Title: Development of Police Criminalistics and Forensic Science

Project Number: ES9905

Location: Estonia, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Police Board, Center for Forensic Science and Criminalistics

Objectives:

The general objective of the project is to improve the fight against national and international organised crimes and to secure fair legal proceedings. This is in full compliance with short-term priorities of the National Programme for Adoption of the Acquis (chapter 9) as well as the following Accession Partnership short-term priority for Justice and Home Affairs: “in particular further efforts are needed to implement measures to combat corruption and organised crime and continue judicial reform”.

One of the Government's Basic Goals for 1997 and 1998 was "to support systematic implementation of the country's crime prevention program, extending it into every locality, and the expansion of the war on crime. We want to see modern training for the police, firefighters, emergency personnel and prison guards and we will provide them the equipment necessary for their work".

The Estonian Strategy in the Field of Third Pillar for Police co-operation says that one of the priorities of the near future is: “to gain control over and decrease the crime.”

"An efficiently structured police administration, with the powers of action, trained staff and technical equipment needed for combating crime effectively is necessary for effective law enforcement cooperation and judicial cooperation, both national and international level” (Pre-Accession Pact on Organized Crime with the applicant countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Cyprus).

The general policy priorities of Police in Estonia are as follows:

1. Police Service Act
The Police Service Act constitutes the definition of police service, conditions, responsibilities and social securities for police officials. The Act was adopted by Riigikogu (Parliament) on the 16th of June 1998.
Importance of the Police Service Act can be outlined as follows:
- police officials career system was fixed;
- Director General and Police Prefects appointment for five years was introduced;
- police officials evaluation requirements, including order of regular evaluation, were enforced;
- social guarantees for police officials were established;
- gradual scale of wages was introduced.

2. Institution building
Regulation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No 10 of 3 July 1997 sanctioned the Statutes of the Police Board and enabled to reorganize the structure of the Police Board.
The number of structural units of the Police Board was optimised to ten, spheres of action were specified. Reorganisation of work served one main purpose: to achieve greater efficiency of police work. The objective was to reduce the number of police prefectures from 17 to 9. Three national specialised police institutions have been established: Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics, Central Criminal Police and Security Police.

3. Education of the Police.
One of the goals is to raise the performance of the police by improving the quality of the police training. Two police schools in Tallinn and Paikuse were merged since considering the actual needs and financial resources, it was not reasonable to continue training of police officials in two separate schools. Now the first and second level training is given at the Paikuse Police School. Higher level training is given in the Public Defence Academy.
The biggest training projects in progress are:
- three year project in co-operation with the Finnish Ministry of Internal Affairs
- a large-scale supplementary training program in co-operation with the Nordic Baltic Police Academy
- a joint training program of the European Commission and the Association of European Police Colleges.

In the framework of combating terrorism explosive specialists of the Security Police Board have received training in criminology via courses in Sweden and via courses concerning explosives in the UK. Specialists of the Security Police Board have also received training concerning money laundering.

4. Information and communication systems of the Police Board
At present great attention is being paid to the development of the police information system POLIS and to standardisation of relevant software and hardware. The goal is to establish an integrated information system. Currently a project is financed by grant aid from Germany. The main result of this project is a national police ISDN communication network that will connect all police prefectures and institutions.

5. Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics.
Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics comprises of 3 major divisions: Forensic Science Division, Division of Criminalistics and Police Dog Training Division.
Division of Criminalistics comprises of 4 Regional Technical Crime Investigation Centers in Tallinn, Pärnu, Tartu and Jõhvi. All these centers were equipped with the grant support from Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1996 - ...). Education for criminalists was given by the Swedish Police in 1996 - 1998.
Division of Police Dog Training will carry out a co-operation project with Finnish Police in 1999. Forensic Science Division comprises of 6 laboratories, which all need equipment and training. The project proposal has been prepared for the EU funding under the PHARE program.

