

SECOND REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA ON THE
PERFORMANCE OF THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION
OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON THE SALE OF CHILDREN, CHILD
PROSTITUTION AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is Estonia's second report on the measures it has taken to implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The report has been drawn up following the final comments regarding Estonia, which were made at the fifty third session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on 5 March 2010.
2. Estonia filed the second report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child in July 2014; however, the second report on the second Optional Protocol was not filed with the report on the implementation of the Convention. Therefore, Estonia will submit the second report on the implementation of the second Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a separate document, focusing, above all, on responding to the recommendations, which were filed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child on 5 March 2010¹.
3. This report is drawn up by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Information was also received from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Police and Border Guard Board, the Office of the Chancellor of Justice. After its completion, the report was sent to the Estonian Union for Child Welfare for comments and suggestions.
4. Apart from other information of relevance, Estonia will add comments regarding changes and developments, which have taken place during the reporting period in the sphere of sale of children and child prostitution, which were not covered by Estonia's periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
5. Compared to the year 2010, several developments need to be highlighted. The institution of the Ombudsman for Children was established in the Republic of Estonia in 2011 by introducing an amendment to the Chancellor of the Justice Act, which gave the Chancellor of Justice the competence of the Ombudsman for Children. After these amendments, the Chancellor of Justice will have the functions for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, specified in Article 4 of the Convention. Strategy of Children and Families 2012–2020 and Strategy for Preventing Violence for the years 2015–2020, which was preceded by the Development Plan for Reducing Violence 2010–2014, were adopted during the reporting period. In 2014, the Riigikogu passed the new Child Protection Act, which entered into force on 1 January 2016.
6. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia², the Chancellor of Justice is an independent constitutional institution, which is not a part of legislative, executive or judicial power. The Chancellor of Justice is also not a political or law enforcement authority. The Chancellor of Justice is appointed to office by the *Riigikogu* (Parliament) for a term of seven years on a recommendation of the President, and the Chancellor of Justice has an independent budget. Everyone has the right to address the Chancellor of Justice to protect his or her rights and to scrutinise whether a state authority, local government authority or body, legal person governed by public law or a natural or legal person in private law who fulfils public functions complies with the principle of ensuring fundamental rights and freedoms and good administration practice. The Chancellor of

¹ Committee on the Rights of a Child Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 12(1) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2010. Available at http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/Concluding_observations_5.03.2010.pdf

² Constitution of the Republic of Estonia, RT I, 15.05.2015, 2. Available at <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/115052015002>

Justice may initiate proceedings on the bases of an application from a person or at his or her own initiative. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia, the Chancellor of Justice scrutinises legislative instruments of the legislative and executive branch of government and of local authorities for conformity with the Constitution and the laws and if the Chancellor of Justice finds that a legislative instrument passed by the legislative or executive branch of government or by a local authority is in conflict with the Constitution or a law, he or she makes a proposal to the body which passed the instrument to bring it into conformity with the Constitution or the law. Apart from supervision over compliance with the Constitution and protection of fundamental rights, the Chancellor of Justice also fulfils the functions of an institution to avoid torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading behaviour and anticipate punishment. Considering the independence, working principles and competence of the Chancellor of Justice, joining the functions of the Ombudsman for Children to the institution of the Chancellor of Justice represented an appropriate solution.

7. In 2011, the Advisory Committee of the Ombudsman for Children was also established, which includes representatives of children's and youth organisations under the age of 18 years. The functions of the Advisory Committee include advising the Ombudsman for Children in his or her functions as the advocate of children and introducer and supervisor of the rights of the child. Children themselves can also raise important child-related issues, express their positions and contribute to discussions that concern the children via the Advisory Committee.
8. The Ombudsman for Children, within the framework of notification and promotion of the rights of the child, and in co-operation with other institutions and organisations, round tables, conferences, seminars and training courses, issues a recognition price "With and for Children". To inform parents and specialists who work with the children, the Ombudsman for Children publishes information dissemination materials both in Estonian and English language and organises training courses (e.g. for school councils, social welfare and child protection specialists, teachers, judges). Advisors to the Ombudsman for Children also actively express their opinion in media. The Facebook page of the Ombudsman for Children is aimed at notification of adults and is followed by many specialists who work with children.
9. Once a year, the Chancellor of Justice reports to the Riigikogu with an overview of his or her activities. Since 2011, the report by the Chancellor of Justice includes a separate chapter of the activities of the Chancellor of Justice as the Ombudsman for Children.
10. The importance of the sphere for prevention of crimes against children and responding to violence against children at legislative and strategic criminal policy level has been emphasised in the so-called Laulasmaa Declaration³, "Guidelines for Development of Criminal Policy Until 2018"⁴, approved by the Riigikogu on 9 June 2010. The topic of crime-prevention against children is also covered by the Strategy for Preventing Violence for the years 2010–2014 and 2015–2020⁵. One of the sub-goals of the Cyber

³ The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (2005). Laulasmaa Declaration on Preference of Fight Against Crime. Available at

<https://www.just.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/kriminaalpoliitika/kuritegevusevastased-prioriteetid>

⁴ Ministry of Justice (2010). Guidelines for Development of Criminal Policy until 2018. The main priorities are prevention of crimes committed by and against the juveniles, above all, violent and sexual crimes, involving child victims. Available at <http://www.just.ee/en/criminal-policy>

⁵ Ministry of Justice (2015). Available at http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/files/elfinder/dokumentid/vagivalla_enne_tamise_strateegia_aastateks_2015-2020_toodokument_13.11.pdf

Security Strategy 2014–2017⁶ is more efficient fight against cybercrime. The goals of the strategy also support enhanced awareness of the public in general of information technology related risks and increasing ICT related knowledge, including prevention of crimes against children, committed by means of Internet.

11. Since organised crime, including economic crime, corruption crime, cybercrime and trafficking in human beings and criminal offences against persons, including domestic violence, cause the greatest damage to the society, according to the Guidelines for Development of Criminal Policy Until 2018, enhanced attention shall be paid to the prevention of and responding to the abovementioned criminal offences. Criminal policy shall take potential future risks into account and be ready for the prevention of and responding to problems with racial, ethnical and religious background unknown or rare so far in Estonia, such as forced marriages, honour killings, becoming a destination country for trafficking in human beings.
12. Dignified treatment of victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings increases people's trust in the system of legal protection, helps to prevent secondary victimization and alleviate damage caused by criminal offences. Law enforcement agencies and courts shall take measures to prevent secondary victimization of victims and witnesses by criminal proceedings, including avoiding delay of proceedings and ensuring personal data protection.
13. In order to prevent minors from turning to crime and for early identification of children at risk, the local governments shall develop a system for early identification of problems occurring in growing environment. The Ministry of Social Affairs together with local governments shall develop the parenting skills of parents (e.g. implementation of positive parenting programme, Incredible Years) and improve cooperation between the specialists of this field.
14. The Ministry of Social Affairs together with local governments and non-profit sector shall ensure a sufficient number of shelters for victims of criminal offences against persons, including victims of trafficking in human beings and domestic violence, all over Estonia. The police shall inform the target groups of the possibilities to receive assistance and refer the persons who need assistance to the staff members of victim assistance service. The Ministry of Social Affairs shall develop the victim assistance system by making it more client-centred. In the case of criminal offences against persons where the victim is a minor, the police and the Prosecutor's Office shall ensure expedited pre-trial proceedings which, as a rule, should not exceed three months.
15. In combating organised crime is an aim that the proceeds received by criminal offenders from crime shall be reduced. Law enforcement agencies shall focus on measures related to confiscation of proceeds from crime and systematic training of specialists in this field shall be ensured for that purpose. Judicial, police and customs cooperation instruments of international organisations shall be used and developed in combating organised and cross-border crime.
16. Combating cybercrime shall focus on combating sexual abuse of minors, prevention of major computer fraud and prevention of spreading of computer viruses and hacking. Upon the prevention of cybercrime, the awareness of vulnerable target groups (such as minors, elderly people) shall be raised in cooperation with the private sector. The

⁶ Cyber Security Strategy 2014–2017. Available at https://www.mkm.ee/sites/default/files/kuberjulgeoleku_strateegia_2014-2017.pdf

existence of a sufficient number of IT specialists in law enforcement agencies shall be ensured in order to set bounds to cybercrime more efficiently.⁷

