

COUNTRY REPORT
ESTONIA
YEAR 2009

Italian CSV reference person:

Ksenja Fonovic

Country research reference person:

Name SURNAME

Jon Ender

Organisation

PRAXIS Centre for Policy Studies, Governance and Civil
Society Programme

1. COUNTRY FACT SHEET

1.1 Population - 1 340,415 (2009), 70% live in urban areas

1.2 Area - 45,228 km²

1.3 Population density - 30,9 inhabitants per km² (2007)

1.4 System of government - parliamentary, representative democratic republic

1.5 European elections - 6 European parliamentarians

1.6 Social security and welfare system

Social security is a guarantee granted by the state in case of realisation of certain social risks (death, loss of a provider, old age, professional incapacity, birth of a child) with which additional income or continuity of sources of income shall be secured at least at the level that enables life acceptable with regard to human dignity. Social security is financed out of compulsory taxes or payments as well as voluntary payments. The source document of development policy of social services drawn up in the Ministry of Social Affairs in 1999 is already engaged in implementation of social policy measures as an investment in people and through people in the economy and society as a whole. The welfare instruments (procedures) may be both social benefits as well as services. (Ministry of Social Affairs, www.sm.ee)

1.7 Public health system

Estonian health insurance relies on the principle of solidarity: the Health Insurance Fund covers the cost of health services required by the person in case of illness regardless of the amount of social tax paid for the person concerned. The Fund uses the social tax paid for the working population also for covering the cost of health services provided to persons who have no income with regard to work activities. The purpose of health insurance in Estonia is to cover the costs of health services provided to insured persons, prevent and cure diseases, finance the purchase of medicinal products and medical technical aids, and provide the benefit for temporary incapacity for work and other benefits. Health insurance is applicable since 1992. (Health Insurance Fund, www.haigekassa.ee)

1.8 Level of education

1.8.1 Percentage of young adults (aged 20-24) who have completed secondary schooling – 82,2% (2008)

1.8.2 Percentage of the adult population (aged 25-64) who have completed secondary schooling - 88,5% (2008)

1.9 Immigration rate (percentage of population, year of reference) 0,3% (2008)

1.10 Growth rate live births 1,195% of population (2008)

Deaths 1,243% of population (2008)

Population growth rate -0,048% of population (2008)

1.11 Employment rate - 69,1% (2008)

1.11.1 Population between the ages of 15-64

Female 66,4% (2008)

Male 73% (2008)

Total 69,6% (2008)

1.11.2 Population between the ages of 55-64

Female 60,1% (2008)

Male 64,9% (2008)

Total 62,2% (2008)

1.12 Unemployment rate 4,2% (2008, I quarter); 11,4 (2009, I quarter)

1.12.1 Population between the ages of 15-64

Total 5,6% (2009)

Female 5,4% (2009)

Male 5,9% (2009)

(Estonian Statistical Office, www.stat.ee)

2. GLOSSARY

Define in a phrase or in a paragraph what in your country is meant under the following terms

2.1 Volunteer

Not defined in any official documents.

2.3 Volunteering activity:

- Done out of free will, is not obligatory nor forced
- Does not provide any monetary nor material benefit
- Done outside home, family and relatives for the benefit of others or the society in general (in public interest)

(Development plan for civic initiative support 2007-2010, not defined in legal system)

FROM THE INTERVIEWS

WHAT ARE YOUR IDEAS ON VOLUNTEERING, IN YOUR COUNTRY AND IN GENERAL?

Definition:

- "implementing own energy in favour of society"
- "good will, will to participate, contribute to society, step outside own box"
- "with potential that has not been used enough"
- "short-time working possibility besides everyday job that I do with passion, it gives opportunity to have a completely different line of activities and dive into a new environment compared to working career"

Citizen activity level:

- "has developed well in Estonia taking into account that Estonia does not have a long tradition as some developed countries"
- "continually more and more people want to be volunteers, contributing both professional skills and knowledge and also finding other kind of activity besides everyday work"
- "youth are eager to act, they just need a clear output, where to implement their energy"
- "I have felt that almost all people that I have turned to are ready to help and there are people who offer help on their own initiative"

2.3 Voluntary organisation

Organisation founded by physical or legal persons for non-profit goals. It must be citizen-initiated organisation, not an organisation which is founded or ruled by the public sector (included local government).

2.3 Volunteer support centre

Not defined in any official documents.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE THIRD SECTOR

With particular attention to volunteer involving organisations

3.1 Laws and regulations that define the third sector and its different components

- **Law: Non-profit Associations Act** (since 1996, amended 20 times, 'Mittetulundusühingute seadus') regulates founding, membership, management, dissolution, merging and devising
- **Law: Foundations Act** (since 1996, amended 15 times, 'Sihtasutuste seadus') regulates founding, management, accounting and supervision, amendment of articles of association, dissolution, merging and devising
- **Law: Act on Obligations** (since 2002, civil law contract of joint activity between the founders of non-registered organizations)
- **Regulation: Procedure for preparing the list of non-profit associations and foundations eligible for income-tax incentive and procedure for establishing commission of experts and its work organisation**

(since 2002, amended 2 times, 'Tulumaksusoodustusega mittetulundusühingute ja sihtasutuste nimekirja koostamise kord ning asjatundjate komisjoni moodustamise kord ja töökorraldus')

- **Law: Act on Trade Unions** (since 2000, 'Ametiühingute seadus')

In general, the legal environment is favourable for NGOs. Organizations operate freely, and the freedom of assembly and civic activism are ensured by legislation. Registration of an NGO, reporting and other communications with authorities can be done online. NGOs do not pay taxes on their income, but on wages. Donations made to organizations, which are by the Government regulation added to the list of NGOs who are eligible for benefits from tax incentives can be deducted from a person's taxable income up to a certain amount. To be eligible for the tax benefits, an organization must be charitable and operate in the public interest, not in the interests of a small closed group. Based on information provided by the organization and after consultation with an advisory committee consisting of representatives from other NGOs, the Tax and Customs Board makes the decision on whether or not an organization is eligible. Non-profit associations and foundations created by the national or local government institutions are not treated as civic initiative organizations, and they do not qualify for tax benefits. (USAID NGO Sustainability Index Estonia reports, <http://www.ngo.ee/936>)

3.2 Historical overview of the juridical framework and the most important changes of the last decade

1996 – Non-profit Associations Act and Foundations Act were enforced

2000 – Law on Trade Unions was enforced

2002 – Law on Obligations was enforced, Procedure for preparing the list of non-profit associations and foundations eligible for income-tax incentive was enforced

2004 – NGOs are no longer eligible to a VAT refund on European funded projects

2006 – A change in the tax legislation redefined NGOs qualifying for tax exemption, thus clarifying which organizations are acting in the public interest

2007 – Amendments to the acts on Associations and Foundations were drafted and presented to the NGO community for comment during the summer. These amendments help to clarify some previously unclear details connected with NGO management.

2008 – Non-profit associations' annual reports will be made public from 2010. Associations are currently the only legal bodies in Estonia who do not present their annual reports to the public registry, but to the Tax and Customs Board, where the public has no access to them. This long-needed change will make the sector more transparent and will help to remove defunct organizations from the public registry.

(source: USAID Estonia reports)

3.3 Laws, regulations and provisions in support of volunteering and voluntary organisations

Volunteering has not been separately defined in Estonian legal system, but volunteers and organisations involving them operate in the legal framework of the third sector in general. Civil law contracts in form of authorisation agreement or contract of services can be signed between volunteers and organisations to agree on responsibilities from both sides and cover expenses related to volunteering activity. Volunteer Development Estonia concluded in 2005, that Estonia needs to:

- Provide a legal definition of volunteering
- Define the legal status of volunteer so that it is distinguished from other types of contracts with individuals
- Provide legal mechanisms for compensating the costs related to volunteering so that the organizations could avoid additional tax burden.

3.4 Laws, regulations and provisions on participation of not for profit bodies and citizens in public policy

Technical Rules for Drafts of Legislative Acts (since 1999) regulates that it is compulsory to describe in the explanatory notes who the act was sent for approval and for receiving opinions and suggestions, the results of the consultation, table of suggestions not taken into account by each consulted party with an explanation for not taking the suggestions into account.

The Good Engagement Practices (since 2005, not obligatory) are a partnership and cooperation document, which includes eight recommended principles, which place great importance on the clarity of goals, openness of relationships, and dedication to goals. The Good Engagement Practices are a basis for non-profit organizations and government institutions to work out more specific engagement directives for themselves and to find answers to questions that arise in the practice of engagement. The principles are:

- Clarity of the goals of engagement
- Determine the parties with whom to consult in the given field and take their wishes, needs, and distinctive features into consideration
- Engagement at the early stages
- Detailed plan for engagement
- Ensure that public, interest groups, and those possibly affected by the strategic document will be informed
- Interim summary of the course of the engagement
- Announcement of the results
- Assessment of the engagement and results

See also <http://www.valitsus.ee/?id=5603>

Estonian Civil Society Development Concept

Estonian Civil Society Development Concept ('Eesti Kodanikuühiskonna Arengu Kontseptsioon', EKAK) is a document that defines the mutually complementing roles of public authorities and civic initiative, principles of their cooperation and mechanisms and priorities for cooperation in shaping and implementing public policies and building up civil society in Estonia. EKAK was developed by voluntary organisations and adopted by the Estonian Parliament December 2002.

For the implementation of EKAK, a joint committee of 22 representatives from public and non-profit sectors was assembled, chaired by the minister of Regional Affairs. The committee started in October, 2003, organizing its work in three groups: (1) working group on involvement, consultation, policy appraisal, and legislation, (2) working group on funding and statistics, and (3) working group on awareness, civic education, media and infrastructure.

