



Republic of Estonia

Country Report

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Executive Summary:

One of the three Baltic States occupied by the Soviet Union from 1940 until 1991, Estonia – one of the smallest former Soviet republics – has made impressive economic and political progress since regaining independence. Thanks to reforms and its commitment to joining Euro-Atlantic institutions, Estonia was accepted into both NATO and the European Union in 2004.

Estonia's ties to the Nordic countries are particularly strong, due to centuries of rule by Danes, Swedes, and Germans.

Estonia's Jewish community was severely depleted as a consequence of Estonia's occupation by both the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. The current Jewish population is small and relatively self-contained, though several American Jewish groups are active in the community. While the Estonian government has good relations with the Jewish community and anti-Semitism is not prevalent, fierce controversy persists around the issue of World War II Estonian veterans, who fought with the Germans against the Soviets, and are seen by many of their countrymen as patriots and freedom fighters rather than as Nazi collaborators.

History:

Estonia, slightly smaller in area than New Hampshire and Vermont combined, is bordered by Latvia, Russia, the Baltic Sea, and the Gulf of Finland. Ruled for centuries by Denmark and then by a German knightly order, Estonia was conquered by Sweden in the 17th century, ushering in a “golden era” that ended with Russian conquest in the Nordic War in 1721. Under Tsarist rule until the 1917 Russian Revolution, Estonia declared independence in 1918, only to be forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940, occupied by Germany in World War II, and re-conquered by the Red Army in 1944. The United States never recognized the Soviet annexation of Estonia, and neither did many Estonians, some of whom fought with the German army against the Soviets during the war and then waged a guerrilla resistance campaign in the early postwar years. During Stalin's rule, Estonia initially suffered draconian ethnic and political purges that deported, exiled, or executed as much as 10% of its prewar population; it was also forced to accept large numbers of Russian-speaking settlers, who manned local industry and helped staff a large Soviet military presence.

Later, Estonia – widely viewed during the Soviet period as the most Western in culture and outlook of all the Soviet Republics – was used for various Soviet economic experiments. During Gorbachev's *perestroika*, Estonia was allowed to have a significant amount of private enterprise and even some foreign direct investment from Finland. Such economic advantages, a growing mass movement for independence in the late 1980s, and historic and cultural ties to the West, were instrumental in allowing Estonia quickly to rebuild economic and political ties with

Statistics:

Population: 1,266,375

(July 2013 est.)

Size: 45,226 sq. km.

Capital: Tallinn

Major cities: Tallinn, Tartu, Narva, Kohtla-Jarve, Pärnu

Jewish population: 2,500 – 3,500

2009 Aliyah (emigration to Israel): 12

Head of State: President

Toomas Hendrik Ilves

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Taavi Rõivas

Foreign Minister:

Marina Kaljurand

Ambassador to United States:

Ambassador Eerik Marmei

U.S. Ambassador to Estonia:

Ambassador Jeffrey Levine

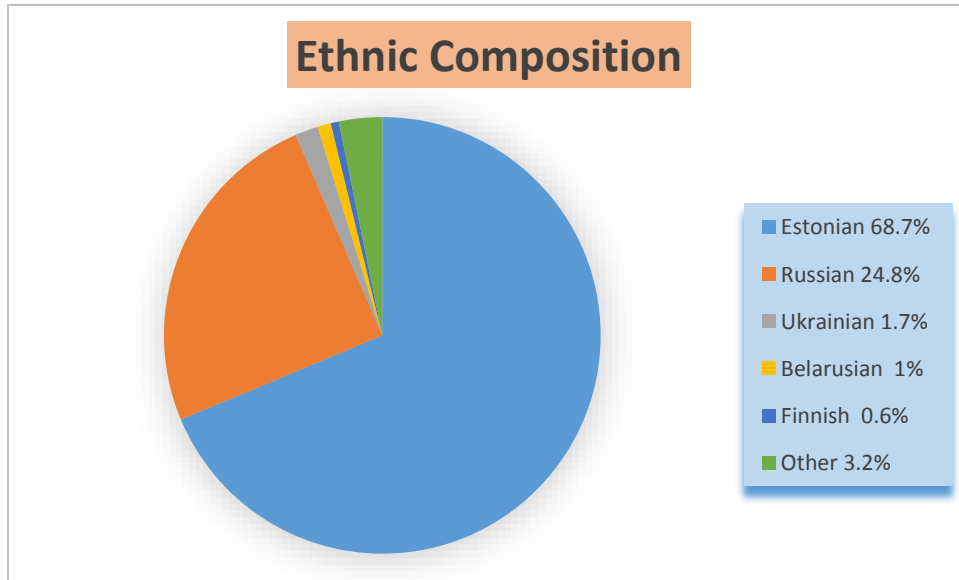
Freedom House Rating:

