI, KUM, HTM, JUM, KOV-d, social welfare institutions

Protected property, a safer environment

- Improving the knowledge and skills of individuals and undertakings to protect their property from theft, destruction, and accident
SIM, PPA, PÄA, SKA, SOM, TAI, JUM, Qualifications Authority, ETEL, KOV-d

The knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviour of the population do not sufficiently prevent threats to life, health, and property.

A safer public space

- Promoting the skills of people to prevent and detect threats in public and act correctly when threats occur
- Designing a public space to promote safe and secure behaviour
- The capacity of agencies to proactively support public order
SIM, PPA, PÄA, SOM, TAI, JUM, MNT, KOV-d, internal security volunteers and their representative organisations

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.1.2. Major courses of action

More comprehensive prevention that is based on the contribution of everyone to ensure safety

DESIRED SITUATION

Prevention is comprehensive and effective, and helps to shape the attitudes of people so that they understand that safety and security begin first and foremost with their own behaviour, attentiveness, care, and action. Agencies plan and implement prevention activities in a systematic and science- and evidence-based manner, with input from NGOs and the private sector. Volunteers have an important role to play in ensuring internal security and, in particular, in prevention. The opportunities to participate in volunteering are diverse, the organisers are professional, and there is a suitable system for training and recognising volunteers.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Make prevention and cooperation between areas more effective than before. To do this,

- agree on principles in the country for testing, implementing, assessing the impact of, and financing prevention interventions; find sustainable solutions among proven prevention interventions; give priority to effective prevention interventions and monitor their impact and avoid unnecessary ones;
- make cooperation between the various agencies and associations better by agreeing on responsibilities for planning, carrying out, and assessing prevention at both the local and national level;
- organise an efficient exchange of information and data between agencies by finding the most appropriate ways to do so;
- agree at the national level on a centre of competence that continuously collects information on prevention and supports the setting of prevention objectives and the achievement of results across sectors. The centre of competence ensures that the prevention system is systematic and knowledge-based;
- provide more and more effective preventive work at school, in the workplace, in the community, and at home and in the family.

Use permanent forms of cooperation based on a community-based approach and networking.

To do this,

- set up cooperation and prevention networks at the local level, comprising of representatives of all those whose work affects the well-being of the people in the region;
- ensure a regional cross-sectoral prevention coordinator in each county;
- develop methodologies for networking and community empowerment, support the introduction of innovations, assess their effectiveness, and highlight the best practices.

Ensure the sustainability of volunteering.

To do this,

- create more diverse opportunities to volunteer for internal security, for example by participating in prevention or otherwise contributing to the work of volunteers;
- increase the capacity of agencies and NGOs to involve volunteers;
- motivate volunteers to participate in activities with grants and recognition and provide them with the necessary equipment and working environment

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

Fewer accidents with casualties

DESIRED SITUATION

The number of accidents resulting in serious injury or death has decreased. Effective information and prevention has improved the ability of people to assess, prevent, and respond to various threats. The readiness of people to cope without outside help during various crises has increased.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Increase the awareness and ability of people to comply with safety and security requirements to prevent hazards and develop behaviour that protects health and life.

To do this,

- carry out systematic prevention work by different types of danger to prevent people from getting lost and reduce the number of falls, traffic accidents, and accidents due to gas, fire, water, or explosions;
- develop a holistic approach to the prevention and mitigation of domestic risks.

Create better preconditions for the population to cope with crisis situations.

To do this,

- compile information and training materials and integrate the topic of behaviour in crisis situations into general education and teacher training;
- disseminate crisis behaviour guidelines through a variety of channels and at the community level;
- improve both the availability and collection of data and information on major accidents;
- use major accident data and information to raise public awareness and improve preparedness for risks.

Less mental and physical violence

DESIRED SITUATION

Mental and physical violence has decreased. People are intolerant of violence, know how to notice it, and dare to react appropriately, including reporting violence. Violence is combated through prevention and the development of attitudes and values. All reports of violence are responded to and all victims of violence receive assistance.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Raise the awareness of people of the forms of violence, its occurrence, and the myths about it.

To do this,

- promote public debate on violence in society;
- implement evidence- or research-based prevention and intervention on a consistent basis.

Promote a reasoned public debate in the online environment on the basis of good practice.

To do this,

- improve the awareness and capacity of those involved in debates and those responsible for the platforms so that they can intervene proactively and alleviate the situation where necessary;
- continue to ensure the online presence of the police, further develop it, and provide police support and guidance to help those responsible for the platforms better fulfil their role, detect violations as early as possible, and respond to them.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

Prevent more violence in cooperation with the private sector as well as health care and education institutions.

To do this,

- develop the social skills of children in educational institutions more than before, inter alia by introducing a violence prevention programme or other targeted activities in each educational institution;
- provide activities for young people to support the development of their social skills.

Improve the awareness of state agencies and local government specialists about the causes and signs of radicalisation and improve the skills to mitigate such risks.

To do this,

- organise systematic and comprehensive activities throughout the country to prevent radicalisation;
- set up a centre of competence under the leadership of the Police and Border Guard Board which advises colleagues and partners so that they can detect, prevent, and mitigate radicalisation at an early stage;
- in cooperation with religious experts, provide more systematic religious counselling and contribute to the integration of religious communities to prevent and combat the spread of religious extremism.

Ensure comprehensive assistance to victims of violence based on individual needs, human dignity, and the principles of equal treatment.

To do this,

- introduce various approaches and convene and set up networks in which the causes and solutions to problems are found together;
- improve the ability of professionals to identify and report children and adults in need of assistance or at risk, as well as respond appropriately to the situations;
- organise assistance to the victim of violence in cooperation between the victim and specialists, focusing on the welfare and safety of the victim.

Prevent the recurrence of violence.

To do this,

- develop and implement ways to influence the behaviour of perpetrators.

A safer public space

DESIRED SITUATION

The public space is designed to promote security. People feel safe in a public place, know how to prevent dangers, and know how to behave when they occur. People resolve minor disturbing cases peacefully, without the intervention of law enforcement agencies.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Increase the awareness of people of behaviour in public places and the use of prevention and protection measures.

To do this,

- improve information activities;
- create and mark places in public space where to find shelter in an emergency situation;
- develop ways to facilitate the peaceful resolution of minor disturbances without the intervention of law enforcement agencies.

Implement measures in planning the public space that promote safe and secure behaviour and discourage risky behaviour.

To do this,

- introduce the principles of creating safe spaces in the planning activities of all local governments which help to prevent crimes and accidents and facilitate the response thereto.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Make the local government the main promoter of a living environment that supports security.

To do this,

- support the increase of the capacity of the local government in creating a living environment that supports security;
- create opportunities to increase the number of people ensuring public order by involving security companies and other associations and agencies prepared and authorised for this purpose;
- work with other agencies and communities at the community level to expand the knowledge and improve the skills of people at the local level;
- raise the awareness of the local government of the risks occurring and of the events taking place in its territory to ensure the earliest possible preparedness for the prevention and resolution of possible crisis situations.

Protected property and a safer environment

DESIRED SITUATION

Expanding knowledge and improving skills, assessment, advisory, and monitoring arrangements, as well as providing services of the private sector help reduce thefts causing property damage, destruction of property, and water, fire, electricity, or gas accidents. More residents, including undertakings, use preventive measures to protect their property from theft, destruction, and accidents.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Raise awareness and improve assessment, advisory, and monitoring arrangements.