The working groups turned EKAK's objectives, principles and priorities into a specific implementation plan of 2005-2007 complete with 11 goals. Every two years, Estonian Parliament, Riigikogu, organizes a public hearing on its implementation (first was January 2005), thus providing governance for the whole process. With EKAK, nonprofits not only set the sector's agenda, they set societal agenda.

Goals deal with the following issues:

1. Establishing of structures to increase cooperation between the government and CSOs (civil society organizations, a.k.a. nonprofits) in developing civic initiative
2. Clear mechanisms for the involvement of CSOs in the development and implementation of policies and legislative acts
3. Overview of different forms of civic engagement and appropriate legal environment for the support of civic initiative
4. Effective usage of ICT means for the involvement of citizens into decision-making processes
5. Transparent and clear funding schemes targeted to support the development of CS and CSOs from state budget
6. Improved and targeted system of tax benefits and charitable giving
7. Overview of umbrella organizations, their current and possible future role in cooperation with the public sector
8. Adequate and informational register of nonprofit organizations, and improved data collection methods describing civic engagement
9. Educational institutions to foster the development of caring and responsible citizens who value participation and volunteering
10. Infrastructure and networks supportive of civic engagement and civic initiative
11. Various opportunities for life-long learning accessible to everyone.

Problems with implementation of EKAK

“At the end of 2006, Network of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations conducted an audit for the Joint Committee and identified three main problems in implementing EKAK: (1) lack of political interest; (2) poor quality and implementation of activity plan caused by insufficient financial and human resources (the budget for the Committee was allocated from a supplementary budget of approx. 130 000-190 000 Euros a year), and (3) unclear role and responsibilities of both the Committee and its members, especially from the side of public sector (the ministries were represented by officials who usually didn't have the power to make decisions in the name of their ministry). Due to the lack of government funding the NGOs represented in the Committee had to find the resources often on their own if they wanted the work to get done (e.g. many activities were funded by Baltic-American Partnership Programme). Furthermore, because of the limited resources the working groups within the Committee had to fulfill two contradictory roles, being at the same time responsible for implementation of the activity plan and evaluating the implementation.

In 2007, the principles and membership of the Committee were revised, and as a result the new committee is smaller in number, but composed of higher level officials. It includes representatives of 10 umbrella organizations, business and trade unions, as well as chancellors (the highest state officials in Estonia) of the ministries of Finance, Social Affairs, Education, Culture, and Economic Affairs, and the deputy-chancellor of the Ministry of Interior. The Minister of Regional Affairs chairs the Committee. In addition, a representative of the Estonian Parliament and two government foundations (Enterprise Estonia and Non-Estonians' Integration Foundation) also sit on this Committee.” (Network of Non-profit Organisations)

Achievements so far:

- Employment of additional two officials within the Ministry of Interior, under Minister of Regional Affairs, who are responsible for civil society development (from 2003-07 there was only one official working with these issues).
- Code of Good Practice on Involvement <http://www.valitsus.ee/?id=5603>. For implementing the code, officials in every ministry were appointed, whose direct responsibilities include involving the public in decision-making processes. These people will supervise the implementation of the Code of Good Practice on Involvement in their respective ministries, and help both government officials and non-profit organisations in the matters of involvement.
- Launch of government's participation portal www.osale.ee, that allows civil society groups and individuals to post comments about the ongoing consultation processes, while the ministries can provide the public with draft laws, background materials as well as post polls
- Principles for Funding Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from State and Local Government Budget (transparent, accessible, effective funding in public interest that supports capacity of CSOs) adopted by the government
- Code of Good Practice on Public Service Delivery (being developed)
- Establishment of regional development centres in every county, providing free, broad-based consulting to NGOs and basic trainings at an affordable price.
- Launch of Civil Society Fund, financed from state budget, that supports the development of nonprofit organisations and innovative programmes for civil society development. Also the mechanisms of public funding through ministries are currently under review, in order to harmonize the system.
- Amendments to the Law of Non-profit Associations that will make the annual reports of NGOs accessible in the public registry from 2010, thus making the sector more transparent and accountable
- Amendments to the Law of Income Tax which, among other things, also specifies the public benefit (charity) status of nonprofits for tax incentives
- Initial development plans for Voluntary Work and Civic Education
- Research on civil society issues, analysis for civil society policy input and training programs for both public and non-profit sector

More info on EKAK <http://www.ngo.ee/1030>

4. NOT FOR PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

With particular attention to volunteer involving organisations

4.1 Juridical and organisational forms of not for profit organisations (how many members, how is it governed)

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	Non-profit association	Foundation	Civil Law Partnership
Founders	At least 2 physical or legal persons	Legal or physical person with active legal capacity	At least 2 physical persons in form or contract that is not officially registered
Management bodies	General assembly, management board	Management board, supervisory board	Management board, if regulated by the contract
Members	At least 2	No members	At least 2
Changing statutes	General assembly decision voting at least 2/3 in favour	Decision of founders, supervisory board in some circumstances ¹	No statutes, only the contract can be changed by the partners
Auditing	Not compulsory	Compulsory	Not compulsory

4.2 Volunteer involving organisations and the differences between different organisations involving volunteers

Volunteer involving organisations are active in the following fields:

1. Environment (nature conservation and renewing)
2. Culture and sports (music, film, theatre festivals; sport-events)
3. Social services (care for elderly, disabled people, problematic children, problematic families, addiction rehabilitation etc)
4. Education (youth work, citizen education, handicraft workshops and other hobby education)
5. Across many fields (organisations active in enhancing community development initiatives, developing civil society in general)

The levels, at which volunteer involving organisations operate and involve volunteers:

1. Community, village, small municipality, or part of bigger municipality
2. Medium and big municipality, many small municipalities
3. Country-wide
4. Europe-wide

4.3 Juridical obligations and common practice regarding: statutes, regulations, governing organs, decision making procedures, etc.

See table 4.1

4.4 Relationship between public sector (government, institutions, local authorities) and the volunteer involving organisations: rights and duties, contributions, public financial or other support, insurance, etc.

The public sector does not distinguish between volunteer involving and not-involving organisations as for the relationship. Both are considered as part of civil society or the third sector. Non-profit organisations have the following roles in relationship with the public sector:

- **offering public services** - social, cultural, educational, community development services especially on municipality level, paid by the national or local government institution
- **developing certain activity in public interest** with financial support of the national or local government institutions (support and project grants)
- **giving expert advice in planning and implementing regulations and development plans**

¹ 1) if the founders are dead

2) if founders have not been able to update the statutes in reasonable time in order to take into account the changed circumstances

3) if the right is granted to the supervisory board according to the statutes

- **advocacy, representing interest groups in planning and implementing regulations and development plans**

Volunteers have an important role in the organisations offering public services. Thus the public sector has realised that using volunteers is an option for cutting costs, but some public officials have not understood that coordinating, instructing and training volunteers cannot be an unpaid job if we aim to provide high-quality public services.

There are the following main funding resources available for non-profit organisations in Estonia that use local, national or European funds:

- Local and national government institutions
- National Foundation of Civil Society (<http://www.kysk.ee/>)
- Open Estonia Foundation (<http://www.oef.org.ee/>)
- Enterprise Estonia Foundation (<http://www.eas.ee/>)
- Estonian Agricultural Registers and Information Board (www.pria.ee)

FROM THE INTERVIEWS

4.3 Needs of volunteer organisations: How do you see the relationship between volunteer involving organisations and the public sector?

- Finding a sustainable funding model for volunteer coordination, covering costs related to volunteering (travel, food, accommodation, insurance)
- Advice on how costs related to volunteering can be covered in the Estonian legal system
- Legal advice on how to sign contracts with volunteers in order to be clear about the expectations from both sides
- A lot of energy, time and good leaders

“Financing question is important. When I want to involve volunteers for nature protection, I can apply for funds for example from Environmental Investment Centre in Estonia, but they give funds clearly only for nature protection. Are volunteers involved or not is not an argument. EU structural funds finance activities that I want to do, but it is almost impossible to apply for them. Funds are given to build something, by services or goods, but I would not like to order the services from outside the organisation, but to do them myself with the help of volunteers. No funds are given for that. If someone would order these services from me, involving volunteers is not an advantage. My expectation is that in the future when applications/tenders are evaluated, involving volunteers or community could give extra points.”

“Bookkeepers have no idea how the costs of volunteers could be covered, like transport. When we talk about developing volunteering, then bookkeepers and personnel managers are certain target groups that should be informed and involved, encouraged. The main question is that volunteer act free of charge, from free will and how can we pay him/her. He/she does the deed out of free will, but when he does something 8 hours in a row, he/she has some costs related to travel, food.”

“Needs a lot of energy, time and good leaders. Volunteer wants to feel important, wants to socialize with you at each possible moment and wants to be involved in the process, ideally from the birth of the idea. Leader needs to contribute a lot, this is the resource that we need to give.”

FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRES

31.2 [How do you see the relationship between volunteer involving organisations and the public sector? \(how does cooperation work, are organisations making policy, service provision\)](#)

31.3 [How do you see the participation of the voluntary sector in the definition of public policies?](#)

“As a result of contacts on the governmental level Estonian Village Movement Kodukant has naturally become a mediator between villages and the government through training, advocacy and lobbying. Since its foundation Kodukant has always

been ready for a partner's role to the public sector in the development of rural Estonia. In order to improve and continue the relationship with the government, Kodukant repeatedly invites MPs, ministers or ministry representatives to its events. Furthermore, representatives of Kodukant are also members of committees of different kind on national, regional, and local level. We try to open up the views and needs of small rural communities to the policy-makers at all levels."