17. Estonia has joined the Global Alliance Against Child Abuse Online and committed to the achievement to the goals of the Alliance. Estonia has also submitted the appropriate reports.⁸
18. The new Child Protection Act of the Republic of Estonia⁹ entered into force on 1 January 2016. The act defines the status of children in need of assistance, children in danger and regulates the lawful mechanisms, which have been established to assist children. Among other things, the Child Protection Act provides the right to intervene to ensure the welfare of a child in danger by separating him or her from family or other source of threat for a period of up to 72 hours; after that, a court ruling will be required for longer separation of a child from his or her family. The new act also provides an efficient mechanism for a state supervision over the rights of the child to ensure welfare of children, including the mechanisms to be exercised by parties involved to control, direct and guide the specified activities and that establishes and develops an environment that ensures welfare of the child.
19. In 2010, implementation of the project „Targalt internetis“ (Be Wise on Internet) was started by the Estonian Union for Child Welfare. The project’s mission is to achieve wiser Internet use by children and their parents and the prevention of the online distribution of material containing illegal content (sexual abuse of children). The first stage of the project was completed in May 2012. The follow-up project was started in June 2012 and was completed in December 2014. 75% of the project was co-financed by the European Commission’s Safer Internet Programme. Since 2015, the project has been implemented within the European Commission’s „Connecting European Facility“ programme. Activities are implemented by three organisations: NGO The Estonian Union for Child Welfare (the Estonian Union for Child Welfare) is in charge of training and information dissemination work and will ensure the operation of a hotline; NGO Eesti Abikeskused (Estonian Advice Centre), which maintains the operation of the Children’s Helpline 116111, advises children and parents about problems encountered while using Internet and digital media tools and carries out information dissemination work; the Police and Border Guard participations, within its sphere of competence, in all the activities. The Estonian Union for Child is the general project coordinator. Trainings and seminars for children, parents, teachers and social welfare specialists are organised within the framework of the project, including information dissemination events for the public in general; the activities also include development of training and information dissemination materials for children, teachers and parents and organisation of creativity competitions for children. The Children’s Helpline 116111 (www.lasteabi.ee) offers over the phone advice and information on safe use of Internet to children and parents; Skype (user name info@lasteabi.ee) and telephone applications are also used for the same purpose; there is also a web-based helpline www.vihjeliin.ee, which allows Internet users to provide information about web environments that include materials that violate the right for sexual self-determination of children. Hotline can be used to offer tips about other materials with contents unsuitable for children that are communicated by means of Internet. The project includes co-operation with different groups of stakeholders in

⁷ Ministry of Justice (2010). Guidelines for Development of Criminal Policy until 2018.

⁸ Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse, report. Available at http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/docs/commitements/ga_commitment_-_estonia_en.pdf

⁹ Child Protection Act of the Republic of Estonia, RT I, 06.12.2014, 3. Available at <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/106122014001>

Estonia and Europe, participation in INHOPE and Insafe co-operation networks. Youth panel and advisory committee also operate at the project and can be used by representatives of groups of stakeholders to support the implementation of the project with their experiences and knowledge.

20. In December 2013, amendments to the Penal Code¹⁰ (hereinafter the PC) entered into force and introduced some changes to the necessary elements of an offence, involving sexual self-determination (the definition of rape was given a wider scope; responsibility of a legal person was added; former Articles 141 and 142 of the PC were merged; like Articles 141 and 142 of the PC, Articles 143 and 143¹ and 145 and 146 were also merged; punishment, specified in Article 144, was made more severe; Article 175¹ was supplemented with some new elements, etc.). Amendments were also introduced to bring several legal acts into compliance with the Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA and Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA. Article 24 of directive 2012/29/EU provides the following where the victims is a child:
- a) in criminal investigations, all interviews with the child victim may be audio-visually recorded and such recorded interviews may be used as evidence in criminal proceedings;
 - b) in criminal investigations and proceedings, in accordance with the role of victims in the relevant criminal justice system, competent authorities appoint a special representative for child victims where, according to national law, the holders of parental responsibility are precluded from representing the child victim as a result of a conflict of interest between them and the child victim, or where the child victim is unaccompanied or separated from the family;
 - c) where the child victim has the right to a lawyer, he or she has the right to legal advice and representation, in his or her own name, in proceedings where there is, or there could be, a conflict of interest between the child victim and the holders of parental responsibility.

Estonia has also analysed the current practice on video recording of interviews with child victims.¹¹ A manual to be used by judges for interviewing minors in court was also completed. The manual was commissioned by the Supreme Court and it was completed in 2011.

21. Substantial focus on defence purposes of minor victims is required for the purposes of evaluation of individual defence purposes. The opportunity to use video recordings for interviewing minor victims was provided by Article 70 of the current version of the Code of Criminal Procedure¹² (hereinafter the CCP); the new version offers additional mechanisms for making state legal aid available to minors in situations where his or her interests may be in conflict with the interests of his or her legal representatives or in case of an unaccompanied minor.

¹⁰ Penal Code, RT I, 25.09.2015, 7. Available at <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/125092015007>

¹¹ Kask, K., Analysis of video recorded interviews with minor victims, 2014. Available at: http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/files/elfinder/dokumendid/alaaliste_k_annatanute_videosalvestatud_ulekuulamised_kristjan_kask_2015.pdf

¹² Code of Criminal Procedure, RT I, 19.03.2015, 22. Available at <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/119032015022>

22. The draft act for the amendment of the CCP introduced some amendments that are aimed at strengthening the position of a victim in criminal procedure. The draft act added some specifications to the Code, based on the rights of a victim, and transposed the Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA¹³ into the legislative system of the Republic of Estonia. The directive was transposed into national legislation in November 2015.

II. DATA

23. Statistical information about the data to be covered in the second report on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child is available from Annex 1 to the report.

24. In 2015, the Ministry of Justice and University of Tartu conducted a survey on the prevalence of sexual abuse of children. The goal of the survey is to obtain an overview of the prevalence of sexual abuse of children and young person up to the age of 19 years in Estonia, risk and defence factors related to abuse and the influence of becoming abuse victims for aberrant behaviour among children. The Ministry of Justice wishes to receive, as the outcome of the survey, information on the proportion of children who become victims of sexual abuse, frequency of such incidents, age of children at the incidents and the type of sexual abuse that the victims experience. Such an overview will allow evaluating the gravity of sexual abuse problem in Estonia. Collected data and information derived on the bases of the data will contribute to better planning of preventive activities to avoid sexual abuse of children and services available to the victims.

More detailed, the aim of this survey is to:

- collect information about the prevalence of different types of sexual abuse among children by gender and age, making distinction between sexual violence among peers and incidents of abuse, involving offender and victim of big age difference;
- identify risk and defence factors for the purposes of sexual abuse (e.g. socio-economic situation, type of family, education, school and learning problems, use of addictive substances, social network, etc.) and their correlations to becoming abuse victim, commitment of abusive acts and seeking assistance after becoming abuse victim;
- explain what are the preferred solutions for solving personal problems among children and young persons in case of abuse (whether, whom and when they have informed of the incident; whether, whom and when third persons have noticed the incident);
- identify the age of abused children during the first abuse incident or in the beginning of period of abuse and the length of abuse;
- identify the relations between abuse and aberrant behaviour of children themselves (above all, their own abusive acts towards others);
- determine the type and nature of incidents of sexual nature that children have encountered (description of incidents of sexual attempt; was this an attempt or a consummated act);
- identify the relations between offenders and victims (e.g. family member, acquaintance, peer, stranger) and age difference (peer, big age difference, compared to the child) and whether the incident involved abuse of power, trust or control;
- obtain an overview of experiences with sexual nature among children and young persons (e.g. pornography, prostitution, abuse experienced in Internet environment);

¹³ Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. Available at <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:315:0057:0073:ET:PDF>

- identify the needs of sexually abused children that have to be addressed first to prevent them from becoming a victim, repeated victimisation and commitment of abusive acts;
- obtain the evaluation and recommendations for preventive measures from the researchers who conducted the survey, based on the outcomes of the survey.