To do this,

- improve awareness-raising activities to expand the knowledge and improve the skills of residents and undertakings to protect their property from theft, destruction, and accidents;
- establish assessment, advisory, and monitoring arrangements to identify risks related to the protection and safety of property and to identify measures to mitigate those risks;
- carry out effective monitoring to guide those responsible for safety to eliminate risks and problems;
- help expand neighbourhood watch activities and other community initiatives that help protect the property of people and make their homes and neighbourhoods safer;
- carry out supportive activities where necessary, including making changes to the legal system, so that there are enough service providers to help people protect their property, verify its safety, and maintain their equipment.

Pay more attention to adapting to climate change and mitigate the risks that may arise.

To do this,

- increase the readiness of society to take into account the effects of climate change and to be able to reduce the risks that may be associated with it;
- be prepared for more accidents caused by extreme weather events and to deal with the consequences thereof. ■

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.2. Prompt and professional assistance

GOAL

People feel protected and safe in public. In the event of danger, receiving and providing assistance is prompt and professional. The ability to respond to the threat with the help of many and to mitigate the damage caused by the realisation of the threat has been increased. Public space surveillance and event resolution are supported by a less bureaucratic regulatory environment and sustainable innovative information and communication solutions.

KEY PROBLEM

Sustainable and high-quality provision of internal security services across the country is more and more difficult.

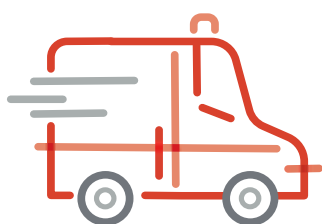
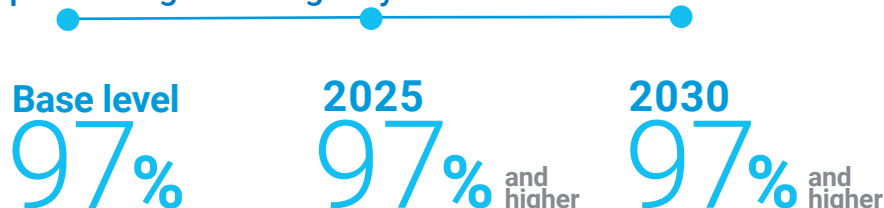
WE MUST FOCUS ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES

- 1 What level of help and response is needed to create a safe Estonia? How should it be organised?
- 2 Who needs to respond and what needs to be responded to? Can anyone else respond? Who?
- 3 How to make services more efficient and more convenient for employees and residents, using technical and innovative solutions where possible, including the automation of work processes?
- 4 How to ensure and develop the infrastructure, equipment, vehicles, and technology needed to respond to and deal with crime?

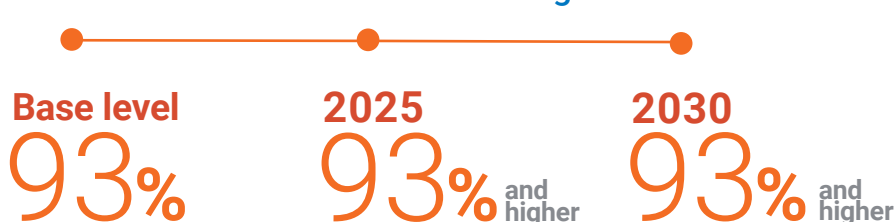
INDICATORS



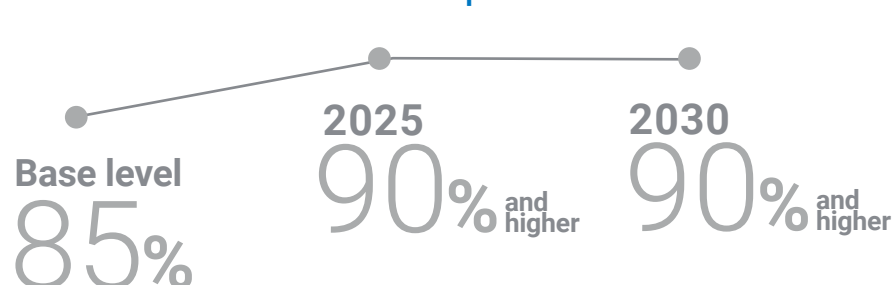
Satisfaction of residents with the processing of emergency calls



Satisfaction of residents with solving rescue events



Satisfaction of residents with police work



4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.2.1. Key trends, challenges, and measures to address them

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION

- The number of people killed in accidents, registered crimes, and violations of public order has decreased
 - Demand for internal security services is not declining
 - Public space and environmental conditions do not sufficiently support the response to threats
-
- Technological developments bring both opportunities and threats
 - Changes in the location of the population: urbanisation, suburbanisation, increasing commuting
 - The aging of the population and the retirement of special service staff are making it difficult to find the staff needed to provide internal security services
-
- Diversification of the population
 - Reorganisation of local government work
-
- There are still about half a million World War II explosives and the likelihood of coming into contact with them is increasing
 - In the future, the probability of extreme weather events and the resulting natural disasters (floods, storms, forest fires, etc.) will increase.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Sustainable and high-quality provision of internal security services across the country is more and more difficult

Future communities need new solutions for responding to threats

Insufficient response capacity to unexpected events

COURSES OF ACTION AND RELATED PARTIES

Public order and rescue preparedness planning

- Monitoring the state of public order and threats
SIM, PPA, PÄA, HÄK, SMIT, SOM, Transport Administration, KAM, JUM, Health Administration, KAUR, KOV

Receiving alerts quickly, identifying the need for assistance accurately, and sending assistance

- Processing emergency calls
- Management of operational resources and operational information
- Receiving and processing help and information messages
SIM, HÄK, PPA, PÄA, SMIT, SOM, MKM, RIKS, KAM, KEM, KEA, JUM, Government Office, KOV

Response to accidents and threats

- Ensuring public order
- Demining
- Rescue on land
- Provision of assistance in Estonian sea areas and transboundary water bodies
SIM, PPA, PÄA, HÄK, KAPO, SMIT, RAM, JUM, KAM, SOM, KEM, MKM, MEM, MTA, VÄM, internal security volunteers and their representative organisations, KOV

Event resolution

- Automation of monitoring
- Digitisation of procedures
- Assisting helpless persons
- Detention of persons
SIM, HÄK, PPA, SMIT, JUM, SOM, internal security volunteers and their representative organisations (nt EAPK, PL jne), KOV

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.2.2. Major courses of action

Public order and rescue preparedness planning

DESIRED SITUATION

People are able to assess the formation of hazardous situations in public space at an early stage. The likelihood and location of hazards and accidents are constantly monitored and the responsible parties are prepared to respond appropriately. Risk-based preparedness reduces the occurrence of hazardous situations.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Improve public order and threat monitoring capacity and plan for a smarter response to threats and accidents.

To do this,

- introduce new monitoring systems and solutions;
- make the existing monitoring systems more cohesive.

Receiving alerts quickly, identifying the need for assistance accurately, and sending assistance

DESIRED SITUATION

Messages of people asking for help have been received and the need for help has been identified. Each request for assistance is responded to, the threat and event are properly assessed, and the help provider is sent out in a timely manner. Different communication channels are available throughout the day, ensuring communication both with the person in need and between the different help providers.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Diversify the communication channels through which people can ask for help or information.

To do this,

- introduce solutions for receiving and processing calls and messages that take into account technological developments, the communication habits of people, and their specific needs.

Improve the handling of calls and messages that do not require urgent intervention by operational services.