According to the foregoing, developing of evidence and trace examinations in police criministics and forensic science is one of the most important issues. Estonia will hopefully be a member of the European Union in the near future (negotiations started in November 1998). This means that the Center should carry out its work according to European regulations, norms, standards, and procedures a.s.a.p.. One of the requirements is to establish the quality system according to ISOGuide25, the General requirement for testing and calibration.
laboratories (new ISO170257 draft was released 09.07.98) or EN 45000 Standards. The quality system will make the results of evidence examinations more reliable, which is a serious problem right now.

To achieve this, the Center intends to work closely with the European Network of Forensic Science Institutions (ENFSI). ENFSI holds annual meetings of different workgroups and seminars to spread new ideas and ways to handle different cases. The workgroups include: DNA Group, Questioned Documents Group, Handwriting Group, Fibres Group, Paint Group, Shoemarks Group, Firearms Group, Quality Group, Crime Scene Group, Developing Group for Forensic Science etc. ENFSI also aims to implement different European standards for investigation methods and requirements for quality systems. Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics in Estonia is a member of ENFSI since April 1998 when there was an ENFSI conference in Lisbon, Portugal.

Background:

The Estonian police registered 37 406 crimes in the first ten months of 1998, which is 10,5 percent more than at the same time in 1997. The number of murders has grown in 1998 by 6,5 percent. In the ten first months of 1997, 152 people were murdered in Estonia, while the corresponding figure for 1998 was 162. The number of serious bodily harm cases increased by 4 percent, public thefts by 12,1 percent, secret thefts by 9,8 percent and drug-related crime by 64,8 percent. The average crime-solving rate in Estonia is 27 percent.

To manage this situation and face new challenges caused by organized crime, Estonian Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics has a key role to play. The Center was established in 1993 when Forensic Science Laboratories under Ministry of Justice and Department of Criminalistics (under Police) were united. The Center does a variety of laboratory investigations such as firearms, toolmarks and impressions, handwriting, questioned documents, fingerprints, drugs, explosives, paint and glass, hairs and fibres, cause of fire, traffic accidents, voice analyses, scene of crime technology, etc. The Center has been growing as there have been many more criminal cases to solve (for example: in 1994 - 4218 and in 1997 - 6543 investigations were made). The Center has 85 employees, 65% of them have University degree, 25% have Certificate or diploma; and 10 % have High School Standard education. There are new kinds of crimes that the Police can not solve because the technical level in forensic science is out of date. Because of old equipment, Police technical investigations are not effective and there has been insufficient finance to develop and keep the necessary level of quality.

Starting from 1996 the Estonian Police has organised a strong and professional crime investigation service with close co-operation of the Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics. The previously mentioned four Regional Technical Crime Investigation Centers were established in co-operation with Finnish Criminal Police to help local Police to solve complicated cases in their regions. An important task for these Centers is to perform qualified work at the crime scene and to collect all marks and evidence possible. The Centers have to start to make central collections of fingerprints, bullets, drugs, DNA, shoeprints etc., that is one of the bases for solving crimes.

Modern forensic technology also helps to fight national and international organized crime (drugs, trafficking of human beings, money laundering), by establishing databases to help exchange information between EU states (fingerprints, DNA information, etc.). The new technical level can be quickly achieved only through investments envisaged via this project.
Expert panel/Working Group:

To begin this process under this specific Phare project, and the implementation methodology an expert panel/Working Group composed of Estonian and MS forensic science experts drawn from the national police forces will be set up as the first step. The Member States’ experts will be chosen by the Commission taking into account the opinion of the Estonian Authorities, following a request for CVs to be addressed to the EU National Contact Points for Justice and Home Affairs. This Group will carry out a needs assessment (both organizational and equipment) in the context of national and international Police Co-operation requirements - with technical assistance expertise, in order to ensure that PHARE supplier rules are adhered to.

On this basis, a list of equipment (complete with tender specifications) will be drawn up and the tender process launched. MS experts would be invited to participate at evaluation and implementation stages.

Correspondingly, an indicative budget of 2,5 MEUR has been allocated with 1 MEUR assigned for Institution Building, and 1,5 MEUR for equipment, subject to the findings and recommendations of the expert working group.