"Since our Foundation is in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Research, the cooperation in a youth field is good, especially when concerning European Voluntary Service (EVS). EVS is also one of the only structured volunteering possibilities in Estonia for young people so our foundation is recognised among the public sector as one of the advocates for youth volunteering. In general, the cooperation is satisfactory although changes in public sector are slower to take place than in NGO's or Foundations, so one has to put effort into improving the legal situation etc to develop the volunteering further. "

4.4 Fiscal policies regarding not for profit and volunteer involving organisations

See 3.1.

4.5 Rolls and registers of volunteer involving organisations (national, regional, local, thematic)

National register for associations and foundations – for all non-profit organisations

National list of non-profit associations and foundations eligible for income-tax incentive - for organisations acting in public interests, not in the interests of a small closed group

5. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE THIRD SECTOR

With particular attention to volunteer involving organisations

5.1 Socio-economic and ideal background, evolution and distinctive traits

In Estonia, civil initiative free of political control took its first serious steps during the loosening of the Soviet regime called perestroika in the second half of the 1980s. The re-emergence of civil initiative and civil society in present-day Estonia has not gone smoothly. The intervening period of almost fifty years has left its mark on people's memories, value judgements, and behavioural patterns. For people born in the deep soviet era, volunteering, doing something for others than yourself and relatives does not come naturally. This needs a change in values and attitude towards the country and local community. Younger people born in the 1980s or later have not been affected by the soviet regime and are very open to self-discovery and self-realisation through active citizenship if this possibility is presented to them. (based on interviews)

5.1.1 *The making of:* before 1900

Many student unions and fraternities were founded since 1870 to create circles among university student were Estonian identity was formed and preserved during the difficult times before gaining independence in 1918. Many of the student unions are active also today and have a role to play in citizen education. The common principle for them is patriotism, to be a good citizen for the country.

Citizen initiated grass-root voluntary associations played important role in gaining national independence through cultural activities. Choirs and orchestras were set up, Estonian language schools were founded, writers association developed written Estonian language and organised collecting and publishing Estonian folklore. The first national theatre 'Vanemuine' was set up that was followed by organising the first national song festival in 1869 and created a tradition that is still very important part of Estonian identity. (Encyclopaedia Estonica www.estonica.org, Estonian Institute)

5.1.2 *The brief century:* 1900 – 2000

In the ever more tense atmosphere, the revolutionary movement (national awakening) in Estonia reached its height in the autumn of 1905. Over 20 000 industrial workers and railway workers in Estonia, i.e. about three-quarters of their total number, took part in the all-Russian general political strike in October. Within one week (12–20 December), the bands of

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workers and peasants, mostly in North Estonia, destroyed, burnt down or looted about 160 Baltic German manor houses (i.e. every fifth) and 40 distilleries. Estonian high culture developed under the direct impact of the St Petersburg academic and modernist cultural life. The group called Noor-Eesti (Young Estonia), founded by young writers Gustav Suits, Friedebert Tuglas and others, called upon the Estonians to create European culture without any German and Russian mediation, and in creating culture, to move from the national to the universal. The members of this group sought direct contacts with Western Europe, with Romance, Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian cultures. On 24 February 1918, during the military interregnum, the Rescue Committee published the manifesto of the Committee of Elders, Manifesto to All Peoples of Estonia. The manifesto declared Estonia a democratic republic within its historical and ethnic borders which would be neutral in the Russian-German conflict.

The foundation for Estonian independence lay in the people's strong desire for self-determination and their own state. On the other hand the world-wide economic crisis of 1929 brought along the strengthening influence of extremist movements (national socialists, fascists). This in turn destabilised Estonia's extremely liberal political system and highlighted the need for constitutional reform. The collapse of democracy and the emergence of authoritarian power in Estonia and other young East European countries has been explained by the lack of the traditions of civic culture and the insufficient experience of political democracy. The regime of personal power, called a balanced state order and a guided democracy by the government ideologists, still remained relatively moderate compared to others of its kind in Europe. Estonian cultural life of the 1920s was characterised by the general tendency towards professionalism. As a result, various professional associations were established, e.g. the Estonian Writers' Union, Central Association of Estonian Applied Artists (1922), Estonian Academical Music Society (1924) etc.

Together with the establishment of the occupation, a guerrilla movement started in Estonia, which was part of the anti-Soviet guerrilla warfare (1944–1956, i.e. for 12 years) that existed in the whole of Eastern Europe. Between 1944 and 1956, there were about 14 000–15 000 armed guerrillas — the Forest Brethren, as they were called — but they did not all act together. After the guerrilla movement had been stamped out in the 1950s, resistance was most pronounced in cultural life. Besides intellectuals, the radical youth also protested against Russification and the discrimination of Estonians. In the late 1970s, dissident activity intensified considerably. People sent letters to the United Nations and Western governments, pointing out the violations of human rights and the occupied status of the Baltic countries.

A big civic movement called Singing Revolution that gradually gathered strength in 1988, can be called the birth of voluntary activity after 50 years of Soviet communist regime in Estonia. Hundreds of thousands of people participated in public events, where patriotic songs were sung, they wanted freedom of thought, expression, their own independent country. The biggest event called "The Baltic Chain", gathered about 2 million people holding hands that formed a human chain through the three Baltic countries Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The main song "Wake up Baltic countries" became an unofficial hymn at the event creating a feeling of a big community between the three countries. They all had the same goal – independence. In 1990 the Estonian Congress was formed by citizens, that aimed to re-establish independence of Estonian Republic by legal citizens on the basis of legal continuity. The Congress based its activity on the constitution enforced in 1938, according to which the higher power belongs to the Estonian people. In order to restore structures destroyed during years of soviet occupation, the Congress organised legal registering of Estonian citizens and issuing of identity cards through Citizen Committees that were based on civic initiative. (Encyclopaedia Estonica www.estonica.org, Estonian Institute)

In 1996 the legal basis for founding and running non-profit organisations was set up. By 1998 over 4000 associations 140 foundations were registered in the national register. The number of organisations was assessed to be bigger, some active groups were not officially registered. The main source of income was membership fees; in small towns and rural areas the local government was among the most important funding resources. The new channels for participation were open mainly for the richest members of society and regions. A few NGOs met the preconditions needed for offering social services. (Institutionalisation of Civic Initiative in Estonia: the Structure and Resources of Organisation)

5.1.3 *Where we stand: 2001 - 2008*

See 3.4

FROM THE INTERVIEWS

WHAT IS THE STATE OF THE ART?

2.1 What would you say are the predominant roles and consideration of volunteering in your country at this moment?

- The role of volunteering in Estonia is small, but constantly becoming more important
- The return on investment on volunteering is about 4-5 times the budget for coordinating volunteers
- Gives more caring citizens
- Broadens eye-scope, educates volunteers
- Can be used as a possibility to find new work
- Keeps people active
- Builds social bonding capital, group-feeling
- Intergenerational cohesion

"Today in Estonia the role is small, we are talking about a 2 to 4 year old baby, that is still an infant we want to grow up and towards who we have a very positive attitude. But big fathers in public and business sector cannot imagine that an equal partner can grow of this baby. Maybe some of them can, but most not. "

"For me the role of volunteering is very big. When talking about it on social level, it is difficult to bring out any percentages. I think it is constantly becoming more important. "

"As the Big Ideas Initiated by Youth Programme budget is over 100 000 EUR, with all companies, who give advice on legal, communication, design or other matters, we would could say that the market value of the programme is 4-5 times bigger."

"Volunteering gives more caring citizens, whatever work you do. It also broadens the mind and eye-scope, when you volunteer for example in environmental activity or taking care of children without parental care. "

"I happened to come to work with Good Deed Foundation (www.heategu.ee), because I liked the idea of the organisation a lot and I volunteered there more than a year. Then I went volunteering abroad and when I came back then I was invited to come to work with them. Volunteering can be thought about as a wonderful way to find yourself new network, new line of activity and new work. You can prove yourself through this. "

"Volunteering keeps people active, unemployed people could be kept active with volunteering. "

"Our organisation differs from other social centres in Tallinn for feeling of unity, groupfeeling. Both workshops and working groups have lead to close relationships among members."

"Intergenerational cohesion, this is very important. Many students come for study visits or internship, or become our volunteers. Involving youth has become very important for us."

2.2 What do you think the role of volunteering in society should be?

- Stepping outside routine and doing something for society could be indication of a healthy functioning society
- Could be part of education system, part of society studies

"In Estonia people could learn from childhood to step outside routine and do something for society. This could be an indication of functioning normal and healthy society that you do something in favour of society and everybody."

"I think volunteering could be part of education system, it could be part of society studies at schools, one thing is that people talk in the lesson, the other thing is that you are a volunteer somewhere. It is a possibility to take part in discussions in society, you do not merely talk what is wrong, but you do yourself to improve something. "

6. RESEARCH DATA AND STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

With particular attention to volunteer involving organisations

6.1 Recent and important research and findings, its extent and executors

Volunteering in Estonia 2009

30% of Estonian population is aware that they are volunteers by the national definition + 17% classify as volunteers when they see the list of activities of volunteers.

Most popular activities among volunteers:

Offered help for other people 50%

Public space maintenance (at parks, forests stc) or rescue work 43%

Offered transport 26%

Public communication 24%

Organised events 19%

Lobby or advocacy (representing interests in public or among devicisionmakers) 17%

Organised workshops or instructed people 17%

Campaigning, fundraising or interviewing 16%

collect, serve, or deliver food or other goods 15%

administrative or office work 13%

self-help mutual aid group 5%

Volunteers fall into 3 main groups:

- 1) quite passive volunteer, who acts when he/she has an interesting proposal (78% of volunteers), mainly involved in local and community development, environment protection, social work.
- 2) active volunteer (17% of volunteers), mainly involved in longer-term activities like leading NGO work, office work, organizing training sessions and events
- 3) especially devoted volunteer (5% of volunteers), mainly involved in self-help groups activities in community development, social and religious work

Main motivators for volunteers:

- 1) Feeling of being useful (for 66% of volunteers)
- 2) Spend time usefully (64%)
- 3) Help other people (63%)
- 4) Socialize with other people (62%)
- 5) Feel satisfaction and happiness from activities (61%)
- 6) Have a good time with other people (60%)
- 7) Acquire new knowledge, skills and experiences (52%)
- 8) Get new contacts (51%)
- 9) Improve ability to find pleasant work (44%)
- 10) Contribute to the development of society in general (41%)

Organizations, whose volunteers are highly motivated, are distinguished mainly by: giving volunteers a variety of possibilities to contribute so that they can choose, give adequate feedback and compliment them. Organisational development level has also effect on volunteer's motivation: volunteers are motivated in organisations with good reputation, that have effect on the society and are financially stable.