To do this,

- establish an information exchange centre and communication channels for receiving calls and messages that unite the state, local governments, and residents.

Continue to ensure that ambulance, rescue, and police personnel are able to exchange location and operational information on a 24-hour basis.

To do this,

- develop and implement a new state infocommunication solution.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

Response to accidents and threats

DESIRED SITUATION

Rapid and appropriate response to accidents and threats has reduced damage to people, property, and the environment. In the event of an accident or danger, priority is given to events that endanger the lives or health of people. Law enforcement agencies, local authorities, and volunteers, both together and separately, are better prepared to respond to an accident or threat.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Maintain the response capacity of law enforcement agencies and the rescue network to threats at an appropriate level.

To do this,

- expand the accident and threat response network and strengthen cooperation between the various actors in the network;
- provide response services for accidents and threats at least at the current level;
- continue to ensure the demining capacity and proceed with the modernisation of technology to minimise the risks to both deminers and those involved in accidents.

Resolution and termination of events

DESIRED SITUATION

The hazardous situation or violation is terminated and public order is restored by choosing solutions that reduce damage to people, property, and the environment. Law enforcement agencies, local authorities, and volunteers, both together and separately, are better prepared to resolve events. Event resolution and termination of violations are supported by digital solutions and automated monitoring systems.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Make event resolution more efficient.

To do this,

- introduce automatic monitoring systems for tasks where there is no need for human intervention;
- make procedures electronic.

Develop the capacity of local governments to resolve minor violations.

To do this,

- to create, for example, in larger local governments, possibilities to take a person to recover from intoxication and keep them in that place.

Avoid the recurrence of events and restore normalcy.

To do this,

- enhance cooperation between related organisations;
- improve the flow of data and the transfer of event information from one agency to another. ■

⁴² Services related to ensuring safety and security by state agencies, as well as non-governmental organisations and enterprises.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.3. Strong internal security

GOAL

The internal security of Estonia is strong and the factors threatening it are well recognised and mitigated through various domestic activities and international cooperation. The Estonian population and the public, third, and private sectors are ready to deal with various crises threatening Estonia.

KEY PROBLEMS

Internal security is increasingly affected by external threats: violent global ideologies, international terrorism and its financing, money laundering, the development of dangerous technologies, cyber-attacks, hostile special services, and hybrid threats. Crisis prevention and preparedness for emergencies are not enough

WE MUST FOCUS ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES

- 1 How to increase resilience to activities that threaten the constitutional order, hybrid threats, and hostile influence?
- 2 How to prevent radicalisation, violent extremism, and terrorism and be prepared to address potential threats and minimise impacts, including improving cooperation?
- 3 How to develop integrated border management to cope with the pressures of persistent illegal immigration, smuggling, increasing border traffic, and cross-border crime?
- 4 How to complement and implement measures to combat organised crime?
- 5 How to complement and implement measures to combat cybercrime?
- 6 How to increase the continuity and crisis preparedness of state agencies, vital service providers, and local governments?
- 7 What is a sustainable crisis management model and how can it be implemented?

INDICATORS



Percentage of the population who rate the readiness of Estonia to cope with various crises as sufficient

Base level
56%

2025
60% and higher

2030
65% and higher



Percentage of the population who rate their awareness of the risks associated with cybercrime as good

Base
58%

2025
60% and higher

2030. a
65% and higher



Coverage of the land border by technical monitoring
(including Lake Peipus and the Narva River)

Base level
57%

2025
65% and higher

2030
100%

Percentage of adults who consider drugs to be available

	Base level	2025	2030
Cannabis	24%	24% and less	24% and less
Amphetamine	10%	10% and less	10% and less
Ecstasy	10%	10% and less	10% and less

	Base level	2025	2030
Tranquilizers	12%	12% and less	12% and less
Cocaine	7%	7% and less	7% and less
Doping substances	7%	7% and less	7% and less

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.3.1. Key trends, challenges, and measures to address them

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION

- Increasingly aggressive and covert techniques are used, including the dissemination of disinformation, the exacerbation of domestic problems, the undermining of the credibility of international organisations, the polarisation of society
- The biggest threat to the strategic economic interests of the Estonian state is corruption, money laundering, cyber attacks, activities of special services of foreign countries, industrial espionage, investments endangering security, etc.
- The return of foreign terrorist fighters to Europe will affect the security situation
- Increase in the number of individual attackers, including independently radicalised individuals
- Terrorism is often supported by money obtained through other types of crime, including the use of virtual currency
- Online radicalisation has become more common, including the recruitment of terrorists from the Internet and the dissemination of hostile information on the Internet

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Foreign economic pressure, insufficient protection of strategic economic interests

Increase in hybrid threats and advocacy

The growing risk of CBRN incidents and the ever-changing nature of threats

The continuing spread of ideological and religious extremism in the world

Change in the nature of serious and organised crime

- Rapid worldwide spread of organised crime, including money laundering
- Crime is increasingly project-based: criminals are rapidly shifting from a less lucrative field to a more lucrative one
- New technologies are diversifying the opportunities of criminals
- The constant increase in the share of cybercrime among crimes
- Organised crime has many more manifestations than before
- So far, most drug offences are related to the illicit handling of a substance

- There are five times more deaths due to overdoses in Estonia than in the European Union on average

Increasing pressure to improve crisis prevention and emergency preparedness capacity

- International crises and conflicts are having an increasingly direct impact
- The continuity of services that are important to society depends on both the public and private sectors

Increased pressure on border management

- Increasing border traffic
- Estonia, as the controller of the external border of the European Union, has an important role in ensuring the security of the Schengen area
- Persistent illegal migration, cross-border crime, and smuggling

COURSES OF ACTION AND RELATED PARTIES

Ensuring constitutional order

- Increasing economic security
- Prevention and suppression of radicalisation
- Fight against terrorism
- Dealing with CBRN events

SIM, KAPO, PPA, Pää, SKA, SMIT, HÄK, MKM, EAS, RIA, TTJA, VÄM, HTM, KUM, INSA, JUM, RAM, SOM, TEA, KAM, VLA, KV, KOV, Government Office, business organisations, private sector, third sector, media

Fight against serious and organised crime

- Fight against cybercrime
- Fight against drug-related crime
- Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing
- Fight against economic crime
- Ability to identify and confiscate proceeds of crime
- Prevention of trafficking in human beings
- Development of forensics

SIM, PPA, SMIT, KAPO, SKA, KUM, HTM, INSA, JUM, EKEI, Prosecutor's Office, prison service, MKM, RIA, RAM, MTA, SOM, SOM SKA, TAI, State Agency of Medicines, Financial Supervision Authority, Bank of Estonia, Banking Association, Financial Intelligence Unit

Crisis preparedness and resolution

- Hazard identification
- Crisis preparedness
- Post-crisis recovery

All ministries, Government Office, vital service providers, agencies involved in the preparation of emergency risk assessments (PÄA, PPA, RIA, VTA, TEA, KEA, KAPO), KOV-id, HÄK, SKA, SMIT, RiKS, Bank of Estonia, OSPA, SKA, KVA, Defence League, Defence Resources Agency, emergency agencies, internal security volunteers and their representative organisations.

Border management

- Border control, border surveillance and protection, border situation

SIM, PPA, KAPO, SMIT, RAM, MTA, VÄM, KL, KV, VA

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.3.2. Major courses of action

Ensuring constitutional order

DESIRED SITUATION

The constitutional order of Estonia is guaranteed and the factors endangering it are identified, prevented, and mitigated.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Prevent hybrid threats and hostile advocacy, including the dissemination of disinformation, and the associated threats.