The used questionnaire includes also questions regarding the provision of sexual services and attitudes, encounters with pornography etc. Documents, related to the conduct of the survey, have been submitted for approval to the University of Tartu Centre of Ethics. The goal is to ensure comparability of the outcomes of the survey of the survey of 2004, "Sexual Abuse Experiences and Attitudes Among Young Persons in Estonia".¹⁴

25. Strategy for Preventing Violence for the years 2015–2020 involves using outcomes of the survey on sexual abuse of children to notify the public and plan preventive measures, incl. campaigns. The purpose of such measures is to draw the attention of the public to the scope, nature and consequences of violent crimes, to promote violence-related awareness of the population and shape disapproving attitude towards violence. One sub-goal of the strategy, which both the commissioned survey and its outcomes should contribute to, is to achieve a situation where people can avoid and recognise violence and intervene, where appropriate.

III. GENERAL MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION

General principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

26. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has emphasised, for the purposes for measures implemented by all the countries, to observe the principle of the best interests of the child. New version of the Child Protection Act, which was passed by the Riigikogu in 2014, clearly enacts the priority of observing the best interests of the child. Interests of the child must be determined for the purposes of adoption and non-adoption of all and any decisions, which may affect the child, and these must be considered as primary aspect for the purposes of adoption of the decision. Should the interests of the child differ from the child's opinion or a decision, which does not coincide with the opinion of the child, is passed for some reason, the child must be explained the reasons why his or her opinion was not taken into consideration.

27. The Child Protection Act also enacts the terms and conditions for setting the primary interests of child as primary consideration. For example, in order to ascertain the best interests of the child, it is necessary:

- 1) to ascertain all the relevant circumstances concerning the situation and person of the child and other information which is necessary to evaluate the effect of the decision on the child's rights and well-being;
- 2) to explain the content and reasons of the planned decision to the child, to hear the child in a manner taking account of his or her age and development and to account for his or her opinion based on the child's age and development as one of the circumstances upon ascertaining the best interests of the child;
- 3) assessing all the relevant circumstances in aggregate, to form a reasoned opinion concerning the best interests of the child with regard to the planned decision.

28. Consideration of the interests of child is primary also for the purposes of criminal investigation and proceedings. Specificities of criminal investigation and proceedings in cases that concern children are described in sub-section „Dissemination and trainings”.

¹⁴ Soo, K., Kutsar, D. Sexual Abuse Experiences and Attitudes Among Young Persons in Estonia, Tartu 2004. Available at <http://rahvatervis.ut.ee/bitstream/1/1512/1/Soo2004.pdf>

Legislation

29. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has emphasised criminalisation of offences, specified in the Optional Protocol, in Estonian legislation. All the offences, specified in Articles 2 and 3 of the Optional Protocol, have been criminalised in Estonia. Provisions that concern child pornography were amended and impose stricter punishment with the new provisions of the PC that entered into force on 23.12.2013.
30. Provisions that regulate sales and purchase of child have been criminalised in the PC in a sense more general than specified in the Optional Protocol. More specifically, according to Article 173 of the CP or the provision concerning sales and purchase of child does not depend on the intended purpose of the transaction, but any form of sales and purchase of child will be instead be punishable, regardless of the goal. This will ensure protection of children within the scope more wider than specified in Articles 2 and 3 of the Optional Protocol.
31. Mediating, offering and pimping and delivering a child for the purposes of prostitution or forced labour are covered by Articles 133, 133¹, 133², 133³, 134, 145¹ and 175 of the PC. As for trade in organs, apart from the articles of the CP, specified above, Articles 138¹ and 140 of the PC may also be important. All the aforementioned provisions of the PC (and, in fact, all the provisions of the special part of the PC), responsibility of a legal person will now also apply.
32. All the offences, related to child pornography, which are covered by Articles 2 and 3 of the Optional Protocol, are criminalised in Estonia and covered by Articles 175¹, 178 and 179 of the PC; criminalisation of so-called *grooming*, covered by Article 178¹, should be also mentioned. According to the penal law of Estonia, all offences, related to child pornography, have a much wider scope and are more criminalising than required by the Optional Protocol. In Estonia, for example, there is no need to establish that materials that contain child pornography have been produced for sexual purposes; the provisions can be extended to children who don't exist in reality, etc. For the purposes of all the offences, related to child pornography, all children younger than 18 years will be ensured protection.
33. The Optional Protocol does not require member states to criminalise offences, related to child eroticism. However, Estonia is determine to offer children a better protection and therefore, it has adopted a wider approach than many other states and has criminalised manufacture, acquisition or storing, handing over, displaying or making available to another person in any other manner of pictures, writings or other works or reproductions of works depicting a person of less than eighteen years of age in a pornographic situation, or a person of less than fourteen years of age in a pornographic or erotic situation (Article 178 of the PC). Knowingly requesting access to child pornography or knowingly watching a pornographic performance involving a person younger than eighteen years of age or of a pornographic or erotic performance involving a person younger than fourteen years of age is also punishable (Article 175¹ of the PC). By these steps, Estonia has progressed much further than required by the Optional Protocol.

National Plans of Action

34. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has suggested to develop a national action plan to prevent/anticipate offences, related to the second Optional Protocol, and to respond to such offences. Estonia implements the principle of integrated action plans to ensure the implementation of the second Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child, which means that the Strategy of Children and Families, Strategy for Preventing Violence and the Guidelines for Development of Criminal Policy are used to

prevent violence against children and to plan measures of interventions. Estonia has also joined the Global Alliance against Child Abuse Online.

35. The first sub-goal of the Strategy for Preventing Violence for the years 2015–2020 is to ensure people better skills to avoid and recognise violence and intervene, where appropriate. Above all, the Strategy is intended to prevent risk behaviour and violence of children and young persons.
36. Social skills of children and skills required for non-violent conflict solving must be developed to reduce risk behaviour among children. The knowledge regarding violence, security of person and gender equality requires enhancement. Issues of e-security of children need consistent work to protect children from threats arising from the Internet, incl. cyber bullying, sexual abuse committed by e-devices and other forms of violence. Development of mutual relations between children and parents and parenting skills is also important – this is one of the goals to be achieved within the framework of the Strategy of Children and Families 2012–2020. National curricula establish the obligation to create students a safe learning environment and ensure mental and physical safety of students – this is an issue, covered by Estonian Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020.
37. Instead of fragmented and project-based prevention efforts, new goals of educational institutions should include implementation of evidence-based preventive programmes and promote the use of programmes that ensure good results all over Estonia, integrating such programmes with curricula and teacher training efforts, whenever possible. More attention must be given to ensuring bullying-free education and prevention of violence in mutual relations of young persons. Safe schools and nursery schools represent one of the goals of the General Education Programme of the Lifelong Learning Strategy. By the year 2020, the Ministry of Education and Research (MoER) wishes to see the implementation of science-based bullying preventing programmes in 90% general education schools and in all nursery schools. Four acknowledged programmes, gathered under Anti-Bullying School movement, are co-financed from state budget funds: KiVa (Anti-Bullying Programme); Anti-Bullying Nursery Schools and Schools of the Estonian Union for Child Welfare; support students' movement ToRe and value education programme of the University of Tartu Centre of Ethics.
38. Awareness of functional specialists and, as the consequence, their role in noticing violence will be enhanced. Notification and training of specialists needs more attention to allow functional specialists to recognise signs of violence and offer adequate assistance to victims. The role of medical specialist in working with victims of violence needs to be specified; their skills for identification and helping of victims also need improvement, combined with facilitation of cooperation with other organisations that offer assistance to victims of violence. The target groups most concerned by this concept are family doctors, paediatricians, gynaecologists, emergency medical care specialists, midwives, family and school nurses. Attitude of women themselves is also in favour of enhancing the role of health care specialists. 90% of Estonian women assume that they would agree to allow doctors to investigate the reasons of violence in the case of serious injuries.
39. Nursery school and school teachers must be ensured with in-service training required to handle issues of violence and they must be offered support in preparing teaching materials. The need for in-service training has been identified among social welfare and child protection specialists of local government authorities; attention must be given to specialists who work with children and grown-ups with special needs and those who offer various services to victims of violence. There is a need for joint and network

trainings to ensure common information space to be used by specialists who works with cases of violence.