Short overview of suggestions given with the 'Volunteering in Estonia 2009' study

For general development:

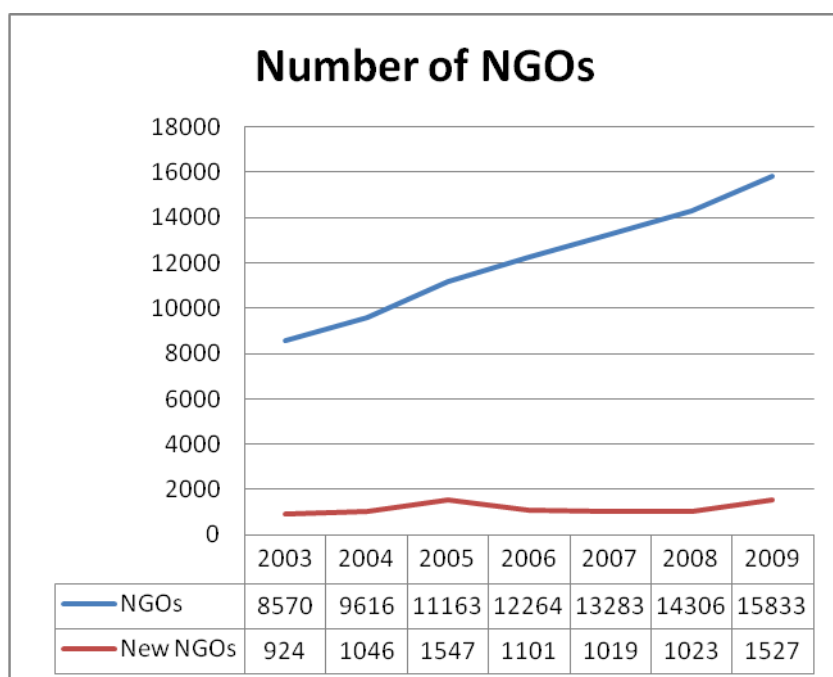
- linking clearly national strategies in volunteering, citizen education, adult education and labour market policy – developing volunteering should be a common activity for all of them, because volunteering can be used for educating, skills-building and raising social capital
- public awareness raising on volunteering should be planned differently on specific groups:
 - 1) youth look for new experiences, knowledge and skills, they use actively internet communities
 - 2) middle-aged people want to improve possibilities for finding a favourable job, they would be more motivated if their employer gives a day or two off for volunteering
 - 3) older people mainly want to help others in need, they can be reached through TV and radio

For organizations:

- organizations need to find a balance between the volunteers' expectations, organizational and societal needs in order to motivate volunteers and implement them in favor of the organization and society
- volunteer contribution has a distinguished role and function in organizational activities meant for reaching the goals written in statutes
- because volunteer offers highly valuable personal time and energy besides everyday activities (school, work, family, hobbies, friends), the costs related to volunteering (work equipment, travel, food etc) should be covered by the organization
- offer different opportunities for volunteering so that each could choose the most interesting
- offer training, instruction, active feedback and sincere recognition
- offer possibilities to combine volunteering with everyday activities (family, friends, hobbies, school)
- informs the wider public about the activities of the organization, in order to increase the impact of volunteer contribution
- systematically develops the organization to ensure that is it with good reputation, seen in public, has an expert role in shaping local or national decisions, has friendly and caring coordinators of volunteers

Ender J., Mänd K., Möller G., *Participation in voluntary activity 2009*, PRAXIS, TNS EMOR 2009

6.2 Economic and statistical indicators on the not for profit sector



The number of NGOs does not include apartment associations.

Source: National register of non-profit associations and foundations

Economic value of non-profit sector	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NGO share in GDP by expenditure	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
NGO expenditure + volunteer contribution, share of GDP	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
NGO share in GDP (million EUR) by expenditure	120.7	128.4	137.7	158.0	181.7	201.4
Volunteers' value of work (million EUR) ²	58.5	70.7	91.4	117.6	154.3	191.5

Source: Estonian Statistical Office, author's calculations

6.3 Types and range of not for profit organisations, in numbers

Number of NGOs (2009)	Associations	Foundations	Total
Apartment associations	12 128	29	12 157
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3 892	105	3 997
Human health and social work activities	603	113	716
Education	520	29	549
Other NGOs ³	10 038	533	10 571
Total	27 181	809	27 990

Source: National register of non-profit associations and foundations

² The best possible calculation of the value of volunteers based on average volunteer hours per organisation 2004-2006 and average pay per hour in labour market for each respective year

³ Includes different NGOs, that cannot be distinguished in the national register

6.4 Financial resources, human resources

	associations	foundations
Workforce of NGOs 2008	19 500	20 000
Average pay per month in NGOs 2008	5 000	12 500

Source: Estonian Statistical Office

6.5 Forms of funding and public assignments

No official statistics available

FROM THE INTERVIEWS

1.1 In your opinion, what are the motivations for volunteering, for you and for other people you know?

- Socialising with nice people
- Opportunity to spend time in the nature
- Educating and developing the volunteer's skills, getting experiences
- Caring and compassion towards animals and people, helping them
- Contribute to preserving the environment
- To discover yourself
- Self-realisation
- Feel joy in cooperation
- Doing good things, something close to heart
- Do something entirely new
- Building social capital: new acquaintances, friends, new relationships
- Cheap way to travel
- Being active in old age

"The main motivator among workshop/event organisers is socialising with nice people. As for our organisation one of the motivators is being in the nature, also educating him/herself and finding out more about nature. Caring and compassion towards animals and nature in general is also an inspiring force. For the workshop/event participants it is a way of having vacation with a possibility to contribute (to nature conservation and preserving). In social work the main motivators for volunteers are compassion and helping others. In the Estonian volunteering study (Ender J., Mänd K., Möller G., *Participation in voluntary activity 2009*, PRAXIS, TNS EMOR 2009) the list of motivators brought out was quite comprehensive."

"My 10-year experience has shown that Estonian youth are a new generation, who are free from soviet background, they do not want to go along with the worship of things and success. Actually they are searching for possibilities to discover him/herself and do it in a way also benefits others, not to do it on expense of others. While being a volunteer and studying at school, the basic needs are satisfied, you have a home, food and clothes, you do not have to worry about that. Adults are in a different situation when they have to be responsible for the family. The main questions for youth are, who I am, what am I doing here and what is my calling. Volunteering is wonderful opportunity for them to discover what I actually want to do. Being in an environmental organisation, involved in a cultural project or dealing with orphans, it is an opportunity to experiment how I feel in this field and do I see myself contributing there later as well. They are looking for self-realisation. They are sincerely looking for possibilities to cooperate. To act together and feel joy doing it is very important for youth in Estonia."

"It think that will to do good deeds, possibility to spend time usefully that you do something entirely new that you haven't done before or you do something close to heart. Certainly human relationships, new partners, new acquaintances, new friends, who you would never meet. For example a volunteer in culture sector can work with producers, set decorators, actors, who you would otherwise see on stage only. You also learn something, that you have never done before, or develop

current skills. For example in Nyyd Festival we had stage technicians and electricians to help us, who could learn from Swiss stage technicians how to put up a theatre stage. Volunteering abroad can be a cheap way to travel, it is not a way to visit the tourist attractions but a way to get to know the nation. You go and become like one of them but still being from outside.”

“Old people are volunteers at the centre because they feel themselves better being active. Austrian psychiatrist Victor Frankl has said that wish to help other people is a powerful weapon that secures the helper’s own psychical health.”

1.2 Why do you think many people do not engage in volunteering? What are the main barriers?

- Many do not know exactly what it is or cannot see the value of it
- Competing attitude is widespread instead of cooperation and caring
- More good examples of successful volunteers are needed
- Some are extraverts, others introverts

“The development of volunteering is a question of citizen education that is passed on in family, school, work, media, among friends and acquaintances. Citizen education evolves hand-in-hand with the development of society in general. In Estonia many do not know exactly what it is or cannot see the value of it. It is normal when taking into account in what stage of the development of the society we are. ”

“Citizens in Estonia actually want to make fun of and beat others at everything, when looking for example the comments in internet. As part of organising a local citizen education conference in central Estonia, the organiser from the county development centre asked local people on the streets should people volunteer and a local quite well-known businessman replied ‘yes, if they have nothing else better to do’. It was one of the funniest moments, when this was brought out at the conference. ”

“Practically looking at the environment, we need more good examples of volunteers, that’s why public recognition of volunteers is very important to bring in front and show that people who contribute their time and energy are worth recognition and that they have done something extremely important for our society. As for youths, teenagers, who are going through a process of where I belong, what group accepts me, good examples are very important. More good examples are needed and people who they respect would say that for example Oliver, 22, who initiated a men’s club is cool, other young people care about this. ”

“Volunteering is mainly a question of attitude. I see different kind of elderly people. Some stay gladly at home and ask others why do you go to the centre, don’t you anything to do at home. As they say in psychology some are introverts, others extraverts, who are active and live themselves outwards, the others have hands on the piles of books or handicraft at home.”