Free

Western Europe after regaining independence in August 1991. Estonia is widely considered as the most economically stable and politically free of the former Soviet republics. Along with Latvia and Lithuania, Estonia acceded to both NATO and the European Union in 2004. EU membership has proved highly beneficial to Estonia's economy, as has its 1999 entry into the World Trade Organization.

Political Situation:

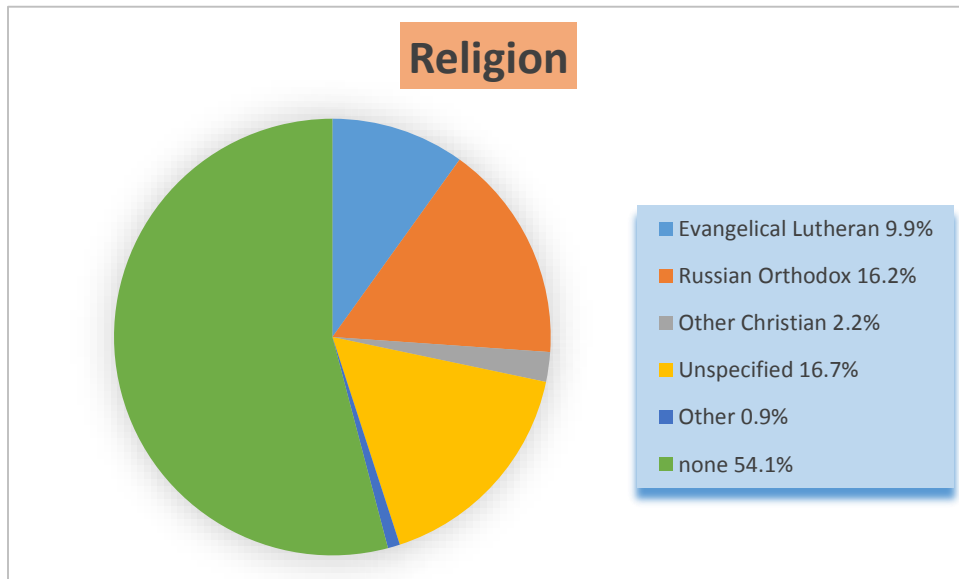
Estonia is a mature, stable parliamentary democracy with legislative, executive, and judicial branches, of which the unicameral Parliament (Riigikogu) holds the most power. Its 101 members are popularly elected every four years. The Parliament appoints and confirms the Prime Minister and elects the President every five years.



The judiciary is generally free from state interference. Freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association, and religion are constitutionally guaranteed and are respected in practice.

In April 2005, the Riigikogu installed Andrus Ansip of the Reform Party (and former mayor of Tartu) as Prime Minister. In 2007, Ansip became Estonia's first sitting prime minister to win elections since independence

in 1991, and was reappointed as Prime Minister heading a three-party coalition government in 2007. In September 2006 and August 2011, Toomas Hendrik Ilves, a prominent U.S.-educated Social Democrat, was elected President.



Estonia's civil liberties issues largely center on the status of its large Russian-speaking minority and its policy of transitioning from Russian to Estonian as the official language. Government documents are written solely in Estonian and thus exclude non-Estonian-speakers from citizenship, employment, and the right to vote. Changes to the 1998 Citizenship Law made all Estonian natives born since February 26, 1992, eligible for citizenship – but

only if both parents are stateless. As of May 2016, non-citizens made up 6.1% of the population.

Economic Situation:

Widely considered the economic success story of the former Soviet Union, Estonia has transitioned successfully to a modern market economy and has become strongly integrated into Western institutions. Several years of economic decline followed independence in 1991, marked by disputes with Russia over agricultural trade and imports of energy and raw materials, and made worse by the 1998 Russian financial crisis, which caused unemployment to spike. Conditions improved as trade with the EU increased and as EU accession became more probable, fueling a strong recovery that began in 2000. In 1999, Estonia became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Estonia was affected by the global economic crisis of 2008, which led to a sharp collapse of its export capacities and tightened credit markets.