40. Implementation of international recommendations is an ongoing process. Apart from enhancing awareness and educating people, attitudes could be adjusted by shaping norms and standards. In the beginning of 2015, the act for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was passed. Estonia has transposed the Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. Estonia is also planning to ratify the Lanzarote Convention or the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse and the Istanbul Convention or the council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.
41. The second sub-goal of the Strategy for Preventing Violence involves better provision of protection of support that matches the needs of victims of violence. Above all, this includes the development of a system for assisting victims of violence. For the purposes of ensuring high-quality support to victims, it is important to arrange the national victim support system, the system of services offered by health care institutions, local governments and non-governmental organisations by establishing a quality framework for services (e.g. descriptions of services, requirements to service providers) and analysing the need for additional services on regular bases. The needs of target groups must be considered while developing and offering the services, keeping the assessment of individual needs of a victim on mind. For example, guidelines for prevention of violence and responding to cases of violence in substitute homes have been developed for managers and employees of substitute homes.
42. The demand for special services for victims of sexual violence and services that support quitting prostitution among women has arisen as a new issue. That is ensuring sustainability of services, available to victims of violence against women. Emphasis should be given to assisting child and family as a system when providing assistance to minor victims. Non-governmental organisations play a considerable role in offering services to victims.
43. It is crucial to ensure quick, professional and child-friendly identification of cases of child abuse, followed by offering assistance to victims of violence. For that purpose, the Ministry of Social Affairs analysed the system for assisting abused children in Estonia and is currently in the preparation phase of implementing the so-called children's house model, applicable in the Nordic countries.
44. It is important to ensure the flexibility of victim support system and mobility of the services. It is also important to collect feedback from service users on regular bases. This will allow to maintain and improve the quality of services.
45. Legal protection, available to victims of violence, is improved. Victims of violence represent a vulnerable target groups and therefore, they should be offered sufficient legal counselling and comprehensive protection and support, using restraining order, where appropriate. Minor victims of violence need special treatment, due to their vulnerable status. This is the reason why a representative is appointed to children who have become victims of violence for the purposes of criminal proceedings and in case of violent relations between their parents, such children are offered the best possible protection for the purposes of disputes that concern guardianship and procedure of the relations.

46. The Strategy for Preventing Violence also provides for the regulation of supervision system within the sphere of employment mediation. System of supervision of mediators of employment and employers, incl. mediators of agency employees, will be regulated to prevent cases of human trafficking. The purpose of supervision is to protect of job seekers and employees from private job mediators and mediators of agency employees who violate the legal requirements by ensuring more efficient identification of violations, from one hand, and detection of cases of human trafficking during control raids, from the other hand.
47. The role of the Child Protection Council, one of the committees of the Government of the Republic, which is established according to the new Child Protection Act, will play an important role in coordination and support of efforts of various policy spheres. The Council involves representatives of various child protection authorities and ensure common information space and shaping of common principles. A committee to analyse deaths of children for external reasons and cases that end in severe abuse will be established at the Child Protection Council. Cases of severe violation of rights of the child require detailed analysis, the results of which would allow the identification of the deficiencies of the system or omissions in the work done by specialists, and make proposals for amending the law or modification of practices to avoid similar severe cases in the future.

Coordination and Evaluation

48. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has emphasised the requirement for the allocation of sufficient resources to the Department of Children and Families of the Ministry of Social Affairs to ensure co-operation and coordination with the other relevant ministries and state authorities. The Department of Children and Families of the Ministry of Social Affairs, which was established in 2010, has demonstrated and proven its capability and capacities for the purpose of fulfilment of its functions. New and modern Child Protection Act was passed as the result of initiation and work of the Department of Children and Families. The Department of Children and Families co-ordinates and administrates the national family policy; evidence-based parenting programme „Incredible Years”, which supports positive parenting, was introduced to Estonia by this very department and the department also leads co-operation between various institutions and authorities for the purpose of prevention of violence against children fighting child abuse. The Department of Children and Families is currently in the process of developing an integrated system for supporting abused children, using a child friendly, cross-cutting system with identified competences and work places. Development of an integrated system for supporting abused children that is based on a model employed in Nordic countries has also been mentioned in the Strategy for Preventing Violence, which is administrated by the Ministry of Justice. The Department of Children and Families is involved in the development of various national action plans that concern justice and law enforcement sector and implementation of the related measures and activities.
49. The Strategy of Children and Families 2012–2015 provides for the establishment of a committee to investigate and analyse incidents of abuse and violence that result in death of children or severe abuse, involving all the parties concerned. The committee that will investigate cases of death or severe abuse of children is established at the Child Protection Council of the Government of the Republic and includes the representatives of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, but also the representatives of police, the Prosecutor’s Office, courts and social welfare and health care specialists. The goal is to analyse tragic events, draw conclusions and make proposals. It is important to identify the main problems and bottlenecks and to learn from them, acquire the abilities to anticipate and prevent such incidents and improve the system in general.

Dissemination and Trainings

50. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has, with respect to prevention of and responding to the offences, covered by the second Optional Protocol, emphasised the need for notifying and training of the public in general, specialists working with children and police officers. Prevention and information dissemination work in the field of child pornography is done by the Children's Helpline that launched a campaign in the 3rd quarter of 2014, which was aimed at prevention of becoming victim of child pornography by means of Internet and information and communication technology in general. Internet environment and so-called *grooming* are the tools that criminals of today can use to entice children to become involved in pornography and to produce, own and share child pornography. The campaign was launched in both Estonian and Russian language and campaign clips are available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fuG1eMIPlw> (in Russian language) and https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6MFpx_E6BPQ (in Estonian language). In 2015, information dissemination and prevention campaign to avoid exploitation of children and to prevent them from becoming traders and consumers of narcotic substances was carried out. Video material of the campaign is available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aFtQJZpU9fs>.
51. The Police and Border Guard Board has organised several information dissemination events for both children and parents in 2010–2014. In 2013–2014, the Police and Border Guard Board organised information dissemination days and training courses on noticing child abuse to 2,000 teachers (both nursery school and school teachers). In 2013–2014 the Southern Prefecture implemented a project that involved notification of 504 parents and 61 teachers on how to recognise and assist abused children. 518 children were given information by means of playful activities via the CAP (Child Assault Prevention) programme. CAP helps to prevent becoming a crime victim, including victim of prostitution and pornography, as it offers children knowledge and skills that are needed to recognise hazardous situations and respond to such situations. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has also launched the implementation of an information dissemination programme that promotes positive parenting, "Smart Parent".
52. In August 2015 there was a seminar entitled "Child as a Victim of Sexual Abuse", which was aimed at all specialists who work with children. 150 people took part in the seminar and participants included social welfare and child protection specialists, school teachers, police officers, prosecutors, psychologists, paediatricians and representatives of non-governmental organisations. The seminar was organised by internationally recognised trainers from Iceland and the training focused in explaining the effects and consequences of sexual abuse, recognition of symptoms of sexual abuse and responding to them, notification and co-operation between various parties. Keeping a wide circle of specialists within the same information field is essential to create mutual trust, enhance the awareness of various authorities of co-operation with other parties and to develop an integrated child protection system.
53. In 2015, the Ministry of Social Affairs organised a training on conduct of "exploratory interview"; 20 psychologists from different regions of Estonia were trained within the framework of the training to use "exploratory interview" to assess suspicions regarding sexual abuse of a child. The two day training included both theoretical and practical components, role plays and discussion of cases. The goal of providing the competence for performing "exploratory interviews" and using such interviews is to identify more children who have been sexually and/or physically abused. Establishment of a centre of competence, having the capacity to provide a professional opinion regarding the events experienced by child, serves the interests of the both success of criminal proceedings and the child. Doctors and psychologists, who are to interview the children, the training involves training and practice to recognise abused child. Whole set of rules must be

observed while conducting the interview and one must keep on mind that the case may often evolve into criminal proceedings. As the testimony on abuse, given by child, may often remain the only evidence, professionally conducted “exploratory interview” must contribute to the success of criminal proceedings as much as possible.