FROM THE INTERVIEWS

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES AND YOUR IDEAS ON THE FUTURE OF VOLUNTEERING?

4.1 What are the most important needs of your organisation?

4.2 What are the greatest difficulties you encounter?

- Finding a sustainable model for funding volunteer coordination, covering costs related to volunteering (travel, food, accommodation, insurance)
- Legal advice on how costs related to volunteering can be covered in Estonian legal system
- Legal advice on how to create contracts in order to agree on expectations from both coordinator and volunteer side
- Database with volunteer involving organisations in order to find partners
- Good leaders with a lot of energy and time

“Financing question is important. When I want to involve volunteers for nature protection, I can apply for funds for example from Environmental Investment Centre in Estonia, but they give funds clearly only for nature protection. Are volunteers involved or not is not an argument. EU structural funds finance activities that I want to do, but it is almost impossible to apply for them. Funds are given to build something, by services or goods, but I would not like to order the services from outside the organisation, but to do them myself with the help of volunteers. No funds are given for that. If someone would order these services from me, involving volunteers is not an advantage. My expectation is that in the future when applications are evaluated, involving volunteers or community could give extra points.”

“Bookkeepers have no idea how the costs of volunteers could be covered, like transport. When we talk about developing volunteering, then bookkeepers and personnel managers are certain target groups that should be informed and involved, encouraged. The main question is that volunteer act free of charge, from free will and how can we pay him/her. He/she does the deed out of free will, but when he does something 8 hours in a row, he/she has some costs related to travel, food.”

“We need to map the volunteer organisations, I know some bigger organisations but I’m not aware of the maximum, who else involves volunteers, who I might partner with, share experiences etc. We are planning a training for volunteers, I do not know who I could invite to train for example.”

“Needs a lot of energy, time and good leaders. Volunteer wants to feel important, wants to socialize with you at each possible moment and wants to be involved in the process, ideally from the birth of the idea. Leader needs to contribute a lot, this is the resource that we need to give.”

7. REPRESENTATION AND COORDINATION BODIES

With particular attention to volunteer involving organisations

7.1 Elective and consultation bodies, networks, federations; their range and aims

General representation of civil society with no special attention on volunteering

Network of Estonian Non-profit Organisations (NENO, since 1991, www.ngo.ee) - membership organization created for the implementation and protection of the common interest of Estonian public benefit nonprofits. NENO unites currently (summer 2009) 99 large and medium-sized active and operational public benefit nonprofit organizations in Estonia from all fields, both associations and foundations. At the same time, its information network involves more than 2500 organizations.

NENO’s mission is to give voice to and advocate on behalf of Estonian public benefit organizations and its work is dedicated to the development and promotion of civic action and civil society in Estonia. NENO’s goals are to foster development trends and provide support services to Estonian nonprofits, increase public awareness, advocate for the interests of its members and other public benefit NGOs, and improve working relationships with the public and business sectors.

Enterprise Estonia Foundation

By developing the civil society we actively contribute to the establishing and development of the non-profit associations. We provide information regarding the non-profit activities, support the projects to be carried out by NPAs and provide information in cooperation with county development centres how to start the NPA. In cooperation with county development centres we also organise the training and consultation of NPAs.

Trainings and consultation:

County development centres provide advice regarding the establishing of NPAs and foundations, taxes and reporting, supporting possibilities etc.

The mentoring programme of non-profit associations assists the starting NPAs to develop and strengthens the communication network of NPAs.

The training of starting non-profit association provides an overview of the basic matters for smooth functioning of the everyday life of the association.

Grants:

The local initiative grant for both the rural and urban citizens for the maintenance of the surrounding of the home, promotion of the local life and strengthening of the community.

Also, NPAs and foundations can apply for several other grants meant for the development of local public services and also for strengthening of regional competitiveness.

FROM THE INTERVIEWS5.1 What is your experience of working with other organisations?

- Cooperation with other organisations in Estonia is normal part of activity
- Good foreign examples from other organisations in the same field are looked for

“We have a very good working experience with Black Nights Film Festival (www.poff.ee). We can learn a lot from Good Deed Foundation (www.heategu.ee), they have very good marketing approach and professional staff. Let’s do it. My Estonia is (www.minueesti.ee) also a very good example.”

“We cooperate with Union of Estonian Pensioners, many smaller organisations, organisations similar to us. We have done many joint seminars with them, visit each other. I visit our German partner about twice a year. We have had many international projects, we have supported victims of fascism, political prisoners and the deported. In 2004 we had a European project to visit the partners and widen the eye-scope of old people. The head of our executive board lives in Berlin, so international cooperation comes naturally for us.”

“Among our partners a good example is Iceland. They have been organising event for nature protection for 30 years. They do it mainly in cooperation with Britain. We have mainly local people to help at the events at national parks and other places, not very many foreign people. In Iceland locals do not have this tradition, mainly foreign people come there. Regardless of that, they are quite developed in organising such events. Everything is quite fragile, when some moss has grown on the volcanic grounds, this is seen very valuable to worth preserving. They are very active in building hiking trails, stairs, railings, bridges. All this has been done with the help of volunteers. In 30 years they have reached a situation where one person is employed by the state, who coordinates the workshops and volunteers. There are clear requirements for this kind of volunteering that is very results orientated. That work just needs to be done, and if volunteers do not do it, then nobody else does that. Everything has been done with the help of volunteers. ”

“We have a partner in Ireland, that runs a similar youth programme. They mentioned us that there is interest in creating the same kind of initiatives even outside Europe, for example in South-Africa. International cooperation is very important among organisations in the same field. I believe that there is much power in cooperation, firstly organisations should start from own country and then look for international partners. The interesting example, we found in Ireland, has gathered 30 000 young people after 8 years of activity, learning from them what they have done is very important. ”

8. VOLUNTEERING INFRASTRUCTURE**FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE**31.3 What is your opinion on measures and/or initiatives for support to volunteering in your country? Are they effective? Is there enough of them.

- There should be more cooperation among NGOs in developing volunteering

“There are some but surely not enough initiatives to support the general volunteering development in Estonia. The volunteering centre in Tartu is working a lot on legislative matters and recognition of volunteering. Our national agency is promoting volunteering through European Volunteering Service among young people. Voluntary sector could work more in cooperation towards the general recognition and development of volunteering.”

8.1 Volunteer support centres: organisations, funding, activities

FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Volunteer Development Estonia

Vabatahtliku Tegevuse Arenduskeskus

Short presentation according to:

5. Mission and identity

5.1 General presentation

Voluntary activity has an important role in the development of Estonian society. Being a volunteer means developing yourself and being an active and useful member of the society. Volunteer Development Estonia works for a future in which voluntary activity is a daily and normal part of people's lives, organizations are able to involve and manage volunteers and the society recognizes, appreciates and supports volunteerism.

5.2 Mission and goals

Volunteer Development Estonia facilitates the growth and development of volunteer activity in Estonia.

Vision of VDE

Volunteer activity has an important role in the development of Estonian society. Acting as volunteers, people develop themselves and are active and good citizens. VDE works for a future Estonia where voluntary activity will be a daily and normal part of people's lives, organizations will know how to effectively involve and manage volunteers and the society will recognize appreciate and support volunteer activities.

Aims of VDE

1. Promoting volunteer activity
2. Improving the ability of organizations to involve and manage volunteers
3. Creating an environment to support and facilitate volunteer activities

VDE bases its work on the Non-Governmental Organizations' Ethics Code outlined at <http://www.ngo.ee/7457>.

VDE is a member of European Volunteer Center (CEV), Network of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations (NENO) and the Cooperation Court of the Citizens' Associations of Tartu Region.

5.3 Activities

Volunteer work portal

The portal is our main tool for bringing together organizations that need the help of volunteers and volunteers who would like to offer their assistance by doing something useful. Both volunteers and organizations can register on the web page www.vabatahtlikud.ee/kuulutused, check out what kind of help is needed or offered, add their own adverts and order messages about new offers to their email account. Organizations can also help us by displaying the adverts on their homepage.

National volunteer recognition event

The 5th of December is the International Volunteers Day, which is celebrated all over the world. On that day, volunteers are recognized and celebrated for their contributions and dedication. In Estonia, the national volunteer recognition event has been taking place since 2005, with Volunteer Development Estonia being one of the main organizers. The event provides a chance to thank people who have helped others or done something good for the society. Candidates for recognition can be proposed by citizens, NGOs, public institutions or private companies. The patron of the event is The President of the Republic of Estonia.

Training and counselling

In order to improve the ability of organizations to involve and manage volunteers, we offer training and counseling of organizations in issues of volunteer work, the involvement and management of volunteers. We also advise volunteers on how to find suitable volunteer activities.

Voluntary activity development plan

In 2006, Volunteer Development Estonia drafted, with the support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the first voluntary activity development plan in Estonia for the years 2007 to 2010. The aim of the development plan is to define common understandings, visions and tasks for facilitating and developing voluntary activity in Estonia.

5.4 Achievements

2007 could be called a year of continuity and consistency for Volunteer Development Estonia (VDE). We celebrated our 7 years of activities (5 of them as an autonomous NGO) by renaming our association the Volunteer Development Estonia. This new name more clearly expresses the aims and the actual work of our organization as, for several years, we have dedicated ourselves to promoting and developing volunteer activities in Estonia.

A major achievement to be pointed out is the Estonian National Development Plan for Volunteering; VDE as a contract partner for the Ministry of Internal Affairs put into practice its activities for 2007. Continually and consistently, we took our part to make the Ministry of Internal Affairs responsible for volunteer work in Estonia and to gain enough money for the activities outlined in the Development Plan for 2008.