In spite of this downturn, Estonia's economy had a 7% annual growth rate from 2000-2008. During this eight-year period, Estonia significantly improved its living standards, increasing its GDP per capita from 45% of the EU-27 average in 2000 to 67% in 2008.

Currency: €0,9 = \$1
GDP: \$27,410 billion (2015 est.)
GDP per capita: \$20,571 (2015 est.)

In 2009, the country implemented an austerity program, increasing taxes and reducing public sector salaries, among other measures, which caused a dramatic spike in the 2010 unemployment rate. However, the country's GDP began growing again in 2010, and in 2011, GDP grew by more than 7%. After two years of robust recovery in 2011 and 2012, the Estonian economy faltered in 2013 with only 1.6% GDP growth, mainly due to continuing recession in much of the EU. GDP growth in 2014 was 2.9% but dropped to 1.2% in 2015 due to lower demand in key Scandinavian export markets. GDP growth is expected to be about 2.2% in 2016. Unemployment for 2015 was 6.2 %.

Estonia became the first post-Soviet Baltic State to adopt the euro currency in 2011.

Known for its strong technology sector, Estonia has one of the highest per capita rates of internet connections among EU member states. The economy benefits from strong electronics and telecommunications sectors and strong trade ties with Finland, Sweden, and Germany.

Foreign Policy:

Estonia has good relations with its Baltic neighbors and is a member of the Council of Baltic Sea States and of the Baltic Assembly. Cooperation with Lithuania and Latvia has grown; the three Baltic states have formed joint infantry and naval units as part of their contributions to NATO peacekeeping operations. Estonia participates in regional cooperation among Nordic and Baltic states under the NB8 formula, discussing and coordinating common economic, foreign policy, and regional issues.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) closed its Estonian mission in 2001 in view of Estonia's successful transition to democracy.

The Nordic countries and the United States welcomed Estonia's 2004 accession to NATO and the EU. Estonia has hosted several military training exercises and programs jointly with NATO and the U.S. on its territory.

In May 2015, Estonia hosted the largest-ever military trainings conducted under NATO auspices. More than 6,000 specialists from Estonian military forces and NATO member countries participated, and a special NATO air unit arrived in Estonia for permanent placement.

Estonia's close relations with Western Europe contrast with its strained relationship with Russia. Since 1991, Estonian-Russian relations have often been tense, marred by persistent bilateral irritants: friction over visa requirements; recurrent clashes over the interpretation of the historical role of the Soviet Union in Estonia during World War II; the status of the Russian speaking minority in Estonia; and unresolved disputes over the final demarcation of the Russian-Estonian border.

In 2006, bilateral relations again suffered when a proposal to remove a controversial and prominent Soviet-era Red Army war monument in central Tallinn ("the Bronze Soldier") was sharply criticized by Russia (and by some Russian speaking residents of Estonia).

The actual relocation of the "Bronze Soldier" in late April 2007 to the Tallinn military cemetery triggered two nights of rioting. One person was killed, over 150 were injured, and hundreds were detained before order was restored.

Intermittent tensions with Russia continue. In February 2012, Aleksei Dressen, a senior official within Estonia's state security agency, was arrested on suspicion of spying for Russia's Federal Security Service. He was convicted of treason and sentenced to sixteen years in prison.

After years of negotiations, Estonia and Russia finally signed a treaty on boundaries demarcation in February 2014.

In September 2014 Eston Kohver, an Estonian officer of the Estonian Internal Security Service was detained on the border by the Russian FSB under disputed circumstances, creating a major political rift in Estonia–Russia relations. In Russia, Kohver was convicted of espionage and sentenced to 15 years in prison, but in September 2015 he was returned to Estonia in a prisoner exchange.

The incursion of Russian troops into Crimea and eastern parts of Ukraine reignited the Estonian government's and the international community's concern about Russian intentions in the Baltic region. Eight incursions of unauthorized Russian aircraft into Estonia's airspace have taken place since the beginning of the crisis in Ukraine. Russian authorities have also heightened their critical rhetoric over what they call violations of the rights of Russian-speakers in Estonia.

Estonian-Israeli relations are friendly; diplomatic relations were established in early 1992. An Estonian consulate operates in Tel Aviv. The Israeli Embassy in Helsinki, Finland, handles Estonian relations. Tourism between the two nations is relatively small but has grown in recent years. In May 2003, the Estonian-Israeli parliamentary group was re-established in the Estonian parliament. Estonia's then-Prime Minister visited Israel in November 2004, and Israel's President Katsav visited Estonia in September 2005.