54. The Crime Prevention Council has decided to allocate the crime prevention grant of 2015, in the amount of 50,000 euros, as the result of competition to activities aimed at the prevention of sexual abuse of children up to 10 years of age¹⁵. In 2015, the crime prevention grant was divided between two projects, one launched by NGO The Estonian Union for Child Welfare and the other by SA Lõuna Koolituse (Foundation South Training). NGO The Estonian Union for Child Welfare implements, during a period from August 2015 through December 2016, a project „Väärtustan ennast ja teisi – teabematerjalid ennetamaks 6-10 aastaste laste seksuaalset väärkohtlemist“ (I Value Myself and Others – Information Materials to Prevent Sexual Abuse of Children aged 6-10). SA Lõuna Koolitus (Foundation South Training) implements a project „Igal lapsel on õigus olla kaitstud, tugev ja vaba“ (Every Child Has the Right to be Protected, Strong and Free).
55. In October-November 2015, information dissemination seminars were organised in four regions of Estonia to introduce the new version of the Child Protection to child protection specialists (local governments and civil servants), law enforcement specialists and other individuals and co-operation partners who work with children. From 2016, the Republic of Estonia will also start to offer child protection specialist mandatory in-service training. On 30 November 2015, a training „LGBT koolis ja hariduses“ (LGBT in School and Education), was organised as a joint effort of the MoER and the Embassy of Canada; the main goal of the training was to ensure mentally and physically safe school environment for all children and avoid possible bullying of children as the consequence of sexual orientation of the children or their parents. The training was given by a Canadian charity organisation Egale, an organisation with long-standing experiences in the sphere.
56. Leaflets on child friendly court proceedings have been issued for child witnesses¹⁶, explaining in a language, understandable for a child, what one can expect when giving a testimony in court. Three-week trainings have been and will be organised for investigators, who focus on processing offences against minors, at the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences; such trainings qualify as training under the CCP.
57. The amendments to the CCP, which entered into force on 1 September 2011, are in conformance with the comply with the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse that was approved by the Committee of the Ministers of the European Council and the practice of the European Court of Human Rights.
58. The amendments to the CCP, which entered into force on 1 September 2011, also introduced several important changes to pre-trial and court procedure. For example, Article 70 of the CCP includes the specifications concerning hearing of witnesses who are minors: who can interview a minor, when interview of a minor needs to be videotaped and how can a suspect ask questions of the victim. A body conducting proceedings may involve a child protection official, social worker, teacher or psychologist

¹⁵ Ministry of Justice; crime prevention project competition 2015. Additional information is available at: <http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/kuriteoennetus/kuriteoennetuse-projektikonkurss-2015>

¹⁶ Tunnistajana kohtus. Juhendmaterjal lapsele, kes annab kohtus tunnistusi (As a witness in court. Guidelines to a child, expected to appear in court as a witness). Available at: http://www.kohus.ee/sites/www.kohus.ee/files/elfinder/dokumentid/tunnistajana_kohtus.pdf

in the hearing of a witness who is a minor. If a body conducting proceedings has not received appropriate training, involvement of a child protection official, social worker, teacher or psychologist in the hearing of a minor is mandatory if: the witness is up to ten years of age and repeated hearing may have a harmful effect on the mind of a minor; the witness is up to fourteen years of age and the hearing is related to domestic violence or sexual abuse; the witness is with speech impairments, sensory or learning disabilities or mental disorders. The hearing of minors is video recorded, if the witness is up to ten years of age and repeated hearing may have a harmful effect on the mind of a minor; the witness is up to fourteen years of age and the hearing is related to domestic violence or sexual abuse; the witness is with speech impairments, sensory or learning disabilities or mental disorders. Repeated hearing of minor witnesses (incl. with video recording) is allowed if the suspect has been given the chance to examine during the pre-trial proceedings the video recordings and has filed an application with the Prosecutor's Office during five days after the examining and the Prosecutor's Office has satisfied the request.

59. In Estonia, the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences has organised three-week trainings¹⁷ for investigators who specialise in hearing criminal matters involving minors. Three training cycles took place during the period from March 2012–May 2014. The training has been passed by 47 police officials. On 06.01.2015, 20 police officials worked at child protection services/offices; 16 of them have passed two week training. Trainings that were organised in 2010–2013 focused on child related violence and abuse, principles of child friendly proceedings, violence in close relationships and the specificities of victim support work (trainings on sensitive treatment and recognition of victims). In total, there were 41 trainings (ca 4,000 hours) for 506 officials. For example, training was provided to:

- 15 people on matters regarding special treatment of minor and hearing of witnesses;
- 6 people on noticing child abuse victims.

There were also several other trainings, which were not child protection specific, yet focused on treatment of victims during criminal proceedings:

- 36 people – prevention of human trafficking and supporting victims;
- 19 people – supporting victims during criminal proceedings;
- 3 people – assistance to victims of sexual abuse;
- 98 people – assistance to victims of domestic abuse and violence (victim support).

In 2014, 147 police officers had the total of 242 hours of training in the sphere of child-related issues. The trainings mostly focused on special treatment of minors (incl. hearing of minors), noticing child abuse victims and the rights of the child. Most extensive were the trainings on special treatment of child with 17 participants.

ATAK training on special treatment of children, offered by the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences, lasts for 15 days (total scope of 120 academic hours). The training includes the following aspects: paedophilia, mentality and expertise of a paedophile, mentality and Internet behaviour of minors, children with special mental needs and symptoms of abuse, most common mental disorders and how to recognise these; official's work and networking with children at risk; media and public relations in police work; interviewing and counselling children; how to survive emotionally; Internet crimes and their detection; abuse and violence in close and family relations; interests of children and protection of the interests of the child under family law; best court practice on minor issues; minor issues in court proceedings as seen by a judge; victim support (co-operation, processes); evidence and evidence theory for

¹⁷ Programme of the training is available at <http://www.sisekaitse.ee/atak/10807/index.php?id=43906>

the purposes of criminal proceedings); methodology for investigation of sexual offences; video hearings of children, using the example of child protection services; body language for the purposes of hearing of a minor; video training. In 2015, 75 hours of trainings with 80 participating police officers were organised.

60. Trainings in 2015 also included training on fighting organised crime, focusing on human trafficking. The purpose of the training was to exchange the best practices, discuss problems, develop the best methodologies and improve co-operation.

Allocation of Resources

61. Additional resources will be allocated for the investigation of child pornography cases from the funds for investigating cybercrime and fighting against cybercrime. Contributions have been also made to enhancing the competence of web constables who act as contact persons for the INHOPE network and notify the police about offences that involve child pornography. Web constables advise children and young persons in web environment to prevent them from becoming victims of crimes; they also support, by their presence and work, increase in notification of number of cases of adults approaching children with sexual intentions. Information and hints can be sent to web constables, incl. about tips about individuals who may act under some specific name, inappropriate images, posts, videos, websites etc. or Internet users, exhibiting behaviour, aimed at sexual or some other form of abuse of children. Web constables also monitor the Internet traffic themselves.

62. Request was made for additional resources for enhancing the capacity of processing digital evidence. New equipment will also make identification of child pornography related offences easier.

63. Ratios between the number of child protection specialists and children are shown in Annex 1, Table 5. In addition, a child protection unit was launched at the Social Insurance Board on 1 January 2016. The functions of the unit include advising local government units in child protection works, offering the child protection specialists co-visions and supervision, including ensuring quality and availability of child protection services. The child protection unit functions in four regions of Estonia.

Independent Monitoring

64. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has recommended the establishment of the institution of the Ombudsman for Children, in charge of the monitoring of the rights of the child. The position of the Ombudsman for Children was established in Estonia in 2011 by imposing the functions for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child on the Chancellor of Justice. The Office of the Chancellor of Justice has a department for the rights of the child and the young, which employs five people, for the fulfilment of the functions of the Ombudsman for Children. In the functions of the Ombudsman for Children, the Chancellor of Justice ascertains the compliance of legislations, concerning children, with the valid law, and solve requests, concerning the rights of the child, in relations with state authorities. The Ombudsman for Children makes verification visits to establishments that provide public services to children, including, in the functions of a state authority for prevention of abuse, to child care institutions where the freedom of movement of children is restricted (e.g. special schools, closed child psychiatry departments, etc.). The Ombudsman for Children also pays neutral attention to problems that are related to child protection (see, e.g., public address by the Chancellor of Justice to the Minister of Social Affairs to prohibit corporal punishment of children; round table of the Ombudsman for Children to mitigate poverty of children), introduce fundamental rights of the child both to children and adults, including organisation of trainings and seminars, help children and young persons to raise public discussions among the

society on matters of importance, organise surveys that are related to the rights of the child and co-operate with organisations and institutions, involved in the protection and promotion of the rights of the child both in Estonia and other countries. Since 2012, the Chancellor of Justice is also full member of the European Network of the Ombudsmen for Children (ENOC).