The first task of the Group will be to provide a 'needs analysis'. This will involve a strategic overview so as to situate the support of the forensic science department in the context of the capacity of the Estonian Law enforcement agencies to combat crime - particularly in the Criminal Investigation context. The MS expertise will provide additionally an 'institutional assessment'. An equipment strategy will be defined in a 'police co-operation' EU regional context. The eventual equipment to be purchased in conjunction with other identified operational needs of the beneficiary services will in each case need to be justified on the basis of a 'cost effective policing' analysis document.

The following eight components have been identified by the Estonian side as the ones they believe to be very urgent. They are subject to review and confirmation by the working group as outlined above, and are expressed only to give an indication of the range of expertise that may be needed from the Member States.

Indicative list of equipment areas

1. DNA identification
The DNA project has been discussed with Finnish colleagues. One of the main ideas is to exchange information (EU Sexual Trafficking of Persons - 97/STOP/1/018) with EU countries and other Baltic States.
Currently Estonian Police orders DNA analyses from Institute of Physical Chemistry and Biology in Tallinn and from Finnish National Crime Investigation Laboratory in Helsinki. The process is very expensive and slow. Up to now only 40 investigations have been made and 200 samples have been analysed. It is important for Estonian Police to enlarge the number of DNA analyses and receive the results faster and cheaper.

2. Chemical and Biological Investigations (drugs, unknown substances) are currently conducted in the Department of Chemistry and Biology of Police, but in very limited scope. One of the main reasons for this is that the only modern equipment in use has been provided by UNDCP in 1994.
3. Development of a fingerprint investigation laboratory is needed to enable the Center to implement an Automated Fingerprint Identification System. There is also an increasing need for chemical development of fingerprints at the laboratory and at the crime scene.

4. Questionable documents and handwriting investigations (forged documents - passport, money) can be properly done only after specialised equipment is available. At present the Department of Questioned Documents is only partly doing investigations for passports, driving licenses, vehicle registrations papers, customs declarations, contracts, handwriting and signatures, money, etc.

5. Central Photo Developing System (CPDS). At present the Center is developing around 100,000 photos per year, but the need is at least 300,000 photos per year. In that case all crime evidence found at the crime scene can and will be properly photographed. With Police own CPDS, this will be cheaper, so more photos for the same amount of money can be taken at the crime scenes.

6. Development of technical investigations and education (security camera tapes, explosives) Technical investigations are needed because of new types of crimes in Estonia. Often crimes are saved on surveillance tapes (at gas stations, downtown cameras etc.), but because of the special recording devices it is impossible to analyse the tapes at the laboratory without compatible equipment. There is also need for detecting pirate CDs, audio-video tapes, sold on the market.

7. Integrated Ballistics Identification System (bullets, cartridges). In Estonia, there are a numbers of violent crimes committed by using firearms and often related to drugs. The Center has a collection of more than 300 bullets and cartridges. Without automated system, it is almost impossible to compare these with ordinary microscopes.

8. Toolmark and ballistics investigations and education (firearms, marks from burglary). Because of the high number of violent crimes in Estonia with usage of firearms, there are many firearm investigations to be made in the police laboratory.

Description of the project

To work with the new equipment special training is needed. Estonian police experts need practice at different laboratories in Europe, and also to participate in the workgroups of European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI).

Main scope of the twinning assignment will be building of the quality system in the Center of forensic Science and Criminalistics according to the ISO Guide 25, ISO 170257 and EN 45000. The second largest task for twinning will be the know-how of using new methods for evidence examination in the laboratory, usage of the new equipment and explanation of the new possibilities.

Expected outputs: Accreditation of some laboratory investigation methods at international level, full usage of the new equipment and knowledge of the whole justice system, including what can be done using new methods and being an equal partner in ENFSI.
**Required inputs:**

*One long-term advisor for 15 man-months (indicative):*

**Tasks:** The long-term advisor will work at the Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics and will act as quality manager and consultant for the development of new investigation methods according to the new equipment.

**Profile:** Full knowledge of the Quality system and practice at a MS forensic laboratory.

*Short-term experts (for total 25 manmonths):*

Foreign and local short-term experts to be identified and agreed with the beneficiary and mobilised by the project-coordinator in the course of the project's implementation.