In June 2010, President Toomas Ilves visited Israel.

In May 2011, Deputy Foreign Minister of Israel Daniel Ayalon visited Estonia. Prime Minister Andrus Ansip visited Israel in December 2012.

Trade between Estonia and Israel has grown in recent years. In 2014, bilateral trade amounted to 19.8 million euro.

Relations with the United States:

The United States never recognized the incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union, and continued to recognize Estonia's pre-war mission in the U.S. as a legal representative of the Republic of Estonia throughout the 1940-1991 period of Soviet occupation. Since the re-opening of the U.S. Embassy in Tallinn in 1991, the United States and Estonia have maintained close and strong relations, particularly on matters of trade and defense. The U.S.-Baltic Charter, signed in 1998, strengthened multilateral ties among the United States, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Estonia is part of the Northern European Initiative (NEI), a U.S. program to encourage broad-based cooperation among the Baltic States, Poland, Russia, the EU, and Norway. In place since 1997, it also commits the United States to bolstering trade and investment in the NEI countries. The United States is one of the largest direct investors in Estonia. Although U.S. exports to Estonia continue to be relatively small, Estonian imports to the United States have surged in recent years, and the U.S. is now Estonia's eighth largest export market.

In conjunction with the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, Estonia and the United States signed an agreement in 2013 to establish frameworks for the protection and preservation of cultural sites.

Following September 11, 2001, Estonia declared its national support for the global war on terrorism. Estonia sent a small delegation from the Estonian Rescue Board to aid U.S.-led coalition forces in Afghanistan, in addition to providing unconditional overflight and landing rights. The U.S. was instrumental in the decision to accept Estonia as a full member of NATO, taken during the 2002 NATO summit in Prague. Estonia officially joined the North Atlantic alliance on March 29, 2004.

In spring 2003, the Estonian government proclaimed its support for U.S.-led military action in Iraq. Estonia was part of the "Vilnius 10," a group of Central and Eastern European countries that pledged support for the U.S. position. The Estonian government sent troops to Kuwait, Qatar, and Iraq to help provide security in the region after the war.

Estonia currently has small numbers of its troops participating in coalition and peacekeeping activities in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Bosnia, and has been a U.S. strong ally.

In May 2005, President Bush met with Latvia's President Vaira Vike-Freiberga, Estonia President Arnold Rüütel and Lithuania President Valdas Adamkus during his European trip commemorating the World War II victory over the Nazis. In November 2006, President Bush became the first sitting U.S. president to visit Estonia. Seven months later, in June 2007, President Ilves in turn visited the White House.

President Ilves again visited the United States in March 2010. Prime Minister Ansip met with Vice President Joe Biden in Washington in July 2011. President Ilves made several visits to the U.S. in 2012 to discuss cyber-security and other issues.

In May 2012, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Burns visited Estonia which was followed by a visit from a delegation of the U.S. Congress in June-July 2012.

In September 2012, President Ilves paid a working visit to the U.S. where he met with the U.S. State Department Coordinator for Cyber Issues Chris Painter. In September 2012, NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe Admiral James Stavridis visited Estonia.

In April 2014, U.S. Senators John McCain and John Hoeven met with Estonian president Ilves, Prime Minister Rõivas, and other high ranking officials. They discussed regional security and defense.

Also in April 2014, Minister of Defense Sven Mikser visited the U.S. where he met with U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel to discuss transatlantic cooperation and Estonian-U.S. relations.

In May 2014, Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland met with Foreign Minister Urmas Paet and Defense Minister Sven Mikser in Tallin.

In September 2014, President Obama visited Estonia and met with President Ilves and Prime Minister Rõivas. In December 2014, Prime Minister Rõivas visited Washington, meeting with Vice President Biden.

In June 2015, Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter visited Estonia and met with Prime Minister Rõivas and Defense Minister Mikser.

President of Estonia Ilves visited Washington in September, 2015 and January, 2016. In March 2016, Prime Minister Rõivas was in the U.S. on a working visit, accompanied by a business delegation.