Basic training in involvement and management of volunteers by VDE proved successful. In 2007, several paid training courses were ordered in addition to training organized by ourselves in the framework of projects. We developed an advanced-level course aimed at organizations experienced with involving volunteers and arranged first training courses according to the new program. As a consistent activity, we continued developing the Web environment of Volunteer Work Gateway, and the concept to create a new volunteer activity homepage in Estonia was completed.

The pinpoint of our year was the awarding event for Estonian volunteers in December; we took over organizing it from the Open Estonia Foundation Baltic-American Partnership Program in 2007. The festive event was held in Mustpeade Maja in Tallinn, celebrating 50 volunteers; the acknowledged persons and we as the organizing association gained a lot of media attention.

VDE also showed consistency in promoting volunteer work and civil society in the city of Tartu. Having represented the Cooperation Court of the Citizens' Associations of Tartu Region for years at talks with the Tartu City Council on more effective cooperation between the citizens' associations and the City Council we finally arrived at the decision that, as a first step, a Tartu Civil Society Development Plan will be drawn up, led by the Tartu City Council. Thus VDE was able to withdraw from the role of active leader, however, a representative of VDE keeps participating in the process as a member of the Civil Society Development Plan work group.

As an organization we continued working towards the strategic goals we set in 2006. However the need to clarify the focus of VDE became evident so we could be more effective, more result-oriented and more sustainable in our future work. The VDE team was complemented by active members, several supporting members and a new co-worker. A remarkably important event was VDE becoming a member of the European Volunteer Centre to better represent the Estonian volunteers and organizations involving volunteers on European level.

8 Territory covered

Which geographic territorial level does the volunteer support centre cover, performing its activities and rendering its services to the target organisations? Indicate in writing the specific territorial districts you are active in.

8.7 National

8.7.1 Name country Estonia

12. Volunteers

Does the organisation use volunteers (members of the social organs apart) for everyday activities?

12.1 X YES NO

If volunteers are involved in activities, what is their average hourly commitment per week? Put the number of volunteers in each box.

	Up to 2h	From 2 to 10h	From 11 to 20h	Over 20h
12.2 N° of volunteers	7			

13 Staff – people employed

Does the organisation use paid staff for everyday activities?

13.1 YES NO

Put the number of employed persons in each box. Separate if possible between activities of the volunteer support centre and other activities and projects.

	Volunteer support and development	Other activities
13.2 N° of Full time staff		
13.3 N° of Part time staff	7	

17 Social activities carried out by the organisation

Besides services to volunteers and volunteer involving organisations and activities for development and promotion of volunteering, does the organisation provide direct assistance to citizens or run projects in other fields? E.g.

17.1 YES NO

17.2 *If yes, in which of the following sectors? Please number the sectors AND then activities within the sector according to their importance. 0 = not involved; 1 = most important; 2, 3 ... = in decreasing importance*

23 Activities: promotion, support and qualification of volunteering

Which activities do you offer to your users of services? Please number the sectors/fields? AND then activities within the sector according to their importance. 0 = not involved; 1 = most important; 2, 3, ... = in decreasing importance

A		PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES
A1	2	Promotional campaigns on mass media
A2	2	Public events
A3	2	Meetings and conferences

B		CONSULTING AND ASSISTANCE
B1	3	Fiscal and administrative
B3	2	Legal and notarial
B5	1	Management
B8	4	Training processes
B13	3	European Voluntary Service

C		TRAINING
C1	1	Courses (with or without stage)

E		COMMUNICATION
E1	2	Press release
E3	2	Creation of special communication events
E4	2	Presence in local and national newspapers
E5	2	Presence on other media
E9	1	Own web site

30 Networks

Is your organisation a member of one or more networks? Please indicate the name in the original language, add a brief definition in English and tick where appropriate for each network your organisation is a member of.

30.1.1 Network name: Network of Nonprofit Organisations

30.1.2 Definition: National umbrella organisation

1. Essential contact info

Complete the box below by giving the contact details of the organisation.

1.1 Name in the original language: Vabatahtliku Tegevuse Arenduskeskus	
1.2 Name in English: Volunteer Development Estonia	
1.3 Address (head office): Rütli 4	
1.4 City: Tartu	1.5 Zip code: 51007
1.6 Country: Estonia	
1.7 Telephone: +372 7420341	1.8 Fax: +372 7420341
1.9 E-mail: info@vabatahtlikud.ee	1.10 Web site: www.vabatahtlikud.ee , www.vabatahtlikud.ee/vta

2 Personal contact details

Complete by providing details on people in charge of the organisation and/or responsible for European contacts.

1.1 Name SURNAME: Tuulike Mänd	
1.2 Position:	
1.2.1 <input type="checkbox"/> President	1.2.2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director
1.2.3 <input type="checkbox"/> European officer	1.2.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Estonian National Agency for the EU Youth In Action programme, Foundation Archimedes

Sihtasutus Archimedes Euroopa Noored Eesti büroo

Short presentation according to:

5. Mission and identity

5.1 General presentation

Implementation of the Youth in Action Programme is mainly decentralised, the aim being to work as closely as possible with the beneficiaries and to adapt to the diversity of national systems and situations in the youth field. Each Programme Country has appointed a National Agency.

5.2 Mission and goals

These National Agencies promote and implement the Programme at national level and act as the link between the European Commission, promoters at national, regional and local level, and the young people themselves.

In addition, the NA's play an important role as an intermediate structure for the development of youth work by:

- creating opportunities to share experiences
- providing training and non-formal learning experiences
- promoting values like social inclusion, cultural diversity and active citizenship
- supporting all kinds of youth structures and groups, especially less formal ones
- fostering recognition of non-formal learning through appropriate measures.

Finally, the NA act's as a supporting structure for the Framework for European cooperation in the youth field.

5.3 Activities

- collect and provide appropriate information on the Youth in Action Programme
- administer a transparent and equitable selection process for project applications to be funded at decentralised level
- provide effective and efficient administrative processes
- seek cooperation with external bodies in order to help to implement the Programme
- evaluate and monitor the implementation of the Programme
- provide support to project applicants and promoters throughout the project life cycle
- form a functioning network with all National Agencies and the Commission
- improve the visibility of the Programme
- promote the dissemination and exploit the results of the Programme at national level.

8 Territory covered

Which geographic territorial level does the volunteer support centre cover, performing its activities and rendering its services to the target organisations? Indicate in writing the specific territorial districts you are active in.

- X Regional
 X National
 X European
 X International

12. Volunteers

Does the organisation use volunteers (members of the social organs apart) for everyday activities?

12.1 YES NO

If volunteers are involved in activities, what is their average hourly commitment per week? Put the number of volunteers in each box.

13 Staff – people employed

Does the organisation use paid staff for everyday activities?

13.1 YES NO

Put the number of employed persons in each box. Separate if possible between activities of the volunteer support centre and other activities and projects.

	Volunteer support and development	Other activities
13.2 N° of Full time staff	2	8
13.3 N° of Part time staff	0,1	1

17 Social activities carried out by the organisation

Besides services to volunteers and volunteer involving organisations and activities for development and promotion of volunteering, does the organisation provide direct assistance to citizens or run projects in other fields? E.g.

17.1 YES NO

17.2 *If yes, in which of the following sectors? Please number the sectors AND then activities within the sector according to their importance. 0 = not involved; 1 = most important; 2, 3 ... = in decreasing importance*

B		SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
B9	2	Research, studies, documentation
B10	2	Re-education/reintegration
B15	1	Support for learning

D		CULTURE AND CULTURAL GOODS
D2	1	Training

D4	2	Cultural promotion
----	---	--------------------

23 Activities: promotion, support and qualification of volunteering

Which activities do you offer to your users of services? Please number the sectors/fields? AND then activities within the sector according to their importance. 0 = not involved; 1 = most important; 2, 3, ... = in decreasing importance

A	3	PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES
A2	2	Public events
A3	1	Meetings and conferences
A9	3	Publications

B	1	CONSULTING AND ASSISTANCE
B7	2	Project writing and presentations to bids
B8	4	Training processes
B12	5	Access to European funds
B13	1	European Voluntary Service
B14	3	International volunteering and networking

C	2	TRAINING
C1	1	Courses (with or without stage)
C2	2	Long distance training

D	5	INFORMATION & DOCUMENTATION
D1	1	Information office
D2	2	Books, manuals, booklets
D3	3	Magazines and periodicals

E	4	COMMUNICATION
E1	2	Press release
E4	3	Presence in local and national newspapers
E5	4	Presence on other media
E9	1	Own web site

30 Networks

30.1 Network name: network of Youth In Action National Agencies in Europe

30.1.1 Definition: a European network of 33 National Agencies, that meet regularly, develop common strategies for the development and implementation of the EU Youth In Action programme.

30.1.2 The network is formally established: YES NO

30.1.3 The range and scope of the network is: local/regional national international sector/thematic

1. Essential contact info

Complete the box below by giving the contact details of the organisation.

1.1 Name in the original language: Sihtasutus Archimedes Euroopa Noored Eesti büroo
1.2 Name in English: Estonian National Agency for the EU Youth In Action programme , Foundation Archimedes
1.3 Address (head office): L. Koidula 13 A

1.4 City: Tallinn	1.5 Zip code: 10125
1.6 Country: Estonia	
1.7 Telephone: + 372 6979236	1.8 Fax: + 372 6979226
1.9 E-mail: noore@noored.ee	1.10 Web site: http://euroopa.noored.ee

2 Personal contact details

Complete by providing details on people in charge of the organisation and/or responsible for European contacts.