**Institutional framework**

There is a need for forensic science know-how transfer within equivalent MS institutions: building bilateral contacts and professional networking.

The Center will guarantee that all expenses for the personnel working with equipment, and servicing for equipment will be covered from the Center’s budget.

A project steering group will be established, chaired by the Head of the Estonian National Police Board Mr. Harry Tuul (tel: 372 612 3001; fax: 371 612 4161), to oversee project implementation. It will include a representative of the European Commission’s Delegation in Tallinn.

**Budget (in MEUR):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-project</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare ((=I+IB))</th>
<th>Recipient (co-financing from State budget)</th>
<th>IFI*</th>
<th>TOTAL*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of the Police (Criminalistics and Forensic Science)</td>
<td>1,50</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td>2,50</td>
<td>0,65</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation arrangements:**

The CFCU is the Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting. Responsibility for the technical preparation, implementation and control will remain with the recipient institution.

Open tendering by CFCU for equipment will take place in accordance with Phare DIS with prior announcement in the EU Official Journal at the appropriate time.

**Estonian counterpart for the project** will be the Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics of the Estonian Police Board

Pärnu St. 328 EE0016 TALLINN
Phone: (+372) 612 5301; (+372) 612 5302
Fax (+372-2) 512 816

**Mr. Rene Vihalem** will be the project manager and **Mrs. Kaja Rodi** will act as deputy manager.
Mr. Rene Vihalem is a Quality Assurance Manager in the Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics (CFSC). He has experience in handling international projects as project manager. Mrs. Kaja Rodi has good knowledge and practice in working with forensic scientists and with special equipment. She has also helped to build up new Forensic Science system in Estonia and has helped to prepare the new Forensic Science law in Estonia. Mr. Vihalem and Mrs. Rodi will be contact persons for the project. The counterpart for twinning is Mr. Rene Vihalem. All the CFSC personnel will participate in the project, including laboratory experts who will start to use the new equipment (chemistry, fingerprints, forged documents, ballistics etc.) The CFSC has made cooperation with different Estonian scientists and European forensic science institutes, and has participated in different projects.

Other national organisations participating in the project:

Ministry of Internal Affairs
Board of Border Guard
Security Police Board
Estonian Prison Administration
Ministry of Justice

Implementation schedule:

Setting up of the expert Group: June 1999
Strategic Analysis/ institutional assessment: June/July 1999
Equipment purchasing plan submitted for agreement: August/September 1999
Tendering and contracting for equipment: September - December 1999
Start of twinning process: April 1999
Start of twinning activity: Sept. 1999
Initial equipment installations: January 2000
Proposed project completion: September 2001
Programme contracting completed: July 2001
Programme disbursement completed: July 2002

Environment:
Not applicable.

Rates of return

The net economic benefit of the 'rule of law' is axiomatic, and attaining this in the optimum way will form part of the implementation approach of this programme. Therefore a cost-benefit analysis in the context of 'cost effective policing' in a civil society will form part of the analyses to be carried out by the Group as a preliminary report.

Equal opportunity:

Equal opportunity for women and men to participate in the project will be guaranteed and measured by recording the experts and consultants employed.

Investment criteria:

Accession Partnership and EU draft opening statement 31.03.1998
National Programme for adoption of the Acquis
Co-financing is included from the State investment budget to fully implement certain laws (National Law of Drugs, National Law of Firearms, Quality System according to ISO Guide25 and EN 45001 Standards, ENFSI Quality Criteria for Forensic Laboratories, National Police Law)

**Conditionality and sequencing:**

Depending on the eventual equipment purchase, the Estonian side will provide both for staff to be trained and retained on a long term basis so as to make sure that 'know-how' transfer is not lost due to staff turnover. Equally, the Estonian government will guarantee adequate premises and operational running costs. The long-term use and development of the equipment support will be ensured through adequate budgetary allocations for the Estonian Police in keeping with the role and the level of the problems with which they are being faced.

Preliminary actions are to renovate suitable rooms for the projects and start negotiations for tendering. All the equipment is planned to be procured using open tendering according to Phare rules and procedures.