To do this,

- raise national and international awareness of advocacy and its methods and channels, as well as the dangers of such activities and to cooperate in this regard;
- develop national detection capabilities for potential hybrid campaigns;
- reduce susceptibility to fragmentation policies, using strategic communication techniques and the potential of both education and integration policies to create a common space of culture and values;
- help continuously reduce socio-economic and regional disparities to avoid societal tensions.

Mitigate economic security risks.

To do this,

- increase the awareness of the public and private sectors of these risks;
- identify the origin of investments in strategic industries;
- increase the independence of strategic industries.

Increase the capacity of the country to identify terrorist risks to prevent and combat threats and minimise their consequences.

To do this,

- develop effective cooperation, both national and international, and improve legislation, ICT capacity, information exchange, data interoperability, analytics, and the interoperability of systems;
- develop the capacity of agencies to systematically detect and prevent the dissemination of terrorist content on the Internet;
- develop, in cooperation with state agencies, local authorities, and private sector bodies, the capacity to more effectively identify, manage, and mitigate threats to public spaces and strategic sites, including international shipping and air traffic;
- consistently improve the ability of the public and first-level officials and professionals to detect signs of radicalisation as early as possible and to respond appropriately to them ⁴³.

Develop the preparedness of responding agencies to identify CBRN⁴⁴ and HAZMAT⁴⁵ threats and to respond to such events around the clock.

To do this,

- continuously adapt the preparedness to respond to threats to be appropriate;
- establish a functioning network of agencies with information and skills on CBRN prevention and response;
- organise crisis exercises to practice cooperation between related agencies.

⁴³ A more detailed overview of the links with the policies of the European Union and the priorities of Estonia is provided in Annex 1.

⁴⁴ CBRN – chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats. It is an internationally common acronym used for chemical, biological, pathogenic, radioactive, nuclear, etc. threats that may arise from attacks and intentional crimes.

⁴⁵ The abbreviation HAZMAT is an internationally common abbreviation for the words 'hazardous material', used to refer to hazardous substances or materials. A HAZMAT event is an accident that has occurred as a result of human error, a natural disaster, or a technological process.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

Fight against serious and organised crime

DESIRED SITUATION

Serious and organised crime has decreased in Estonia. Better preconditions have been created for law enforcement agencies and cooperation is effective while paying attention to the development of a uniformly high capacity of the entire procedural chain.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Make the fight against cybercrime more effective.

To do this,

- compile a comprehensive picture of the field of cybercrime and its future trends and the extent of cybercrime;
- introduce sustainable solutions that increase the likelihood of detecting and prosecuting cybercrime more effectively and identifying the perpetrator. For example, creating new jobs, preparing professionals, and ensuring the necessary technological prerequisites;
- raise awareness among residents and businesses about the dangers of cybercrime and how to avoid them;
- create modern and simple ways to report cybercrime and cybercrime attempts to the police.

Reduce the supply and availability of drugs in Estonia.

To do this,

- address drug importers and distributors in a more targeted way;
- develop an appropriate data collection system on drug offences;
- improve the training and refresher training of drug supply reduction staff and the technical equipment they use for this purpose;
- pay attention to catching drug users and find ways to send them for treatment immediately ⁴⁶.

Effectively combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

To do this,

- increase strategic analysis capacity;
- develop the capacity of the central register of accounts and interface payment service providers in Estonia;
- raise awareness of the risks and consequences of money laundering and terrorist financing;
- improve supervisory capacity, including for virtual and cryptocurrencies;
- enhance cooperation between research and supervisory agencies, where appropriate, through legislative and ICT solutions and capacity building;
- analyse and find legal solutions to regulate the activities of cryptocurrency service providers;
- develop solutions to make terrorist financing and money laundering less profitable and attractive.

Make the investigation of economic crimes more effective.

To do this,

- identify, in the course of an investigation into economic crimes, a person or group specialising in the commission of crimes that have the greatest impact on the economic environment;
- speed up the prosecution of high-risk economic crimes.

Improve the capacity to identify and confiscate the proceeds of crime.

To do this,

- develop preconditions for increasing the identification and return of proceeds of crime;
- train the bodies conducting proceedings and judges in the field;
- set up a national database to collect and analyse information on the limits and confiscation of proceeds of crime.

⁴⁶ see also the topic of preventing radicalisation in the chapter 'Creating a preventive and safe living environment'.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

Prevent human trafficking.

To do this,

- raise awareness among professionals involved in the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and the prosecution of offences of trafficking in human beings;
- implement the confiscation of criminal assets in criminal proceedings for trafficking in human beings.

Develop forensic skills.

To do this,

- develop an IT system enabling the collection and analysis of information in the field of forensics and forensic examinations;
- systematically develop the digital forensics service.

Crisis preparedness and resolution⁴⁷

DESIRED SITUATION

Estonia is ready to deal with various crises. The functioning of vital services is guaranteed at all times. Better preconditions have been created for the damage caused to the state and the population caused by crises to be as small as possible.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Improve crisis preparedness by raising awareness of potential threats among state agencies, local authorities, and vital service providers.

To do this,

- consolidate the hazard picture drawn up on the basis of risk assessments and make it available to all concerned;
- keep an up-to-date overview of what help we can ask other countries in the event of a crisis;
- participate more actively in civil protection activities at the international level as a provider of aid to improve the practical experience of experts in coping with crisis situations and to create and maintain cooperation formats that can be used in emergencies if necessary.

Improve the continuity of vital services and security of supply of goods so that during a crisis, the basic needs of the population would be met evenly across Estonia.

To do this,

- providers of vital services must take the necessary measures to fulfil the requirements for the continuity of vital services, as well as conduct exercises and training;
- strengthen cooperation with local government and private sector agencies providing vital services and help to systematically improve their knowledge of crises and their ability to act in times of crisis;
- develop a system to ensure greater security of supply of goods and services needed by residents, enterprises, and agencies.

Increase the preparedness of state agencies, local governments, and communities for crises and post-crisis recovery.

To do this,

- local authorities have a key role to play in providing social crisis support services, implementing crisis mitigation measures, and designing local plans;
- establish readiness to implement the police and border guard crisis reserve;
- improve the readiness and capacity to evacuate residents if necessary;
- implement common principles in crisis preparedness and resolution;
- carry out crisis exercises and training systematically;
- enhance the work of national defence and crisis management commissions;
- set up a system for post-crisis damage assessment and recovery.

⁴⁷ The Internal Security Strategy envisages activities to increase the preparedness of the population, activities to increase the continuity of agencies, and a general framework for crisis management in any emergency. More detailed activities to improve the crisis capacity of different areas are described in the respective development and planning documents. For example, more specific activities to prevent and control the spread of epidemics and communicable diseases are planned through the 'Public Health Development Plan 2020–2030' and its programmes.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Ensure that the capacity for rapid response and special operations, mass control, and protection of persons and objects responds to changing security threats, including cooperation with other countries.

Border management

DESIRED SITUATION

The Estonian border as the external border of the European Union is guarded and protected and it is sufficient to ensure security. Illegal border crossings, illegal border operations, trafficking in human beings, and smuggling are prevented. At the Estonian border, passenger-friendly border control is ensured, which meets the requirements of the Schengen common visa area.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Increase the quality of border surveillance and protection and border control.

