APPENDIX
APPENDIX - I
To the General Assembly
of the United Nations Organisation

The Estonian Democratic Movement and the Estonian National Front present to the General Assembly of the United Nations the following MEMORANDUM, concerning the fate of the Estonian nation.

In view of the fact:
That existence of different nations constitutes the riches of the humanity:
That as a result of forcible levelling and assimilation of national cultures the humanity grows poorer;

That national independence is main condition for the survival of a nation and her culture:
That one of the basic features in the development of the world during the last decades has been the emergence and growth of independent national states - members of the UNO;

That the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Art. 1), the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (per. 2) as well other analogous UNO documents declare the right of all nations to self-determination, under which they shall freely determine their political status, and exercise their economic, social and cultural development.

That in accordance of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (art. 21, par. 3) the power of government lies in the peoples will, which must be expressed through periodic and unfalsified elections ... and forms, that guarantee the freedom of voting:
That Estonia, 3 former internationally recognized independent state and member of the League of Nations (beginning from 1921) was in 1940 forcibly deprived of her national independence and reduced in fact to the status of a colonial territory.

That as a result of such status and the policy of the Soviet government, aimed at the gradual assimilation of all nationalities living on the Soviet territory into a Russian - dominated nation, there has arisen a serious threat as to the further national, political and spiritual existence of the [Estonian nation;

That the states - signatories of the Atlantic Charter (including the Soviet Union) committed themselves (Art.3) to promote restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples, who have been forcible deprived of them;

That the aforementioned commitment has not been fulfilled solely in the case of the three Baltic nations, including Estonia;
That under the colonial rule the Estonian nation has not been guaranteed the fulfilment of the Articles 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14(1), 18, 19, 20, 21, 26(2), 27(2) of the Universal Declaration on Human rights, articles 1, 8(d), 13(3), 15(3) of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and articles 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 of the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Estonian Democratic Movement and the Estonian National Front

DEMAND:

1. restoration of the independent Estonian state in the frontiers fixed by the 1820 Tartu peace - treaty between the Estonian Republic and Soviet Russia

2. Admission of Estonia as a former member of the League of Nations to United Nations membership;

To these ends the Estonian Democratic Movement and the Estonian National Front consider necessary:

a. To liquidate the existing colonial administration, which does not correspond to the art 21 par. 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, depends entirely on the Soviet central government and is an instrument of the latter's imperialist and chauvinistic aims;

b. To liquidate the Soviet military bases on Estonian soil and withdraw from Estonia all Soviet military personnel (who, under the agreement between Estonia and the Soviet Union were stationed for 10 years only, the agreement expired in 1949);

c. Up to the formation of national organs of government through free democratic elections to place Estonia temporarily under the UNO administration and to introduce to Estonia the UNO's peace-keeping forces:

d. Pending the UNO administration, opportunity for return to Estonia must be given to all persons of Estonian nationality, who have been forcibly deported from Estonia (including these detained on political reasons), or who have left Estonia at their own will, also to all other persons, who have been citizens of the Estonian Republic, and to their descendants;

e. To restore normal political life and to create conditions for really free democratic elections (under the supervision of the UNO observers) in order to form a representative body of the Estonian people - the Constituent Assembly.

All political parties and groups, who respect the democratic principle and the rights of peoples to national independence, may participate in the elections to the Constituent Assembly.
In the elections to the Constituent Assembly suffrage belongs to all those persons at least 18 years old, who have been (or among whose parents at least one has been) citizens of the Estonian Republic, or who were born on the Estonian territory.

The Estonian Democratic Movement and the Estonian National Front are convinced that only the implementation of the aforementioned considerations and demands permits the United Nations Organisation to exercise consistently her obligations which lie on her in accordance with the articles 1, 2, 4, 5 of the Declaration on the Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, article 1 par.3 of the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and articles 103, 104, 105 of the UNO Charter.

The Estonian Democratic Movement and the Estonian National Front demand the UNO to take effective steps in order to abolish the immoral, inhuman and illegal Soviet colonial rule in Estonia and to compel the Soviet Union not to hinder the restoration of the legal rights and national sovereignty to the Estonian nation.

Estonians will never accept the colonial status of their fatherland.

At present, when even the smallest nations of the world have been recognised the right to national independence, the Estonian nation looks forward to urgent and real help from the United Nations Organisation.
Address by Foreign Minister Rein Lang at the celebrating of the first anniversary of Estonia’s NATO accession
04 April 2005

Tallinn, 4 April 2005

Respected audience,
Dear colleagues,

Joining NATO is, without a doubt, one of the most essential moments, so far, in the course of our independent statehood. Since last year’s 29 March, Estonia’s security is ensured in a manner unequalled by anything to be found in the annals of our turbulent past. For over a year now, Estonia is one of 26 equal partners in an organisation, which can truly be regarded as the most effective and efficient alliance of all time. Our airspace is secured by NATO aircraft 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Membership in NATO, just as in the European Union, has given our foreign policy a global dimension.