Jewish Community

Jewish settlement in Estonia began only in the late 19th century, as Tsarist laws forbade Jews entry to Estonia prior to 1865. The local Jewish population grew rapidly to an estimated 5,000 Estonian Jews by 1913, with the biggest communities in Tallinn and the university city of Tartu. The Jewish community continued to grow and flourish in independent Estonia after 1918, and even enjoyed government-granted cultural autonomy and its own Board of Jewish Culture. Soviet occupation in 1940 and the German invasion in 1941 marked the beginning of a steep decline: Jewish cultural autonomy was liquidated, an estimated half of Estonia's 6,000 plus Jews migrated to other areas of the Soviet Union, some 500 were forcibly resettled or deported, and about 1,500 were killed during the German occupation. Thousands of Jews deported from elsewhere in Europe to Estonia were also murdered there by the Nazis and their collaborators. After the war, many Soviet Jews migrated to Estonia due to its general lack of anti-Semitism and relative liberalism in comparison to the rest of the USSR; they revitalized the local community, but were not allowed to recreate its pre-war cultural life.

Estonia has traditionally been a religiously tolerant nation. In 1993, the Estonian Parliament passed a new Cultural Autonomy Act, based on a previous 1925 statute guaranteeing minorities a legal right to preserve their national identities. Under this protective legislation, the small but well-organized Jewish Community of Estonia has flourished. Numbering today approximately 2,500-3,000 people, it is centered in Tallinn, with smaller communities in the regional centers of Tartu, Narva, Kohtla-Jarve, and Pärnu. A high percentage of the local Jewish community is intermarried, and the majority is Russian-speaking.

In Tallinn, Jewish life is concentrated around the Jewish Community Center (JCC) and a new synagogue. The JCC, known as Dor V' dor ("Every Generation"), offers a range of programs, services, and clubs. Social services of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC/"Joint") are organized under the auspices of the JCC, providing food packages, medical care, and home care to the elderly. Part of the JCC houses a state-sponsored Jewish day school with over 250 students. A Jewish kindergarten opened in Tallinn in 2002. The Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles has a special relationship with the Baltic Jewish communities, including Estonia, supporting community development and welfare efforts.

The Jewish community publishes a newspaper, Hashakhar (“Dawn”), and broadcasts a monthly radio show, “Shalom Aleichem.” With the help of JDC, Estonia established a large Jewish library in 2000. In 2004, the first Jewish Culture festival “Ariel” was held. Coinciding with the celebration of Tu Bishvat, a new branch of the Adin Steinsaltz Institute for Judaism Research opened in Tallinn in 2006. Survivor organizations are active in Estonia, namely the Former Ghetto Prisoners’ Association and the Union of Veterans of World War II.

The Progressive Movement under ARZA/World Union for Progressive Judaism supports small congregations in Haapsalu, Narva, Pärnu, and Tallinn. Sunday schools function in Estonia’s smaller communities. The Jewish Community of Estonia is active in several regional and international Jewish organizations. It is an active member of the Baltic States Committee of the Federation of Jewish Communities of the CIS. On a regional level, the community participates in the Baltic Jewish Forum, an advocacy and aid network active in the states bordering the Baltic Sea. The Jewish Community of Estonia is also a member of the World Jewish Congress, the European Jewish Congress, and the European Council of Jewish Communities.

International organizations play an active role in Estonian Jewish life. The community receives support from JDC, the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, the Baltic Jewish Forum, and other foundations. Representatives of the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI/“Sochnut”) and the Israeli Embassy (in Helsinki) are in regular contact with the community, and the Israeli government provides Hebrew teachers for the Jewish day school.

In 2007, construction of Tallinn’s first new synagogue to be built since the 19th century officially was completed. Funded by local and foreign donors, including a prominent Estonian-Russian Jewish entrepreneur and an American Jewish foundation, the 200-seat synagogue is next to a reconstructed JCC, which hosts a museum dedicated to the Jewish community in Estonia as well as a kosher restaurant.

An Estonian Jewish Museum opened in Tallinn in December 2008. The museum documents the life of Estonian Jews from the 19th century to the present and gives an overview of the important part Jews have played in Estonia’s cultural life, business and science.

In 2013, the Jewish Community of Estonia opened the “Aviv” kindergarten, in which 30 children, aged 1.5–7, are currently enrolled, and are divided into three age groups. The kindergarten operates in two languages — Russian and Estonian. In addition to receiving basic pre-school education, the children also learn about Jewish traditions, as well as Israeli dance, art, Jewish songs, family holiday celebrations, etc.

Anti-Semitism and Holocaust Remembrance

There is no official or institutionalized anti-Semitism in Estonia, and the Estonian government has committed to swiftly responding to reported incidents. Holocaust denial is not a crime in Estonia, although incitement to ethnic hatred is. No major anti-Semitic incidents have occurred in recent years.