To do this,

- continue the completion of the eastern border infrastructure and technical monitoring system;
- use the latest innovative border control solutions that meet the requirements of the Schengen acquis;
- ensure continuous electronic surveillance of the Estonian border as the external border of the European Union throughout the border;
- carry out border control not only in terms of security and safety but also in terms of passenger friendliness and take into account the volume and intensity of border traffic;
- increase preparedness to strengthen external border controls and reintroduce internal border controls.

Improve the awareness of the various agencies of what is happening at the external borders to provide sufficient information to enable cooperation to be organised quickly and to respond to events. ■

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.4. Citizenship, migration, and identity management policy supporting the development of Estonia



GOAL

Estonian citizenship, migration, and identity management policies are reliable, innovative, and people-centred, supporting the development of Estonia, as well as the cohesion and functioning of society, and ensuring internal security.

KEY PROBLEM

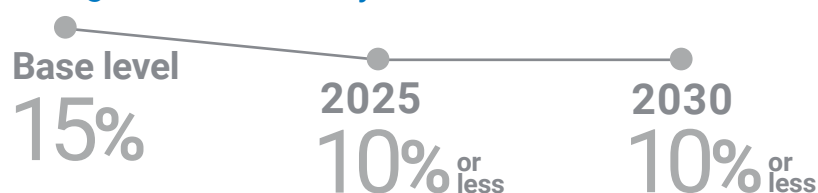
The migration of people, the settlement of foreigners in Estonia, and the consequent somewhat more heterogeneous nature of the Estonian society bring new threats that may hinder the implementation of citizenship and migration policies that promote the development of Estonia and ensure public order and internal security.

WE MUST FOCUS ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES

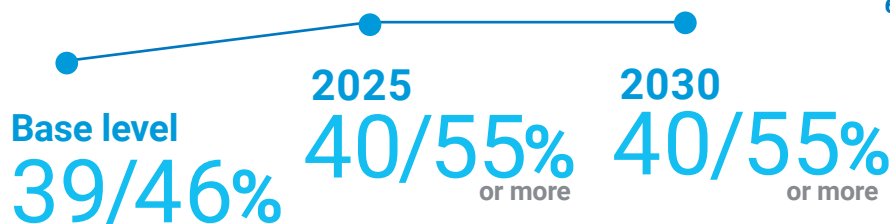
- 1 How to create new flexible opportunities to facilitate the arrival of foreigners important for the development of our country in Estonia?
- 2 How to prevent, detect, process, and prevent illegal migration and ensure the rapid and efficient expulsion of aliens staying in Estonia without a legal basis?
- 3 How to ensure efficient and rapid procedures, database development and interoperability, and effective and risk-based follow-up measures?
- 4 How to ensure excellent quality and speed for international protection procedures and decisions taken? How to improve the coping of beneficiaries of international protection in Estonian society?
- 5 How to promote the valuation of Estonian citizenship and reduce the number of persons with an undetermined citizenship?
- 6 How to ensure secure and modern technological solutions for the development of identity management policies and identity documents? How to ensure the usability of electronic identity and eID, expand the scope, convenience, and the number of users of documents, and mitigate potential risks?
- 7 How to ensure the stability of the identity management policy, the continued secure and truthful identification of natural persons, and the identity verification process, including the further development and wider use of biometric identification and identity verification solutions?

INDICATORS

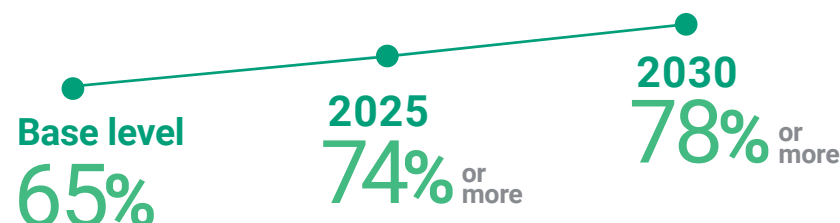
The proportion of residents who consider immigration the country's main concern



The proportion of individuals with strong and medium national identity among people of other nationalities



The proportion of people who use a secure electronic identity of people who hold an electronic identity (eID)



4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.4.1. Key trends, challenges, and measures to address them

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION

- Greater mobility of people, new job opportunities
- Estonia is becoming more attractive to foreigners, competition for talent with other countries is increasing
- The general receptivity of society is low, attitudes are not supportive

- The number of applicants for and beneficiaries of protection from vulnerable groups is increasing
- Increasing instability in the immediate vicinity of Europe, which could lead to an increase in the number of applicants for and beneficiaries of protection

- Increased risk of aliens staying and working in Estonia illegally
- An increase in the number of foreign travellers, which puts pressure on migration control systems and surveillance
- The number of illegal immigrants from countries in the case of which the expulsion of immigrants is more difficult is increasing

- Interest in acquiring Estonian citizenship has decreased
- Language-learning opportunities do not meet needs

- Cybercrime and identity theft have globalised
- Trends in the harmonisation of EU identity documents and identity management in general
- The digital features of identity documents are increasingly used (location-independent jobs and the global nature of the economy and business)
- Growth in Internet and mobile communications use
- Proliferation of smart devices, artificial intelligence, cloud technologies, big data, blockchain technologies, etc.
- Increasing number of cross-border e-services

MAJOR CHALLENGES

The need for both qualified and skilled workforce is increasing

The profiles of new immigrants arriving in Estonia are diversifying

Possible increase in illegal immigration and transit migration

Persistent decline in the number of persons with undetermined citizenship

Increasing pressure to ensure secure identity management and the technological solutions supporting it

COURSES OF ACTION AND RELATED PARTIES

Balanced migration policy

- Developing a balanced immigration policy based on the development needs of Estonia
 - Effective and customer-oriented implementation of immigration policy
 - Raising awareness of Estonia as a destination country and the Estonian immigration policy
 - Informing the public about migration issues
 - Implement effective migration surveillance
 - Implementing expulsion and readmission policy that respects fundamental rights
 - The capacity of processing international protection applications with high quality is guaranteed
 - Development of a reception system for applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection
- SIM (PPA, KAPO, SMIT), VÄM, MKM (EAS), SOM (SOM SKA, Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund, Labour Inspectorate), HTM (HARNO), RAM (MTA), KUM, JUM, courts, local governments, different social partners

Balanced citizenship policy

- Increasing the readiness to acquire Estonian citizenship and valuing citizenship status
- SIM (PPA, SKA), KUM (INSA), HTM (HARNO), local governments

Reliable and secure identity management policy

- Ensuring stability in the field of identity management, as well as secure and truthful identification
 - Secure and smart development of identity management
 - International cooperation in the field of identity documents and identity management policy and ensuring the continuity of the image of Estonia as a successful e-state
 - Effective leadership, management, and cooperation in the field of identity management policy
- SIM (PPA, SMIT, KAPO), RAM (MTA), VÄM, MKM (RIA, EAS), JUM, SK ID Solutions, private sector partners

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.4.2. Major courses of action

Balanced migration policy

DESIRED SITUATION

Migration policy takes into account the development needs of Estonia and is aimed at the sustainability of the nation state and ensuring public order and national security.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Encourage the arrival in Estonia of foreigners who provide high added value to society and whose stay is in accordance with the public interest.

To do this,

- ensure the flexibility of the rules of immigration and legal stay of highly skilled workers and top specialists in Estonia and a people-centred approach to both short-term and long-term arrivals and stays;
- in cooperation with partners, increase awareness of Estonia as an attractive destination country for qualified workforce and the conditions and opportunities for arriving to and living in Estonia.