1.1 Name SURNAME: Reet Kost	
1.2 Position:	
1.2.1 <input type="checkbox"/> President	1.2.2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director
1.2.3 <input type="checkbox"/> European officer	1.2.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Estonian Village Movement Kodukant

Eesti Külaliikumine Kodukant

Short presentation according to:

5. Mission and identity

5.1 General presentation

Kodukant is an association of non-governmental organisations, structured at 3 levels:

- 1 National Association made up of the County Associations and 6 other NGOs
- 15 independent County Associations, one in each Estonian county
- Village Associations

Formed officially on 9 October 1997, it now has about 5000 members. KODUKANT embodies the spirit and values of the villages and is driven by a passion to retain rural life and traditions. It is a voice and market place for rural people and a uniting force for the many dispersed rural communities.

5.2 Mission and goals

The aims and objectives of Kodukant are:

1. To give technical advice: consultation in the areas of rural development, rural youth, small enterprise project design and maintenance, woman and gender development.
2. Networking and communication: Information about services, linking member organizations to services, partnerships and funding opportunities.
3. Capacity Building: training and courses for organizations and individuals in areas of grant writing, strategic planning, leadership, small enterprise development and community building, study trips to other counties and countries to give opportunity to observe successful projects.
4. Advocacy: serve as a mediator between local villages and national government by educating, advocating and influencing decisions, taken at the local, regional and national levels.
5. Support of local initiatives: promotion and support of village days, information days, village development plans and village leaders.
6. Co-operation: finding partners and establishing partnerships between villages, counties, countries and sectors.

5.3 Activities

Supportive of local development

The movement undertakes a wide range of activities in support of rural communities. These focus on building the capacity of the villages to become organised, to plan their priorities, to raise and manage funds, to undertake projects, and to link with other villages and organisations.

Influencing policy

An increasingly important role for KODUKANT is advocacy to shape local, regional, national and EU policy. We try to open up the views and needs of small rural communities to the distant policy-makers.

Internationally connected

Trans-national links have always been important for KODUKANT. We are members of NGO Forum Synergies, the Nordic network Hela Norden Ska Leva, ERA, ERCA, and PREPARE network . We are in close cooperation with other village movements and have helped many countries in Europe to establish their organisations. KODUKANT also has several international co-projects running.

Networking

Independent associations are formed at each level, but are connected through the umbrella of the movement. This enables KODUKANT to operate more effectively across the country, and also to connect to the decision-making process at each formal administrative level.

5.4 Achievements

1. The local Initiatives Program, a national fund for rural initiatives, in which Kodukant was the initiator. During the first year (1996) 1,1 million EEK (68 000 Euro) was given to the rural projects all over Estonia, it has now grown to 22 millions (1,5 million Euros).
2. The Rural Parliament of Estonian Villages, a forum which brings village members together as well as representatives of local and international organizations, authorities and decision makers, representatives from the government, county administrations, communities and institutions to discuss and seek solutions to issues affecting rural development.
3. 4 Handbooks for village leaders aiming to teach village leaders how to start development processes, write development plans for their own villages and how to apply for money.
4. Environmental project. (1997 - 2002) Kodukant in Viljandi county organized a twin commune project in the field of environment between one Swedish and one Estonian commune. The aim was among other things to spread information about how to save energy at home, take care of wastes and to be aware of the sustainable development in general. Targetgroup: Schoolchildren and common people (on grassroot level). One important result was cleaning the road sides, which now has been spread over the whole Estonia.
5. Travelling Workshop. In 1999 Movement Kodukant received representatives from EU and candidate states, from NGOs, local authorities and ministries who had seminars in 10 Estonian villages talking about partnership between local initiatives and governments. The seminar had an effect on SAPARD activities and started the rural life co-operation program of the candidate states PREPARE.
6. Working with the Government

As a result of contacts taken on the governmental level Kodukant has naturally become a mediator between villages and the government through education, advocacy and lobbying.

Since its foundation Kodukant has always been ready for a partner 's role to the public sector in the development of the rural Estonia. Lobbying: In order to improve and continue the relationship with the government, Kodukant repeatedly invites MPs, ministers or ministry representatives to our events.

Kodukant also has a supportive Local Initiative Group in Estonian Parliament consisting of members of all parties represented in the Parliament.

Furthermore, representatives of Kodukant are also members of committees of different kind on national, regional, and local level.

7. Kodukant project „Learning Village“ was selected to represent Estonia in European Enterprise Awards in spring 2009.

8 Territory covered

Which geographic territorial level does the volunteer support centre cover, performing its activities and rendering its services to the target organisations? Indicate in writing the specific territorial districts you are active in.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 0.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Micro-local level | 8.1.1 Name(s) _village organisations |
| 0.2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional | 8.5.1 Name(s) county-organisations |

0.3 National

8.7.1 Name country ___Estonia___

12. Volunteers*Does the organisation use volunteers (members of the social organs apart) for everyday activities?*12.1 YES NO*If volunteers are involved in activities, what is their average hourly commitment per week? Put the number of volunteers in each box.*

	Up to 2h	From 2 to 10h	From 11 to 20h	Over 20h
12.2 N° of volunteers		15		

13 Staff – people employed*Does the organisation use paid staff for everyday activities?*13.1 YES NO*Put the number of employed persons in each box. Separate if possible between activities of the volunteer support centre and other activities and projects.*

	Volunteer support and development	Other activities
13.2 N° of Full time staff	2	1
13.3 N° of Part time staff	1	1

17 Social activities carried out by the organisation*Besides services to volunteers and volunteer involving organisations and activities for development and promotion of volunteering, does the organisation provide direct assistance to citizens or run projects in other fields? E.g.*17.1 YES NO*17.2 If yes, in which of the following sectors? Please number the sectors AND then activities within the sector according to their importance. 0 = not involved; 1 = most important; 2, 3 ... = in decreasing importance*

B		SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
B9	X	Research, studies, documentation

C		ENVIRONMENT - NATURE - ANIMALS
C3	X	Surveillance of the environmental heritage
C4	X	History and architectural heritage protection

D		CULTURE AND CULTURAL GOODS
D2	X	Training

G		CITIZENS RIGHTS AND TUTELAGE
G1	X	Tutelage of citizens and participation
G2	X	Legal advice

23 Activities: promotion, support and qualification of volunteering*Which activities do you offer to your users of services? Please number the sectors/fields? AND then activities within the sector according to their importance. 0 = not involved; 1 = most important; 2, 3, ... = in decreasing importance*

A		PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES
A1	4	Promotional campaigns on mass media

A2	5	Public events
A3	1	Meetings and conferences
A4	6	Philanthropic events
A5	2	Cultural events
A6	9	Sports events
A7	7	Fundraising activities
A8	3	Festivals, expositions, fairs
A9	8	Publications
A10	10	Research divulgation

B		CONSULTING AND ASSISTANCE
B7	2	Project writing and presentations to bids
B8	3	Training processes
B9	1	Events organisation
B11	4	Communication
B14	5	International volunteering and networking

C		TRAINING
C1	1	Courses (with or without stage)
C2	2	Long distance training
C3	3	Individual classes or seminars

D		INFORMATION & DOCUMENTATION
D1	3	Information office
D2	4	Books, manuals, booklets
D3	1	Magazines and periodicals
D4	2	Videos

E		COMMUNICATION
E1	6	Press release
E2	7	Press conferences
E3	5	Creation of special communication events
E4	4	Presence in local and national newspapers
E5	7	Presence on other media
E6	1	Periodical publications or newsletters
E8	2	Videos and CDs
E9	3	Own web site

30 Networks

Is your organisation a member of one or more networks? Please indicate the name in the original language, add a brief definition in English and tick where appropriate for each network your organisation is a member of.

30.1.1 Network name: Network of Nonprofit Organisations

30.1.2 Definition: National umbrella organisation

1. Essential contact info

Complete the box below by giving the contact details of the organisation.

1.1 Name in the original language: Eesti Külaliikumine Kodukant	
1.2 Name in English: Estonian Village Movement Kodukant	
1.3 Address (head office): Väike-Ameerika 19-220	
1.4 City: Tallinn	1.5 Zip code: 10129
1.6 Country: Estonia	
1.7 Telephone: +372 6466636	1.8 Fax: +372 6466636
1.9 E-mail: kodukant@kodukant.ee	1.10 Web site: www.kodukant.ee

2 Personal contact details

Complete by providing details on people in charge of the organisation and/or responsible for European contacts.

1.1 Name SURNAME: Kai KRABO	
1.2 Position: directing manager	
1.2.1 <input type="checkbox"/> President	1.2.2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director
1.2.3 <input type="checkbox"/> European officer	1.2.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other

8.2 Public incentives for valuing and promoting volunteering

FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE

31.4 Public initiative and volunteering infrastructure: state of the art, problems and perspectives

"There is a lack of support for local volunteering - there is a structure missing where demand and offer is connected. European Volunteer Service (EVS) has its structure and therefore young people find their way to see EVS as one of their development possibilities. This should be more also with local volunteering. Volunteering centre which is coordinating voluntary work developments in Estonia has initiated also a voluntary passport (similar to youthpass www.youthpass.eu). The problems are partly in legislations which is not defining volunteering nor giving a lot of support for organisations working with volunteers. Also volunteering is such a wide field - there are volunteers in many fields (environment, culture, youth work, social work, etc) - since all of the fields are coordinated by different ministries the development of volunteering is also very different in all of the fields. There could be one ministry regulating the main developments and from there the division is easier and more similar. In youth field the problem is that not many organisations see volunteering as something part of youth work and young person's development or something that can benefit local development. This still takes time and work."

8.3 Third sector initiatives, activities and events for valuing and promoting volunteering

"There are some but surely not enough initiatives to support the general volunteering development in Estonia. The volunteering centre in Tartu is working a lot on legislative matters and recognition of volunteering. Our national agency is promoting volunteering through EVS among young people. Voluntary sector could work more in cooperation towards the general recognition and development of volunteering."