There is urgency of fulfilling National Law of Firearms and Drugs, because the number of unsolved criminal cases will increase, which makes it harder to fight against organized crime and drug trafficking and in case of longer delay problems may occur.

Steps will be taken within the Ministry of Internal Affairs to ensure permanent development and commitment after expiry of the PHARE assistance.
# ANNEX 1

## LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR PROJECT ES99XX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Drafting</th>
<th>Contracting period expires</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.01.99</td>
<td>July 2001</td>
<td>July 2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project number:** ES 9905  
**Project Title:** Development of the Police Criminalistics and Forensic Science

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Budget of Project</th>
<th>Phare contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 150 000 EUR</td>
<td>2 500 000 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wider Objective

- Increased Public Safety and combating national and international organised crime.

### Indicators of Achievement

- Number of crimes is reduced by 5% (one year after beginning of the project)

### How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured

- Police statistics, evaluated by national and MS experts (annual review).

### Assumptions and Risks

- Public and Government support for development of Police capabilities
- High quality education of Police force
- Risk: inadequate budgets
- Risk: low public response.

### Immediate Objectives

- To upgrade the quality of equipment in Police Forensic Laboratories.
- To carry out associated training.
- To improve the quality of work at crime scene.
- To enhance usage of effective methods and different tools for crime investigations.
- To make results of crime investigations more reliable.

### Indicators of Achievement

- New methods for crime investigations in use
- Solving of crimes will rise 10% (one year after beginning of the project).
- International accreditation of the forensic laboratory.
- Fewer cases returned by courts for further investigation

### How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured

- Police statistics, evaluated by national and MS experts (annual review).
- National, EU and international reports, studies, statistics.
- ENFSI and Interpol reports.

### Assumptions and Risks

- Low motivation of police to solve crimes (risk).
- Budget funding fully available (assumption)
- Motivation of police personnel to reduce high turnover of staff (assumption)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • National databases of crime marks (DNA, drugs, bullets and cartridges, questioned documents etc.), and international data communications to MS police.  
• Rooms suitable for work  
• Labs upgraded  
• Information exchange is agreed and accepted  
• Database is converted and digitalized  
• Staff/database users are trained | • Compatibility with EU Forensic System.  
• Renovated rooms  
• Equipment is working  
• Information exchanged  
• Number of new equipment in use (cases)  
• Rate (%) of completion of work  
• Increased number of database users/per month | • Visual inspection  
• Number of crime investigations and quality of investigation are increasingly accepted by the courts  
• Report(s) accepted by the Working Group  
• Center’s statistical data | • Problems with hardware (risk).  
• Problems with software (risk).  
• Nobody is interested in information (risk).  
• Overall commitment to the strengthening of the rule of law (assumption) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Rooms and equipment  
• Software  
• Local staff  
• PAA, short-term advisers  
• Training | • Project is going according to agreed plan | • Project managing group controls every month the situation of the project to ensure it goes according to the planned time schedule | • Insufficient financial resources (risk).  
• Institutions do not agree to have one centralised database (risk). |
## ANNEX 3

**Project Number:** ES9905  
**Development of the Police Criminalistics and Forensic Science**

**TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Establishment of International Steering Group and establishment of project requirements (equipment and training)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Development of tender specifications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Long-term expert (PAA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Short-term experts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Site preparation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final version 02.06.1999
ANNEX 4a
Project Number: ES9905
Development of the Police Criminalistics and Forensic Science

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING SCHEDULE (in MEUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Programmes</th>
<th>Planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX 4b
Project Number: ES9905

CUMULATIVE DISBURSMENT SCHEDULE (in MEUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Programmes</th>
<th>Planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 5  
**Project Number:** ES9905  
**Development of the Police Criminalistics and Forensic Science**

Reference of project with previous Phare activities and with on-going projects financed from other sources.