We have gotten this far thanks, in part, to the efforts of many of you here in this hall today -- both the members of the Estonian NATO Association, as well as my colleagues from the Foreign and Defence Ministries, plus the Defence Forces. Allow me to congratulate you all on the first anniversary of our NATO membership!

It is clear that in the course of the last 15 years NATO has undergone great changes. A successful though relatively static Cold War alliance is in the changed conditions of the global security environment evolving into an ever-more dynamic organisation. Although any kind of large-scale military aggression against a NATO Member State is at present quite unlikely, so-called new threats have acquired a correspondingly greater role. And responding effectively to these threats requires even more flexibility and cooperation than ever before.

Dear audience,

To ensure its national security, Estonia is interested in a strong Alliance. And NATO, of course, is strong only if a sincere desire for unity and cooperation dominates both shores of the Atlantic Ocean. United States President George Bush’s visit to Brussels on February 22 kindled hopes for the re-strengthening of transatlantic relations. The success in the struggle against terrorism, against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and against other contemporary threats to security is, understandably, dependent upon the extent of cooperation between the forces of democracy.

Although the ensuring of the security and common defence of the transatlantic space is primarily NATO’s responsibility, the European Union, along with European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) operations, also has an ever-greater role to play in the ensuring of Europe’s stability. As is well known, Estonia believes in the principle that Europe’s security is indivisible, in the need
for strong transatlantic ties, and that, in the course of ensuring security in Europe and the world, the ESDP and NATO must complement, not duplicate or compete with each other. Therefore, while planning the further development of the ESDP, serious consideration must be given to appropriate NATO developments, and when developing military capabilities to utilise the cooperative capacities of both organisations. It is in Estonia’s interests to promote close relations between NATO and the EU.

One point of common interest in the sphere of NATO and European Union military cooperation is, among others, the development of the rapid reaction capability of both organisations. Active contributing to both the NATO Response Force (NRF) and the EU Battle Groups (BG) has to be closely coordinated. Estonia is also making efforts in this field. Already in May we will be ready to contribute a staff ship to the NATO Response Force, and, by 2007, also some army units. Within the framework of the European Union Battle Groups, we would like to join the Nordic Battle Group, and at the moment we are negotiating the matter with Sweden.

One of NATO’s priorities has become the Partnership Programme, which has a direct tie-in with the European Union’s Neighbourhood Policy. Estonia acknowledges the Euro-Atlantic course of Ukraine’s foreign policy, and actively supports the launching of an intensive NATO dialogue with Ukraine.

Estonia greets the NATO Istanbul Summit’s decision to also develop the Partnership Programme with the Caucasus and Central Asian states, especially Georgia. At the same time NATO must continue and find even more opportunities to intensify relations with the states in its vicinity, especially with the countries encompassed by the Mediterranean Dialogue as well as the broader Middle East region.

NATO’s relations with Russia are important. The developments taking place in Russia during the last few years give cause for concern. They must be dealt with realistically and frankly by both NATO and the European Union. At the same time it is, of course, clear that the Alliance must continue its cooperation and dialogue with Russia. Close cooperation must also be maintained with our nearest NATO Partner States. The Estonian Embassy in Helsinki, for instance, has the honour of being, since 1 September 2004, NATO’s Contact Point Embassy in Finland.

Dear audience,

Last year’s NATO Summit in Istanbul, on 28-29 June, confirmed the sustainability of the Alliance’s activities, and the continued need for developing capabilities. The carrying out of NATO operations and the ensuring of appropriate capabilities are among the main tasks of the Alliance and its Member States.

Estonia will continue to actively participate in international crisis management plus the fight against terrorism, and is, this very day, participating in all NATO peace support operations. Nevertheless, it must be noted, that our contribution is still less than the 8/40 objective agreed upon within NATO. According to this agreement, each NATO Member State is committed to maintaining 8% of its defence forces on international missions, and 40% of the Member State’s army
has to be very easily redeployable. According to "The Defence Forces’ Structure and Development Plan 2010", approved by the Government in March 2004, by the year 2010, 350 military personnel must participate in international missions for Estonia to achieve the 8% level.

Our role in the Afghanistan mission is for Estonia, as a NATO Member, a high priority both politically and for the obtaining of operational experiences. Keeping in mind the parliamentary elections, which will hopefully take place in September, NATO’s primary objective in Afghanistan at the moment is the stabilisation of the security environment, and the successful concluding of the elections.

Presently, an Estonian military police unit is serving in Kosovo. Estonia, just like Latvia and Lithuania, is also continuing to participate in the rotation scheme with a company serving together with the Danish forces. This all is quite prudent since Kosovo’s status will be negotiated this year, which means that the region’s security environment could become strained. At the same time, the Balkans as a whole is a good example of the cooperation developing between the European Union and NATO in the security policy realm. The handing over of the NATO-led Stabilisation Force (SFOR) to the European Union, making it thus the EUFOR, is a proof that the Berlin Plus programme is functioning successfully.