Most issues relating to anti-Semitism in Estonia reflect the country’s contentious World War II legacy and a historical perspective that differs significantly from the Western European, North American, or Russian outlook. Many Estonians continue to view their country’s successive wartime occupations by the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany as equally reprehensible, and do not see the 1944 return of the Red Army as liberation; Estonians suffered relatively more under Soviet rule than under German occupation; some Estonians fought with German troops against the Red Army in an Estonian SS unit. As a result, many Estonians still see veterans who collaborated with the Germans against the Russians as patriots and freedom fighters, rather than as possible war criminals.

Russia's government and public in particular have proven highly sensitive to what they see as attempts to rehabilitate allies of their war-time Nazi German enemy.

An example of this was an attempt in 2002 by veterans to erect a monument in the city of Pärnu that represented an Estonian soldier in a Waffen SS uniform. Following criticism, the SS insignia was removed from the statue, and later the monument was removed altogether. In 2006, Estonian veterans dedicated two new monuments to Dutch and Belgian members of the SS who had fought on Estonian territory against the Soviets.

In 1998, then-President Lennart Meri established Estonia's International Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against Humanity. At the time, Meri stressed that the aim of the commission was not to build cases against suspected Nazi war criminals and collaborators, but simply to clarify the historical record. Jewish organizations have raised concerns about implicit parallels between the Holocaust and the Soviet occupation of Estonia.

In 1999, Alfons Rebane, the commander of Estonia's World War II-era SS division, was buried with honors in the national cemetery, sparking much controversy among Jewish and ethnic Russian groups within Estonia. In 2000, a public dispute arose with the Russian government after President Meri included nineteen veterans of the wartime Estonian SS division among 168 anti-Soviet fighters to receive special decorations.

Estonia participated in the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets in 1998, as well as the Vilnius Forum on Holocaust-Era Looted Cultural Assets in 2000. In April 2004, an Estonian delegation participated in the OSCE Anti-Semitism Conference held in Berlin, led by the Minister of Population and Ethnic Affairs Paul-Eerik Rummo. Mr. Rummo also led an Estonian delegation to the conference on Anti-Semitism and Intolerance in Cordoba, Spain in June 2005.

The government's 2002 decision to officially commemorate the Holocaust initially sparked controversy and criticism among some ethnic Estonians when it declared January 27 to be Holocaust Memorial Day (the anniversary of the Soviet liberation of Auschwitz). The first observance in January 2003 was implemented primarily through the Estonian schools, incorporating the study of the Holocaust and the events of World War II. Although some initial reactions were quite negative, even among government officials, the first Holocaust Remembrance Day was observed successfully in Estonia.

In 2005, the Estonian Ministry of Education announced that certain elements of Judaism will be included in the curriculum taught at all of Estonia's public schools.

Several minor anti-Semitic incidents were reported in 2006 in Estonia: a Holocaust-denial book was published by the mayor of a small town, who had published similar materials in the past; a Russian-born Israeli citizen was reportedly attacked by neo-Nazis in Tallinn, and subsequently complained of alleged police indifference to his report; and a Holocaust memorial near Tallinn was vandalized on Holocaust Memorial Day.

In May 2007, veterans of the Estonian 20th SS Division demanded the removal of the synagogue in central Tallinn to the outskirts of the city.

In September 2010, swastikas were spray-painted at the entrance to the Holocaust memorial in Klooga.

In January, 2012, the Jewish Community inaugurated the Memory Gallery bearing the names of 974 Estonian Jews who were killed by the Nazis.

In August 2012, local gas company GasTerm used a photograph of the Auschwitz concentration camp to advertise its services. After vocal public condemnation, the ad was withdrawn.

In 2012, Estonian Defense Minister Urmas Reinsalu in a public speech called the Waffen SS veterans and other Estonians who fought on the Nazi side in WWII “freedom fighters.”

In February 2015, the Estonian Jewish community expressed concern about an Estonian modern art exhibition that ridiculed the Holocaust. The exhibition was supported and financed by the Estonian Culture Fund and the Estonian Ministry of Culture. The Tartu Art Museum has since issued an apology and removed the exhibition pieces from display.

Marches commemorating the Estonian Waffen SS division continue to take place annually. The Estonian government has been criticized in the past for attending the ceremonies, however, most recently government officials stopped publicly attending the marches. The latest Waffen SS commemoration parade took place in Tallinn in March 2015.