65. Children have several possibilities to address the Ombudsman for Children. The Ombudsman for Children has its own website, meeting the specificities of children¹⁸, which offers useful information for children, young persons and adults. Children themselves use the possibility to address the Ombudsman for Children directly only rarely; more often, the Ombudsman is contacted by adults who are in custody of a child in child-related matters. However, advisors to the Ombudsman for Children communicate with children during all their verification visits to child care institutions to get an overview of the lives, opportunities and possible problems directly from the children. Advisors to the Ombudsman for Children also visit schools, children's organisations and meetings with children to introduce the rights of the child and listen to opinions and ideas of the children. Children themselves also participate, quite often, in the surveys and analyses, carried out by the Ombudsman for Children. For example, the Ombudsman for Children initiated, in 2011, a survey to monitor the rights of the child and parenting, which was the first comparative survey that included the opinions of both children and adults on issues, related to the rights of the child. In 2013, at the eve of the elections of local governments, the Ombudsman for Children initiated several meetings with children in different places all over Estonia to discuss their roles and opportunities to participate in the organisation of local life and, as the outcome of these meetings, the Ombudsman for Children prepared a public summary review.
66. In 2014, the Chancellor of Justice initiated, in total, 134 proceedings about the rights of the child. 62 of these were substantive proceedings and 72 represented cases that do not fall within the competence of the Chancellor of Justice. In cases like that, the Chancellor of Justice first explained the applicant the competence of the Chancellor of Justice and advised him/her on the best options available for defending his or her rights. Children addressed the Chancellor of Justice on their own to protect their rights in seven occasions. In the remaining cases, the Chancellor of Justice was address by parents or lawful representatives of the child. Advisors of the Department of the Rights of the Child of the Office of the Chancellor of Justice also gave advice over the phone. During the year reviewed, the Chancellor of Justice initiated 15 proceedings to verify whether legislative acts that regulate the rights of the child comply with the Constitutions; two at its own initiative and 13 on the bases of an application. The Chancellor of Justice also initiated the total of 37 proceedings to verify the lawfulness of activities of persons and institutions that exercise public authority; 11 at its own initiative and 26 on the bases of an application. In addition, the Chancellor of Justice also expressed, during the year reviewed, opinion about 4 draft legislative acts that concern the rights of the child and filed its recommendations to the entities who had filed the draft acts. During the year reviewed, the Riigikogu passed the new Child Protection Act that entered into force on 1 January 2016. This is a framework act that serves to regulate the rights of the child and organisation of child protection system in Estonia; therefore the Chancellor of Justice kept a careful eye on the proceedings, linked to the act concerned.
67. During the first eight months of 2015, the Chancellor of Justice initiated, in total, 97 proceedings that concerned the rights of the child. During the period reviewed, children addressed the Chancellor of Justice on their own to protect their in four occasions. Advisors of the Department of the Rights of the Child of the Office of the Chancellor of

¹⁸ Website of the Ombudsman for Children. Available at <http://lasteombudsman.ee/>

Justice also gave advice, concerning the rights of the child, over the phone. During the period reviewed, the Chancellor of Justice was repeatedly addressed with applications, asking for assistance related to mental or physical abuse of a child by parents or family members. The Chancellor of Justice lacks the competence to interfere with the handling of such cases, however, those in needs of assistance were advised whom they should address and, where appropriate, information about a child in need of assistance was communicated to child protection specialist of the local government. In 2015, the Chancellor of Justice also received several addresses from people, worried about preventing repeated sexual offences, to be committed by persons, who have served their prison sentence yet may still pose a threat for the children.

Civil Society

68. The role of non-governmental organisations in shaping and co-ordinated implementation of policies is crucial. Co-operation with non-governmental organisations, local governments and their representative organisations, health care and educational establishments and the associations of their respective employees was and is important for the purposes of incorporation, implementation and performance evaluation of the Strategy of Children and Families and the Strategy for Preventing Violence. Non-governmental and non-profit organisations are important partners as providers of services, policy shapers and successful implementation of such policies. Co-ordinated achievement of the established goals is impossible without involving non-governmental organisations and considering their opinion and contribution.

IV. PREVENTION OF THE SALE OF CHILDREN, CHILD PROSTITUTION AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

Measures adopted to prevent offences referred to in the Optional Protocol

69. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has suggested more extensive preventive work to prevent offences, committed by means of Internet, and the involvement of tourism sector in the prevention work.

70. In 2014, the hotline for Missing Children organised a conference, „Kui laps saab kodu haiget“ (When a Child Is Hurt at Home), which was intended to cover subjects that are related to reasons why children get hurt, and which may result in children and young persons running away from home. Presentations were given by prosecutors and police officers, who explained the possible threats and opportunities for children becoming victims in Internet environment and, above all, situations where children may share inappropriate photos of him or her or view pornographic performances via webcam or show him or her. The number of offenders who no longer need real time meeting with children is growing (*online grooming*); meeting with a child may also take place via webcam (*offline grooming*). Materials and presentations of the conference are available at <http://www.116000.ee/et/konverents>.

71. A substantial amount of teaching and information dissemination materials for children, young persons and adults, incl. parents and specialists, have been incorporated within the framework of a project „Targalt internetis“ (Be Wise on Internet); all the materials are available from the website of the project at www.targaltinternetis.ee. Book „Kaitske mind kõige eest¹⁹“ (Protect Me From Everything) provides children and specialists working with children information about the role of Internet and digital media in sexual abuse of children. Several classroom programmes on e-security have been developed for

¹⁹ NGO The Estonian Union for Child Welfare, Kaitske mind kõige eest, 2013. The book is available at:

<http://vihjeliin.targaltinternetis.ee/trukised-artiklid-uuringud-ettekanded/>

teachers, incl. a programme on pornography on the Internet for basic school senior levels.²⁰ Two videos on safety have been developed within the framework of the „Targalt internetis“ project: a) „Ahjualune“ (Hobgoblin) – think before you share access to your e-services; b) „Kuningas on alasti“ (The King is Naked) on uploading and sharing photos – think of the image you build for yourself. Videos are available from <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/2014/02/11-veebbruar-turvalise-inetreneti-paev/>. The Day of Safe Internet on 11 February 2014 was marked by a conference „Nutikalt netis – hoia ennast ja oma raha!“ (Be Smart Online – Save Yourself and Your Money) at the „Targalt internetis“ project and focused on various IT and mobile services and provided information on safe use of various services, available from Internet. 3,710 notices were received within the framework of the project via web-based hotline from 2011 through 31.08.2015; 413 notices included information on materials containing sexual abuse of children; 1,903 notices contained information about adult websites that were easily accessible to children. Overview of the project activities in 2010-2015 is available as yearbooks, both in Estonian and English language, at the website of the project at <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/projektist/aastaraport/>.

72. A project that was funded from the PROGRESS foundation of the European Union, „Kasvatades vägivalda vaba põlvkonda“ (Raising a Non-Violent Generation), focused on young persons and prevention of domestic violence, rape and on enhancing awareness about these issues. Trainings on prevention of violence against women were organised for boys and girls within the framework of the project, interactive seminars in counties, including media campaign „Ava silmad“ (Open Your Eyes). The project was completed with a conference that focused on violence against women in Estonia and Europe. Academic research specialists of different countries and the specialists of this sphere from various European institutions and practicing from Estonia and other countries gave an overview of theoretical approach and studies, which contributed to understanding why women become victims of violence; efficient methods to decrease the victimisation of women and prevention of violence among young persons were also introduced. More specific information is available from a website at <http://www.just.ee/et/kasvatades-vaqivallavaba-polvkonda>.
73. Competence for self-determination is shaped among school students, as a part of “Health and Security” element of curricula and educational programme, since 1st class; one part of the training includes the skills, which are needed to avoid contact with various dangers (incl. safe communication in Internet environment) and, during 3rd level of basic school, also to recognise situations that may involve risks related to human trafficking. More specific focus on sexual behaviour is given within the framework of national curriculum since 3rd school level (more specifically, starting from 7th class).
74. In 2015, work was started to create data and information exchange solutions that will allow police officers, child protection and social welfare specialists of local governments and social insurance officials and employees to use the information available from police information system and local government databases. This will simplify information exchange and case handling and will provide the pre-requisites for co-ordinate interventions. This will also allow offering persons and families at risk, including children and young person, faster and more efficient support and services they may need to solve their problems. Authorities often encounter children, young persons and families with multiple problems and offer them services independently and separately, which definitely isn't the fastest or most efficient solution, neither for the authorities nor those in need of assistance. Specialists usually only have information regarding “their” aspects of

²⁰ The classroom programme is available at:
http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Tunnikava_Pornograafia-internetis-7_9.pdf.

the case, which will be then shared with colleagues according competence and based on justifications. Currently there are no efficient channels for effective sharing of information and this often results in complicated and expensive work processes. The purpose of the data and information exchange solution to be created is to ensure more efficient networking and also to decrease the administrative burden of specialists.