In addition to the aforementioned, Estonia supports the NATO training mission in Iraq. The objective is to restore as quickly as possible the local power structures. And Estonia is contributing to the effort in accordance with its capabilities. In January we sent to Iraq a shipment of small arms and ammunition. Presently a computer class is being equipped for the NATO training centre in Baghdad. The General Staff of the Defence Forces sent an officer to Iraq as an instructor, to help train that country’s officers.

Dear audience,
It is obvious, that Estonia’s capabilities as a small state for contributing militarily are much more limited than those of NATO’s big Member States. But by finding our niche in NATO, we would be able to contribute on an equal basis with the big members. One possibility, which has already been discussed, would be to specialise in the IT field, especially considering NATO’s growing and justified interest in so-called cyber-terrorism.

It is also obvious that despite its limited resources and capabilities, Estonia must fulfil all the promises and commitments made when joining NATO, including the maintaining of defence expenditures at 2% of GDP. Only thus can we be reliable allies, and hope that our voice will be heard in the international relations arena. We must not forget that 2% of GDP, as a reliable partner in NATO, is for Estonia a noticeably bigger security guarantee than whatever other amount, even 100% of GDP, without membership in NATO!

Thank you for your attention!
Estonia on the Way to Changing Europe

Dear Chairmen of Parliaments,
Ambassadors,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

and first and foremost, dear fellow countrymen!

For the sixth time, we have gathered to the conference "Estonia and the European Union", but this is the first time when both the Finnish and Swedish parliaments support our conference. Tomorrow, we have the pleasure to receive the Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, the Head of the Presiding State of the European Union. I would like to thank all of you - both our guests and my countrymen - for the attention that you give to Estonia on our way to changing Europe by your presence here today.

Under a closer examination, the heading of the conference proves to be ambiguous. It speaks of changing Europe without asking whether and in what direction Estonia is changing. And yet the fact that the conference has convened in Tallinn indicates that our main emphasis should first and foremost be on the question how and at what speed is Estonia changing. If the speed of our changes is lower or of lower quality than that of the European changes, this could prove fatal for Estonia. Even equal speed of changes gives no reason to hope that we are on our way to Europe. We can only be satisfied with the strictest criteria of self-evaluation, and namely: are changes in Estonia quicker than changes in Europe, is the distance between us shortening or not.

I would be grateful to both our guests and my countrymen, if the united mental powers of the conference would concentrate on the latter question.

The distances, and speeds used for covering them, can only be measured by clear and generally accepted criteria. Let us do this with due fastidiousness, exactly and strictly. This request is first and foremost addressed to our dear guests, who often praise the changes in Estonia, but speak of changes as such, not assessing the speed and quality of changes. And I would like to remind my own countrymen, that today and tomorrow are not days for ceremonious orations, but for clear-headed evaluations.

The Agenda 2000, the first interim report of the European Commission, and the recent second interim report of the European Commission, are the etalon metre by which we compare Estonia's position to Europe and the world. They measure the
acceleration of Estonia's movement - if there is any - and the quality of the changes in Estonia - if there is any.

Let us first admit that for the third time, the European Commission speaks of the weakness of the Estonian judicial structures and administrative capacity. In other words, we have, with obvious concern, been presented a diagnosis indicating that the props of our state are inadequate. I am pointing to the alarmingly low percentage of the detection and punishment of crimes. This, my ladies and gentlemen, has already become a social problem. Let me remind you of the low participation rates of our last parliament and local government elections. The citizen is standing by and shrugging his shoulders. The citizen does not understand. The administration's energy is spent in self-justification and reproduction; there is dialogue only between different ministries, or worse, between the walls of one ministry, and the citizen of the Republic of Estonia stands apart of all this.

Let me quote: "There are around 18,000 employees in the Estonian administration, including ministries (10%), government agencies (83%) and county governments (8%). In addition, local government employ around 3,300 persons. The Estonian administration still lacks highly qualified staff at the medium and technical levels of the civil service."

And another quotation:

"Progress has been limited in improving administrative and judicial capacity, where the short-term Accession Partnership priorities have only been partly met. It remains difficult to recruit and retain qualified staff, a situation which is delaying capacity building, and priority should be given to both budgetary and staffing terms to remedying the situation."

Thus, ladies and gentlemen, opening this conference, I would like to draw your attention to the words "administrative capacity". This means the capacity to set clear goals to the citizens of the Republic of Estonia, and to reach them in a rational way. High-quality leadership on the level of senior officials is the basis of administrative capacity. An active state does not mean that the state should do everything, but that the Estonian officials and leaders are capable of answering three basic questions: What am I administering, why am I administering, and what can be administered?

Administrative capacity is based on the political will of the state. It is a question of the political governing of administrative areas, and has been criticized in all the European Commission documents related to Estonia so far.

I wish the conference success in discussing these matters. The essence of the matter is quite simple: leaving behind the post-Soviet habits and turning our face to the political culture of Europe. As we have the support of our people, we can do this with a smile.

Thank you.