Prevent illegal stay, living, and working in Estonia. Make the expulsion of aliens staying in Estonia without a legal basis faster and more efficient.

To do this,

- put in place, in cooperation with the public, third, and private sectors, effective measures to prevent and detect illegal migration and to deal with such cases, such as migration surveillance measures based on risk analysis;
- develop IT solutions for more efficient expulsion and readmission procedures and expulsion cooperation with EU Member States and third countries;
- increase the capacity to identify dangerous persons and persons involved in crime in legal migration.

Increase the awareness of the Estonian population in the field of migration, human rights, and equal treatment and reduce the fears related to these issues.

To do this,

- introduce more information technology and innovative solutions in the field of migration;
- provide both the state and the population with a regular, clear, and factual overview of migration through unified communication on migration and integration.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ The topics of integration are planned in the development plan 'Cohesive Estonia Strategy 2030'.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

Balanced citizenship policy

DESIRED SITUATION

Estonian citizenship is valued. Citizenship policy is aimed at the sustainability of the nation state and ensuring public order and national security.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Encourage the application for citizenship and its valuation.

To do this,

- introduce both regulatory and soft measures;
- introduce the possibilities of acquiring citizenship and provide training and counselling on this topic;
- raise awareness on the acquisition of citizenship for various target groups;
- support the process of acquiring Estonian citizenship for those who wish to remain in Estonia for a long time.

Reliable and secure identity management policy

DESIRED SITUATION

Estonia is a world leader in issuing secure digital documents. A truthful, stable, and sustainable system of identity management policy has been established, taking into account the needs of ensuring public order and national security. A user-friendly and modern application environment is in place and modern and innovative solutions are relied upon which also enhance the goals of the development of the information society.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Ensure stability and secure and truthful identification in the field of identity management.

To do this,

- further develop the process of truthful physical identification, identity creation, and verification of identity;
- use modern technological solutions that are secure and user-friendly and enable automated procedures.

Ensure the usability of electronic identity and eID, expand the scope, convenience, and number of users of identity documents, and mitigate potential risks in the field of electronic identity management.

To do this,

- continuously develop a national identity document that allows for digital signatures and digital identification;
- ensure the existence of at least two national independent eID tools;
- ensure a sustainable software business model and its security, including the development of an action plan and the readiness to respond to a variety of threat and risk situations;
- ensure cooperation between the public and private sectors and their capacity to respond to situations of danger and risk. ■

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.5. Smart and innovative internal security

GOAL

Internal security agencies are attractive employers and the people working there do meaningful work. Competent, capable, and committed people work in the field of internal security. Ensuring internal security is innovative, using smart and innovative solutions.

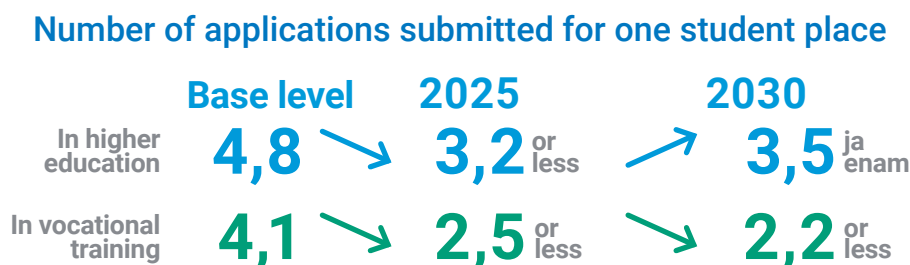
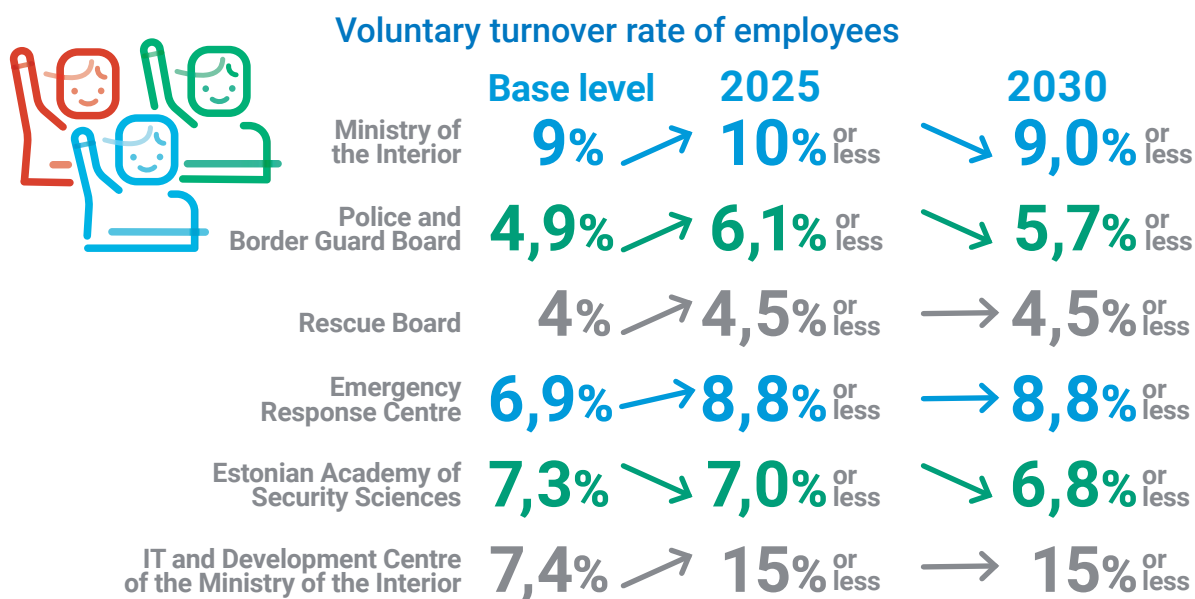
KEY PROBLEM

Sustainable and high-quality provision of internal security services⁴⁹ across the country is more and more difficult.

WE MUST FOCUS ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES

- 1 What new and competitive solutions need to be created in the field of internal security to find, retain, and develop employees?
- 2 How to promote and create preconditions for the development of smart, optimal, and effective solutions for meeting the objectives in the field of internal security?

INDICATORS



The rate at which innovation reaches the next stage

1^(N/D) → 2^(advanced) → 3^(sustainable)

⁴⁹ Services related to ensuring safety and security by state agencies, as well as non-governmental organisations and enterprises.