75. NGO Tartu Laste Tugikeskus (Tartu Child Support Centre) has participated in international campaigns and translated a brochure „Lasteseksiturism: kuidas kaitsta lapsi seksuaalse ekspluateerimise eest turismis“²¹ (Combating Child Sex Tourism: Protecting Children From Sexual Exploitation in Tourism), co-operated with ECPAT who launched an e-course in different languages, „Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation While Travelling and in Tourism“ and has introduced the materials, for a number of consecutive years, at international tourism fairs. Many travel agencies and tourism organisations have understood their key role in offering better protection to children and are involved in combating child sex tourism.
76. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has created a mobile app, „Reisi targalt“ (Travel Smart).²² The application is meant for individuals who want to get information about the situation in their travel destination and tips to be used when experiencing problems. Travel information from sections that focus on different countries will supply information about the situation in the country of destination, documents required to enter the country and other travel-related recommendations. The application can be used to register start of the travel, i.e. to notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the travel time and destination. In case of emergency, consuls of the Republic of Estonia can quickly contact the travellers and provide them the required information and offer them assistance, if appropriate. There is also a section for a traveller, giving tips on behaviour in case of an emergency or stolen documents. One can download the application, free of charge, from Appstore or GooglePlay.
77. Within the framework of Violence prevention strategy and by the end of year 2017, children’s internet safety conception will be developed.

V. PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF CHILDREN, CHILD PROSTITUTION AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

Existing Criminal or Penal Laws and Regulations

78. Persons up to 18 years of age are protected from the offences, specified in the Optional Protocol. According to Article 133, subsection (2), clause 2 of the PC, criminal offence related to human trafficking, when committed against a person of less than eighteen years of age, is punishable by three to fifteen years’ imprisonment. Article 175, subsection (1) of the PC enacts that influencing of a person of less than eighteen years of age in order to cause him or her to commence or continue commission of a criminal offence, begging, engagement in prostitution or working under unusual conditions or to appear as a model or actor in the manufacture of a pornographic or erotic performance or work and a person aiding in other manner in the activities specified in this section of a person of less than eighteen years of age, is punishable by two to ten years’ imprisonment. According to Article 178 of the PC, manufacture, acquisition or storing, handing over, displaying or making available to another person in any other manner of pictures, writings or other works or reproductions of works depicting a person of less than eighteen years of age in a pornographic situation, or a person of less than fourteen

²¹ ECPAT, Combating Child Sex Tourism: Protecting Children From Sexual Exploitation in Tourism. Available at <http://www.tugikeskus.org.ee/lasteseksiturism.pdf>

²² Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Available at <http://vm.ee/et/reisi-targalt>

years of age in a pornographic or erotic situation, is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to three years' imprisonment.

79. After the amendments of the Penal Code that entered into force after 23 December 2013, pecuniary punishment (a punishment imposed on natural persons) can be no longer imposed for any offence against sexual self-determination (Articles 141–147 of the PC). It is also no longer possible to impose pecuniary punishment for human trafficking (Article 133 of the PC), human trafficking in order to take advantage of minors (Article 175 of the PC) or selling or buying of children (Article 171 of the PC). Pecuniary punishment can only be imposed for the following criminal offences:
- Article 175¹. Requesting access to child pornography and watching thereof;
 - Article 178. Manufacture of works, involving child pornography or making child pornography available;
 - Article 178¹. Agreement of sexual purpose for meeting a child;
 - Article 179. Sexual enticement of children.
80. Regarding the provisions mentioned above it is important to keep in mind that the respective term of punishment will be imposed on both the offenders, accomplices and instigators (or participants), and for attempted offence. According to the Estonian penal law, person will be convicted under the same provision as the offender in the case of an attempt, accomplishing and institution and the same term of punishment will also apply (Articles 22 and 25 of the PC). Accordingly, pecuniary punishment will be needed, above all, in cases described.
81. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has recommended Estonia to establish legal obligations for Internet service providers to prohibit child pornography. In Estonia, no practical need to adopt such a legal provision is foreseen, as providers of Internet services are engaged in voluntary proactive co-operation with the police and local representative of INHOPE network, at their own initiative. When a server located in Estonia is found to contain files with child sexual abuse content, the server owner or administrator is notified and they either close down the website containing files depicting/describing child sexual abuse and/or allow access to the website after having removed the illegal content. If a web server owner or administrator refuses to close down the website with child sexual abuse content and to surrender the server data voluntarily, the authorities will initiate criminal proceedings (pursuant to Article 175¹ or 178 of the Penal Code) and follow-up criminal procedures pursuant to the provisions of criminal proceedings.
82. To supplement the information, provided above, it would be appropriate to explain how information on Internet websites that contain child pornography will reach the competent authorities. According to the Child Protection Act (Article 59), every person is required to immediately notify the social services department, police or any other body providing assistance, if the person knows of a child who is in need of protection or assistance. So, there is an obligation to report and it is possible to notify the police, Children's Helpline, web constable or local government of a child in need of assistance.
83. Police will investigate sexual abuse of children via Internet and communication technology by means of networking. This means that not only state agencies but also non-governmental organisations and private companies (i.e. Internet Service Providers) are jointly making efforts in order to restrict access to child abuse material. Reports of websites depicting child sexual abuse reach the Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB) via web constables, who act as the PBGB's contact persons for information received via hotlines. Web constables themselves do not conduct the criminal proceedings initiated

on the basis of the reports, but forward the information regarding Estonia to the child protection services of prefectures for further proceedings.

84. Alternative reporting: information received from schools, by the child protection services of local governments and by Juvenile Police; information gathered in the course of performing police duties (including web monitoring by the web constables. Individuals can also report material containing child sexual abuse via Europol's public website.
85. The hotline www.vihjeliin.ee invites Internet users to report websites that contain material violating children's right to sexual self-determination. People can also report any other material disseminated on the Internet that is inappropriate for children. The hotlines forward the reports to the police. Since January 2011 until April 2013 Estonian has received 1696 reports from public via the webpage (Vihjeliin Hotline, see above) online form, 203 of received reports contained information about web pages presenting child sexual abuse material. The URL-s of those web pages was sent to the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board and to the corresponding country hotline via INHOPE reporting management system.
86. Hosting providers situated in Estonia are obliged to report websites containing child sexual content to the police, hotline, web constable or Europol.
87. Also, should it become apparent that the server containing the forbidden files is located abroad, the information is sent to the corresponding state. The files are not always immediately deleted, as sometimes the contents of the server are recorded for the local proceedings.
88. The distribution of child pornography materials on the internet (Articles 178 and 175¹ of the Penal Code of Estonia) is usually a cross-border problem. Information moves through the Central Criminal Police, which makes serious efforts to delete websites hosted abroad as well.