8.4 Development strategies

Volunteering Development Plan 2007-2010

The development plan is the first national policy created in support of volunteering in Estonia, that was adopted by Ministry of the Interior. The process of drawing up the Plan helped to foster the dialogue between different stakeholders (volunteers, organisations, ministries). The definition of volunteering was discussed and agreed upon. Concerning supporting and promoting volunteering, common standpoints and principles were developed and goals set. The national action plan (implementation plan) was adopted and partly covered with necessary and available funding.

The main objective of the Development Plan for Volunteering 2007-2010 is to support and promote volunteering in Estonia. The goals and activities are organized in the Plan according to the general framework of the International Year of Volunteers 2001: recognition, promotion, facilitation/support, networking.

The goals of the national development plan are:

- General public is aware of volunteering and of its value
- Volunteering has been successfully introduced on both individual and societal level
- Supporting structures and legal environment have been created for developing volunteering
- Networks have been started-up

So far the government has allocated fewer funds than needed for following the whole plan and achieving all goals. The funding has been following:

2007 – 16 936 EUR

2008 – 82 126 EUR

2009 – 55 603 EUR (estimated)

On the other hand, the situation has significantly improved when comparing with a time before the Plan, when no funds were systematically allocated from the state budget for supporting and promoting volunteering.

Development plan for civic initiative support 2007-2010

The Volunteering Development Plan 2007-2010 was created separately and later integrated with Development plan for civic initiative support 2007-2010. The objective of Development Plan for Civic Initiative Support is to create favourable conditions for civic engagement in Estonia.

The goals of the national development plan are:

1. **Citizen education:** Diverse citizen education that involves different social groups, supports the values of civil society, active and caring attitude
2. **Networks of civil society and active citizenship:** active citizenship is versatile and civil society organisations are sustainable
3. **Volunteering and philanthropy:** volunteering, donating and philanthropy are large-scale and diverse
4. **Involvement:** the decision-making process in public sector is effective due to stakeholder and interest group involvement

FROM THE INTERVIEWS

3.1 What is your opinion on measures and/or initiatives for support to volunteering in your country?

3.2 In which ways would you like to see volunteering supported?

- Access to guidelines on volunteering is relatively easy
- Advice on how to build up a network of volunteer coordinators is needed
- Volunteer's passport that describes volunteers knowledge and skills-building experience is useful initiative
- Special awareness raising needs to be done for working adults
- Ministry of education, ministry of culture, local governments could be more active in supporting volunteering

"It think the access to guidelines for coordinating volunteers is quite easy. I must go to the web-site of Volunteer Development Estonia and there I can get the things nicely."

"There could be more advice on coordinating volunteers available in Estonia. Working with people needs a lot of time. We have been thinking in our programme how to move from a paid to volunteer coordinator, if we are successful in this I can

tell you in 6 months. I see in our own office, that there are people who would like to contribute, but there is no time besides everyday activities to coordinate them all. There could be more advice and support on this, because this has huge potential. I think there are good hints available and possibilities that are not used, because I need to create a budget, write a report for this project etc. Then the volunteers must hear that we do not need anybody right now.”

“Volunteer’s passport (where experience and educational aspects of volunteering are written) is a super initiative, but personnel managers should start support and accept it in job-interviews, employment policy should support it. Volunteering should not only be mentioned in the development plans of ministries, but it should go to the next level.”

“I think that there has not been enough communication about volunteering. Young people know what volunteering means, they are ready to go and do, it belongs partly to wandering student life. But adults do not associate that with their life, they do not know where the possibilities are. People are quite lazy, they do not want to search specially. Young people search because they want to discover anyway who they are, what they want to do, who are the people they want to communicate with, who they want to be like. Adults have certain routine and a vision what kind of life there should be.”

“Volunteering is talked about, but it shouldn’t be only a theme for media. State should support it more, volunteers could be recognised more. The annual public recognition works very well (organised by Volunteer Development Estonia), but it needs more supporters as it has such a wide impact on society. Ministry of education, ministry of culture, local governments could be more active in supporting volunteering.”

FROM THE INTERVIEWS

5.2 What are your ideas about volunteering in other European countries? What is the state of volunteering? Success stories, interesting initiatives?

3.3 What role do you see for a European initiative in support of volunteering?

5.3 What would stimulate you to engage in projects with volunteer involving organisations in other European countries?

- In some EU countries volunteering is a natural part of life
- European Volunteer Service is important in enhancing multi-cultural learning, that is sufficiently funded and organised
- On European level there could be funds for organisations coordinating volunteers in order to develop international networks of organisations in specific fields and developing volunteering in general

“One interesting example is European Volunteer Service, that is actually a top-down process, as it was decided that we need unity in Europe, so that people would understand each other and etc. Now I see how actually this has effect on young people. Estonian youth have the possibility to go volunteering abroad.”

On European level I think many good things have been done. There are funds for volunteering in Europe, there is European volunteer service, lots of information available. I was a volunteer in Netherlands, there it is a natural part of life. It should be the same in Estonia, volunteers should not be extraordinary people who are able to find time for many things, but it should be normal that we all do it.

“If you go to volunteer through European Volunteer Service, you have full health insurance, even property insurance. If you are in another country for a year you are insured, if anything happens to your health or something is stolen.”

“On European level there could be funds for organisations coordinating volunteers. As many countries want to develop volunteer involvement inside the country or in partnership with other countries, it could be possible to apply for finances. There are funds that give for education, environment protection, and social fields. But I do not know any that would give funds for developing volunteering as such, it is worth developing and in some sense it is a phenomenon across many fields. It is easy to find funding for organisation working in field of education, but in another sphere it is quite difficult. It would be nice, if there funds for volunteering development. ”

“Another thing that we are working on and that can be done on European level is creating international networks of organisations in specific fields. We had in Autumn two first meetings, that resulted in creating a Pan-European network of volunteer involving environment organisations. If this starts to function, it is clear that it develops all its components. We are talking about organisational development, exchanging volunteers, joint trainings, exchanging know-how and jointly applying for funds.”

FROM THE INTERVIEWS

LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

With short presentation (2 to 5 lines) of the person interviewed (experience, role, organisation)

Tarmo Tüür, Estonian Fund for Nature, Conservation Holidays Project Manager, member of executive board, is working with more than 1000 volunteers at nature conservation activities

Eva Truuverk, Let's do it. My Estonia, coordinator of the big brainstorming event involving more than 1000 volunteers who held 400 workshops to think how to improve neighbourhood and entire Estonia, where 11 000 people participated, organising the next big event of volunteer workshops in 2010.

Kairi Birk, Big Ideas Initiated by Youth Programme, responsible for leading the programme and communication that involves about 140 volunteers helping 13-19 year old schoolchildren create new social initiatives, implement big ideas.

Piret Ehavald, Tallinn 2011, European Capital of Culture, coordinating 500 volunteers involved in holding different cultural events before and during 2011.

Lea Viires, Self-help and Advisory Center for Senior Citizens, coordinating 50 volunteer support persons for elderly people, who visit old people, who have remained alone in their homes and in Homes for the Elderly

9. REPERTORY OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Specific acts for non-profit organisations:

- **Non-profit Associations Act** (since 1996, amended 20 times, 'Mittetulundusühingute seadus')
- **Foundations Act** (since 1996, amended 15 times, 'Sihtasutuste seadus')
- **Procedure for preparing the list of non-profit associations and foundations eligible for income-tax incentive and procedure for establishing commission of experts and its work organisation** (since 2002, amended 2 times, 'Tulumaksusoodustusega mittetulundusühingute ja sihtasutuste nimekirja koostamise kord ning asjatundjate komisjoni moodustamise kord ja töökorraldus')

General acts regulating also non-profit organisations:

- **Value Added Tax Act** ('Käibemaksuseadus')
- **Income Tax Act** ('Tulumaksuseadus')
- **Law of Obligations Act** ('Võlaõigusseadus')

Acts for other social partners

- **Law on Trade Unions** ('Ametiühingute seadus')
- **Collective Agreements Act** ('Kollektiivlepingu seadus')
- **Collective Labour Dispute Resolution Act** ('Kollektiivse töötüli lahendamise seadus')

10. ESSENTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 Books and reports

Ender J., Mänd K., Möller G., *Participation in voluntary activity 2009*, PRAXIS, TNS EMOR 2009

Ender J., Mänd K., Möller G., Surva L., *Participation in voluntary activity 2008*, PRAXIS, TNS EMOR, 2008

Ender J., Uus M., Uudelepp ... *Funding civil society organisations from state budget 2006-2007*, PRAXIS, Centre for Civil Society Research and Development, 2008

Rikmann E., Ümarik M., Joons S., Lagerspetz M., *Institutionalisation of Civic Initiative in Estonia: the Structure and Resources of Organisation*, Centre for Civil Society Research and Development, 2005

Uudelepp A., Uus M., Ender J., Tatar M., Sootla G., (2009)., *Contracting for public service providers from the third sector*, PRAXIS

11. REPERTORY OF ESSENTIAL INTERNET RESOURCES

Civil Society in Estonia

Overview

http://www.ngo.ee/index.aw/set_lang_id=2

[English]

Encyclopaedia Estonica

Description of Estonian history by Estonian Institute

www.estonica.org

[English]

Estonian Civil Society Development Concept

<http://www.ngo.ee/1030>

[English]

Estonian National Agency for the EU Youth In Action programme

www.noored.ee

[Estonian]

Estonian Village Movement Kodukant

www.kodukant.ee

[Estonian and English]

Gate for Volunteers

www.vabatahtlikud.ee

[Estonian]

Good Involvement Practices

Principles for stakeholder and interest groups involvement in decision-making processes

<http://www.valitsus.ee/?id=5603>

[English]

Ministry of the Interior

Civil society development documents

<http://www.siseministeerium.ee/29949>

[English]

USAID NGO Sustainability Index Estonia reports

<http://www.ngo.ee/7332>

[English]