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.5.1. Key trends, challenges, and measures to address them

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION

- The number of young people entering the labour market is declining and more and more special service staff are retiring
- The salaries of staff in the field of internal security are not competitive
- Narrow professional education and differences in requirements hinder subsequent movement between fields
- The willingness of people to contribute voluntarily is greater than is currently used
- Competition for talent and capable employees is increasing

MAJOR CHALLENGES

There is a shortage of employees to provide internal security services

- The existing solutions are limited or incomplete
- Data analytics solutions are not used enough to predict potential critical situations
- There is a growing need to integrate smart technologies into work processes and to build the capacity to be ready for the future
- The issues facing society are increasingly complex and cross-cutting

The digital and information age needs innovative approaches

- The development of new solutions increasingly depends on a shrinking workforce
- The working environment and organisational culture do not sufficiently support innovative initiatives and the implementation of innovations
- The technological awareness and ability of employees to use technology in the field of internal security to take advantage of new opportunities is insufficient
- The current organisation of work does not sufficiently encourage employees to think innovatively and out of the box

The skills of employees need to be modernised

COURSES OF ACTION AND RELATED PARTIES

Keeping and developing people

- Offering a developing and flexible working life
 - Smart and inspiring managers
 - Developing an organisational culture that supports commitment
 - Shaping the image of a valued employer
- SIM, PPA, PÄA, HÄK, SKA, SMIT, KAPO

Promoting innovation- and evidence-based policy making

- Testing behaviourally and technologically intelligent innovations
 - Supporting science- and evidence-based policy making
- SIM, PPA, PÄA, HÄK, SKA, SMIT, KAPO

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

4.5.2. Major courses of action

Keeping and developing people

DESIRED SITUATION

New and competitive solutions have been created for finding, retaining, and developing employees.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Create flexible development and career opportunities for the employees of the Ministry of the Interior which support a professional and committed staff.

To do this,

- make degree study and refresher training opportunities in the field of internal security more flexible;
- harmonise the regulations of special services and make the career and education system comprehensive;
- contribute in various ways to the improvement of the quality of studying, including the provision of constantly renewed and methodologically diverse teaching that keeps up to date with technological developments;
- implement a transparent and motivating remuneration system to make the internal security sector more competitive for jobseekers and employees.
- create an organisational culture that values people and is based on dialogue.

Contribute to a unified team of contributors to internal security.

To do this,

- reduce barriers to employment between professional and voluntary contributors to internal security;
- ensure adequate support services for both professional and voluntary contributors to internal security.

Pay attention to maintaining and supporting the physical and mental health of employees throughout their careers.

To do this,

- set up an early detection and prevention system with support measures;
- create a working environment that takes into account the mental and physical health and differences of employees.

Promoting innovation- and evidence-based policy making

DESIRED SITUATION

The capacity of the area of government of the Ministry of the Interior to use innovative approaches and solutions to promote internal security has increased, and policy-making is science- and evidence-based.

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

Create better preconditions for the development of optimal and effective innovative solutions in the area of government of the Ministry of the Interior.

To do this,

- create opportunities for the development, testing, and implementation of promising ideas;
- support the introduction of innovative technologies, including increasing technology awareness, the uptake of language technology solutions, and the development of the capacity to integrate smart technologies into the work processes;
- organise data to be managed and collected and use data analytics solutions;

4. Sub-goals and main courses of action

MAJOR COURSES OF ACTION

- contribute to the improvement of work processes for the provision of internal security services;
- encourage the use of knowledge of behavioural psychology in shaping the attitudes and behaviour of people;
- organise annual idea competitions and hackathons;
- create a network of innovators of the area of government.

Develop research capacity in the field of internal security and support science- and evidence-based policy making.

To do this,

- develop a central centre of competence for internal security research and development in the area of government of the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences;
- ensure the development of strategic research directions through research groups consisting of researchers at the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences, experts in the area of government, and external experts;
- initiate the process of evaluation of the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences as a research and development agency;
- develop the administrative capacity to significantly increase research funding;
- develop opportunities for wider access and use of research, development, and innovation projects carried out in the area of government (e.g. Digiriid). ■

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

5.1. Roles in meeting the objectives of the strategy

The role of both state agencies and other parties is important in meeting the objectives of internal security (Figure 3).

The Internal Security Strategy has agreed on the courses of action of state agencies, including internal security and law enforcement agencies, in meeting the security objectives. The programme or programmes prepared for the implementation of the strategy will describe in more detail the roles and expected results that the parties involved must take into account when designing their services and formulating the action plans of their agencies.

The strategy also specifies the courses of action in relation to local government units and their co-operation bodies. Their main role in contributing to security is to shape the local living environment, maintain educational institutions (safe learning environment and learning that promotes safe behaviour), provide social services and benefits, engage in spatial planning, promote the protection and safety of public order and play an appropriate role in preventing threats and violations at the local level, empower communities and individuals, promote cooperation and prevention networks, implement national programmes at the local level, provide vital services to people, ensure a business continuity plan for all their services also in times of crisis, and contribute to regional cooperation in times of crisis.

The current Law Enforcement Act highlights the role of everyone in creating security, i.e. ensuring public order. In particular, everyone can contribute to safety by reducing their own risk behaviour and increasing safety, for example at home, eliminating the need

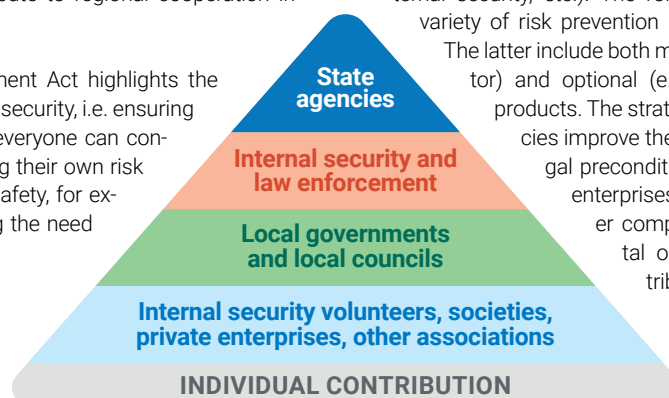
to have to deal with the consequences. The strategy is aimed at using various measures that contribute to raising the awareness and improving the skills of people and increasing their preparedness for risks. In addition to professional employees, the field of internal security also relies on volunteers who contribute to the resolution of events as well as to the security of their area and the prevention of threats. The strat-

In addition to state agencies, private companies have a role to play in enhancing security.

egy sets out the directions to be taken into account when promoting volunteering. In addition to state agencies, private companies have a role to play in enhancing security. For example, security companies are a contractual partner in several local government units to maintain order in public places. In addition, security companies contribute to prevention both by advising their clients and in building community security more broadly (e.g. advising local government units, participation in the work of security commissions, cooperation between security companies and voluntary associations of internal security, etc.). The role of enterprises offering a variety of risk prevention products is also important.

The latter include both mandatory (e.g. smoke detector) and optional (e.g. smart house solutions) products. The strategy aims to help state agencies improve the preconditions (including legal preconditions) to promote the role of enterprises in increasing security. Other companies and non-governmental organisations can also contribute to internal security by acting legally, cooperating, and recognising and supporting volunteers in internal security. ■

FIGURE 3. Levels of contribution to internal security objectives



5.2. Implementation and management of the strategy

The Internal Security Strategy is implemented on the basis of the State Budget Act and Regulation No. 117 of 19 December 2019 of the Government of the Republic of Estonia 'Procedure for the preparation, implementation, reporting, evaluation, and amendment of the development plan and programme in the field'. There is a programme (or there are several) for the implementation of the objective and sub-objectives of the strategy. The programme is coordinated with those ministries that plan their service money in this programme, but it is also submitted for the provision of opinions to those who plan their service money through another sectoral development plan programme, but whose contribution is not simply supportive but crucial to achieving the objectives of the Internal Security Strategy programme.

The programme is approved by the ministers whose ministries plan the costs of their services through the programme. The Ministry of the Interior coordinates the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy. The task of the Ministry of the Interior in implementing and directing the strategy is the general monitoring of the implementation of the strategy, the harmonisation of the activities and dissenting opinions of the contributors, and the organisation of reporting and updating the strategy. In addition to that, the Ministry of the Interior is

responsible for the establishment of a steering committee or other working group or council necessary for the implementation of the strategy and support of reporting, as well as assigning its tasks to contribute to the prioritisation of topics or programmes and to find the best opportunities to achieve the general and sub-objectives. If necessary, expert groups will be set up to prepare and monitor the implementation of the programmes and to provide input to the activities of the sectoral committee.