(All foreign assistance projects related to the Center of Forensic Science and Criminalistics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Estonia</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Equipment for analysing narcotics (liquid and gas chromatography)</td>
<td>UNDCP, 1994</td>
<td>44 000 USD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Technical assistance and education for crime scene investigation</td>
<td>Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1995 - 1998</td>
<td>1 000 000 FIM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Training of criminalists and lab. personnel</td>
<td>Dutch Police 1997</td>
<td>70 000 EEK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Equipment for crime scene investigation and training</td>
<td>Germany 1998</td>
<td>3 000 000 EEK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Equipment for crime scene investigation and training</td>
<td>State Budget 1996 - 1998</td>
<td>3 700 000 EEK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 7
Project Number: ES99XX
Development of the Police Criminalistics and Forensic Science

List of relevant Laws and Regulations:

Security Arrangement Act

Accession Partnership and EU draft opening statement 31.03.1998

National Program for adoption of ACQUIS

National Law of Drugs

National Law of Firearms (RT I 1995, 62, 1056)

National Police Law (RT I 1997, 11, 101)

Databases Act (RT I 1996, 48, 944)

Archive Act (RT I 1998, 36/37, 552)

National Statistics (RT I 1997, 51, 822)

Quality System according to ISO Guide25 and EN 45001 Standards

ENFSI Quality Criteria for Forensic Laboratories.

Police Service Act (RT I 1998, 50, 753)

Europol Convention (495A1127)

Treaty on European Union; combating drug addiction and illegal drug trafficking (496X0750; 496Y1212(02), etc.).

Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs No 10 of 3 July 1997. “Statutes of the Police Board”

Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act (RT I 1997, 52, 834)
Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies.

Reference to The Government Basic Goals for 1997 and 1998:
"We will pay special attention to reducing crime among minors by establishing alternative persuasion mechanisms. We will enhance social work with the youth and check mandatory school attendance. We will submit to Riigikogu (Parliament) draft legislation on money laundering and illegal drugs, and we will draft state policies on alcohol. In order to combat economic crimes, we will strengthen the state's supervisory and auditing structures, and beef up the fight against corruption".

One of the Government's Basic Goals for 1997 and 1998 was "to support systematic implementation of the country's crime prevention program, extending it into every locality, and the expansion of the war on crime. We want to see modern training for the police, firefighters, emergency personnel and prison guards and we will provide them the equipment necessary for their work".

The Estonian Strategy in the Field of Third Pillar for Police co-operation says that one of the priorities of the near future is: "to gain control over and decrease the crime."

"An efficiently structured police administration, with the powers of action, trained staff and technical equipment needed for combating crime effectively is necessary for effective law enforcement cooperation and judicial cooperation, both national and international level" (Pre-Accession Pact on Organised Crime with the applicant countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Cyprus).

This project is aimed at achieving Government Basic Goals and implementing and enforcing National Laws.
Technical Annex
Project Number: E599XX
Development of the Police Criminalistics and Forensic Science

Preliminary indicative list of equipment has been compiled by Estonian authorities taking account study visits to Member States Forensic Laboratories and ENFSI workgroup meetings and should be revised on the findings of the steering group.

- Geen analyzer ABI PRISM 310
- Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer FTIR
- UV-Microscope
- Refractive Index analyzer GRIM 2
- Scanning electron microscopy
- Photodiode array UV-VIA spectrophotometric detector SPD-M6A
- Different thermostats and detectors
- "Glue fuming method or cyanoacrylate investigation"
- Fuming Vacuum Box.
- Method of Ninhydrin and DFO
- Laboratory Fuming and Heat Chamber
- Special laboratory tables for development latent fingerprints with different powders.
- Fingerprint comparator
- Video Spectral Comparator
- UV-lamp of 254nm and 358nm from Ultra- Violet Products
- ESDA - an instrument for the detection of intended writing made by Foster Freeman.
- Comparising microscope from LEICA
- FUJI Color Photo Developing System
- Integrated Bullets Identification System
- Time-Lapse Videocassette Recorder and video printer
- Dual Trace DTV and measuring card for PS
- Container for transporting the explosives, video camera, explosive machine with EMV line and indicator to detect burning liquid from the air
- Voice analysator Mosip, Medav Spectro 300
- Equipment for determine the breaking distance for the car
- MikroTest 4
- Comparising microscope Leica DM C with video and photo possibility.
- Equipment for measuring the speed of the bullet
- Equipment to collect the bullets from launching the firearm.