Other ministries and their divisions participating in the implementation of the strategy implement the strategy in accordance with the programme(s) of the strategy. The Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, the Ministry of Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contribute to achieving the objectives of the strategy. Local government units and NGOs and interest groups dealing with security issues will also be involved in the implementation of the strategy. These parties will also be involved in developing more specific solutions in accordance with the topic. ■

5.3. The link between internal security and European Union policies

The strategy takes into account the law and policies of the European Union, including the objectives. From the point of view of ensuring internal security, the smooth functioning and security of the Schengen area will continue to be important for Estonia, which is also one of the priorities of the **strategic agenda of the European Union for 2019–2024**. The European Union Internal Security Strategy is likely to have a follow-up action plan. The three main objectives of the 'Renewed European Union Internal Security Strategy 2015–2020' are: 1) comprehensive prevention and deter-

rence of terrorism and radicalisation 2) fight against organised and serious crime and 3) ensuring cyber security and preventing and combating cybercrime. Based on the fact that in Estonia, several ministries and areas of government are responsible for the implementation or enforcement of various EU policies, the objectives and activities set out in the Internal Security Strategy are also related to the achievement of other European Union policies and objectives, including the objectives of the Cohesion Policy and the climate objectives of the European Union. ■

⁵⁰ A more detailed overview of the links with the policies of the European Union and the priorities of Estonia is provided in Annex 1.

5. Implementation of the Strategy

5.4. Links of the Internal Security Strategy with other development document

The Internal Security Strategy contributes to the achievement of the objectives of several other development documents, and other development plans also have an impact on the achievement of the internal security objectives. An overview of the links with development documents is presented in Figure 4 and explained in more detail in Annex 1 ⁵¹.

FIGURE 4.



⁵¹ ⌚ The boxes marked with an arrow to the right show the impact of the Internal Security Strategy on the implementation of the objectives of the other development document and an explanation of the consideration of the other development document.

⌚ The boxes marked with an arrow to the left show the impact of the other development document on the achievement of the objectives set out in the Internal Security Strategy.

5. Implementation of the Strategy



5. Implementation of the Strategy

5.5. Reporting and updating

In order to get an overview of the achievement of the objectives of the strategy, its fulfilment is evaluated annually within the framework of reporting in the result area. For this, the ministry participating in the implementation of the strategy must prepare an annual overview of the implementation of measures and activities within its area of responsibility and submit it to the Ministry of the Interior by the agreed deadline. On the basis

of the submitted summaries, a report for the result area is prepared under the coordination of the Ministry of the Interior. The strategy and its programmes are reviewed and, if necessary, updated once a year during the state budget preparation process. The preparation of the report on the implementation of the strategy and the final report will be based on the regulations of the Government of the Republic regulating it. ■

5.6. Financing and estimated cost of the strategy

The strategy programme is financed from the state budget and external funds. The allocation of money is specified in Annex 2 'Funding Plan of the State Budget Strategy 2022–2025' to the State Budget Strategy 2022–2025 and the Stability Programme 2021, which shows the planning of state money by areas of government and programmes. In addition to the state budget, the structural funds of the EU financial period 2014–2020 (Cohesion Fund, European Social Fund), the European Union Internal Security Fund, and the Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund are used to achieve the objectives and sub-objectives of the strategy. In the future, the structural and investment funds of the European Union for the financial period 2021–2027 (European Social Fund, Cohesion Fund/European Regional Development Fund) and EU funds and instruments in the field of internal security, migration, and border management (Internal Security

Fund, Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund, Border Management and Visa Facility).

The amount mentioned in the cost estimate of the strategy does not cover the entire development need; when preparing the programmes, choices are made in achieving the objectives based on the state budget and the possibilities and restrictions of the use of European Union funds.

The cost of the strategy is based on the budget for 2021–2025 planned within the framework of the state budget strategy of the area of government of the Ministry of the Interior. The data provided for the years 2026–2030 are indicative. These do not include cross-programme amounts (revenue and VAT expenditure). The data includes costs by measure, including depreciation costs, but not investment amounts. ■

FIGURE 1. Cost of the strategy (million euros)

	2020*	2021**	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Kokku
Preventive and safe living environment	43,90	40,00	38,99	38,80	37,23	37,14	37,14	37,14	37,14	37,14	37,14	421,76
Prompt and professional assistance	171,77	180,54	180,83	179,75	178,67	177,37	177,37	177,37	177,37	177,37	177,37	1 955,74
Strong internal security	122,66	140,60	122,48	117,95	116,47	115,86	115,86	115,86	115,86	115,86	115,86	1 315,33
Citizenship, migration, and identity management policy supporting the development of Estonia	26,76	25,17	26,86	24,10	23,78	23,82	23,82	23,82	23,82	23,82	23,82	269,56
Smart and innovative internal security	16,64	15,46	14,01	13,84	13,72	13,73	13,73	13,73	13,73	13,73	13,73	156,08
TOTAL	381,73	401,76	383,17	374,44	369,88	367,92	367,92	367,92	367,92	367,92	367,92	4 118,48
Additional needs	-	-	104,43	139,83	188,82	238,77	197,54	195,76	191,90	192,46	191,74	1 641,25

* Actual expenditure is presented for 2020

** The budget for 2021 does not include money carried over from 2020, includes additional budget money for 2021.

Abbreviations

EAPK	Estonian Assistant Police Officer Council	MTA	Estonian Tax and Customs Board
EAS	Enterprise Estonia	NV	Neighborhood Watch
EKEI	Estonian Forensic Science Institute	PL	Estonian Voluntary Rescue Association
ENTK	Estonian Youth Work Centre	PPA	Police and Border Guard Board
ETEL	Estonian Security Association	PTA	Agriculture and Food Board
HARNO	Education and Youth Board	PäA	Rescue Board
HTM	Ministry of Education and Research	RaM	Ministry of Finance
HÄK	Emergency Response Centre	RIA	Information System Authority
INSA	Integration Foundation	RiKS	State Infocommunication Foundation
JUM	Ministry of Justice	RK	Government Office
KAM	Ministry of Defence	SIM	Ministry of the Interior
KAPO	Internal Security Service	SKA	Estonian Academy of Security Sciences
KAUR	Environmental Agency	SMIT	IT and Development Centre of the Ministry of the Interior
KEA	Environmental Board	SOM	Ministry of Social Affairs
KEM	Ministry of Environment	SOM SKA	National Social Insurance Board
KL	Defence League	TEA	Health Board
KOV	local governments	TAI	National Institute for Health Development
KRA	Defence Resources Agency	TI	Labour Inspectorate
KuM	Ministry of Culture	TTJA	Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority
KV	Defence Forces	VLA	Estonian Foreign Intelligence Service
MeM	Ministry of Rural Affairs	VäM	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MKM	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications		

Annexes to the strategy

ANNEX 1. LINKS WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT

DOCUMENTS AND EUROPEAN UNION POLICIES

ANNEX 2. LINKS WITH CROSS-CUTTING TOPICS

ANNEX 3. STRATEGY INDICATORS

ANNEX 4. STRATEGY COST FORECAST

ANNEX 5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

More information can be found at siseministeerium.ee/stak2030.