Legal Aspects of Adoption

89. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommends the application penal law to regulate illegal intermediation of permission for adoption. Article 147, subsection (1) of the Family Law Act²³, adoption is permitted if it is necessary in the interests of the child and there is reason to believe that a parent-child relationship will be created between the adoptive parent and the child. According to subsection (2) of the same article, Adoption is not permitted if this is in conflict with weighty interests of the children of the adoptive parent or the child being adopted or if there is reasonable doubt that the children of the adoptive parent damage the interests of the child being adopted. Adoption shall not be decided on based on proprietary interests. Upon deciding, it shall be verified that the consents have not been granted for charge or any other compensation. Article 151 of Family Law Act provides that a child who is at least 10 years of age may be adopted only with his or her consent. A child shall grant his or her consent in person. The wishes of a child younger than 10 years of age shall also be considered if the development level of the child so permits. A child shall grant his or her consent to an adoptive parent whose person is known to the child.
90. According to the Family Law Act, real intent of a child must be always established for adoption, including real consent for adoption. Both adoption agency (in case of international adoption) and local government (domestic adoption) must always have an

²³ Family Law Act, RT I, 29.06.2014, 105. Available at <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/112032015098>

individual discussion with a child to establish the opinion of the child, considering the best interests of the child concerned. Such procedure will allow establishing the real intent of the child. In addition, the new version of the Child Protection Act includes the requirement for establishing the intent of a younger child; the opportunity was also made available by the Family Law Act that entered into force in 2010.

91. Indecent inducement of a child to give consent by a mediator may be punishable under Article 133 of the PC, depending on the circumstances.

Statute of Limitation

92. Today, the Estonian penal law does not include any other exemptions for limitations; however, the Ministry of Justice plans to analyse the options for granting exemption, for example, on the grounds resulting from the ratification of the Istanbul Convention or the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

Jurisdiction and Extradition

93. By general rule, the penal law of Estonia applies to an act committed outside the territory of Estonia if such act constitutes a criminal offence pursuant to the penal law of Estonia and is punishable at the place of commission of the act, or if no penal power is applicable at the place of commission of the act and if the act is committed against a citizen of Estonia or a legal person registered in Estonia (Article 7, subsection (1), clause 1) of the PC).
94. However, there is an exception that lays down the exemptions from the *double criminality* rule. More specifically, according to Article 8 of the Penal Code, regardless of the law of the place of commission of an act, the penal law of Estonia shall apply to any acts committed outside the territory of Estonia if punishability of the act arises from an international obligation binding on Estonia. Therefore, if the punishability of the act arises from the UN or the European Council Convention or the European Union directive, the *double criminality* rule shall not apply.

VI. PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILD VICTIMS

Measures adopted to protect the rights and interests of child victims of offences prohibited under the Optional Protocol

95. The rights of child victims of offences prohibited under the Optional Protocol are holistically addressed within the framework of the Strategy of Children and Families and the Strategy for Preventing Violence. The strategic ultimate goal is an integrated and multi-disciplinary child protection system that prevents violence against children and responds to acts of violence as a uniform system.
96. In 2016, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Social Affairs (in co-operation with the Social Insurance Board) is preparing a case handling model called MARAC, which is intended to develop and implement risk evaluation methodology and case handling system, based on networking, for assisting families who suffer from close relationship violence, to avoid repeated victimization and offences.
97. The Ministry of Internal Affairs implements programmes that are aimed at prevention of risk behaviour of young persons (for example, a game involving behavioural skills, „Veel paremaks“ (Becoming Better)), expanding development opportunities of children and young persons at risk and offering them suitable free time activities (for example, sports-based SPIN-programme) and inclusion of young persons with background in violation of law in labour market or learning. Implementation of activities will help young

persons to avoid violation of law, stay in employment or learning process and will ensure their active involvement in social life.

98. The oldest and largest non-profit child protection organisation in Estonia, NGO Estonian Union for Child Welfare, will launch in 2016 a project within the European Commission project (MAPChiPP), which is aimed at ensuring multi-disciplinary evaluation of needs of a child, inclusion of the child and family in child protection cases and establishment of an international network. Training programme and learning materials for as many as 12 specialists (e.g. child protection, police, educational institutions, mental health specialists) will be created within the framework of the project); the specialists will be trained to provide further training for specialists of the respective spheres. More efficient multi-disciplinary co-operation for the purposes of risk evaluation and to ascertain needs of the child in child protection proceedings and to plan interventions will be one of the outcomes of the project.

Criminal Justice System Protection Measures

99. The new amendments to the CCP include amendments that are aimed at strengthening the position of a victim in criminal proceedings. The modified act is supposed to specify the legislation, considering the rights of the victim, and to adopt Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA into Estonian legislation. The Directive was transposed to national legislation in November 2015. According to Article 22 of the Directive, Member States shall ensure that victims receive a timely and individual assessment, in accordance with national procedures, to identify specific protection needs and to determine whether and to what extent they would benefit from special measures in the course of criminal proceedings, as provided for under Articles 23 and 24, due to their particular vulnerability to secondary and repeat victimisation, to intimidation and to retaliation. According to the Directive, the individual assessment shall, in particular, take into account, the personal characteristics of the victim; the type or nature of the crime; and the circumstances of the crime. As provided by the Directive, assessment will be required for every victim, but particular attention shall be paid to victims who have suffered considerable harm due to the severity of the crime; victims who have suffered a crime committed with a bias or discriminatory motive which could, in particular, be related to their personal characteristics; victims whose relationship to and dependence on the offender make them particularly vulnerable. In this regard, victims of terrorism, organised crime, human trafficking, gender-based violence, violence in a close relationship, sexual violence, exploitation or hate crime, and victims with disabilities shall be duly considered. The obligation to assess such circumstances is due to the fact that assessment must consider the severity and nature of the crime and the obtained information will be used to differentiate the scope of assessment. Trainings will be organised for bodies conducting proceedings to simplify the assessment. Individual assessment must be carried out, according to the Directive, at the earliest opportunity, which is the first contact between the body conducting proceedings and the victim, which is usually the hearing of the victim. Initial assessment, carried out at crime scene by policemen who come into contact with the victims may be justified, for the purposes of organisation of work, in some circumstances, followed by communication of the obtained information to the body conducting proceedings.
100. For the purposes of this Directive, child victims shall be presumed to have specific protection needs due to their vulnerability. The extent of the individual assessment may be adapted according to the severity of the crime and the degree of apparent harm suffered by the victim. Individual assessments shall be carried out with the close involvement of the victim and shall take into account their wishes including

where they do not wish to benefit from special measures. If the elements that form the basis of the individual assessment have changed significantly, Member States shall ensure that it is updated throughout the criminal proceedings, which will include, in essence, consistent assessment of the situation of the victim. Victims who have been identified as vulnerable to secondary and repeat victimisation, to intimidation and to retaliation, should be offered appropriate measures to protect them during criminal proceedings. The exact nature of such measures should be determined through the individual assessment, taking into account the wish of the victim. The extent of any such measure should be determined without prejudice to the rights of the defence and in accordance with rules of judicial discretion. The victims' concerns and fears in relation to proceedings should be a key factor in determining whether they need any particular measure.

101. Following measures shall be available during criminal investigations to victims with specific protection needs identified in accordance with Article 22 of the Directive:
- a) interviews with the victim being carried out in premises designed or adapted for that purpose;
 - b) interviews with the victim being carried out by or through professionals trained for that purpose;
 - c) all interviews with the victim being conducted by the same persons unless this is contrary to the good administration of justice;
 - d) all interviews with victims of sexual violence, gender-based violence or violence in close relationships, unless conducted by a prosecutor or a judge, being conducted by a person of the same sex as the victim, if the victim so wishes, provided that the course of the criminal proceedings will not be prejudiced.

For the purposes of transposition of the Directive, the obligations, specified in clause d), will be included in the list of rights of the victims; the other rights are supported by Article 38 and, in a more general sense, also by Article 9 of the CCP, which provides that the participants in a proceeding will be treated without defamation or degradation of their dignity and without violating their rights. Taking the rights of a victim into consideration and protecting him or her from secondary or repeated victimisation does definitely represent an element of proceedings that respect human dignity.

102. Following measures shall be available for victims with specific protection needs, as provided by Article 23, subsection (3) of the Directive:
- a) measures to avoid visual contact between victims and offenders including during the giving of evidence, by appropriate means including the use of communication technology;
 - b) measures to ensure that the victim may be heard in the courtroom without being present, in particular through the use of appropriate communication technology;
 - c) measures to avoid unnecessary questioning concerning the victim's private life not related to the criminal offence; and;
 - d) measures allowing a hearing to take place without the presence of the public.

Recovery and Reintegration of Victims

103. In Estonia, victims of offences and crimes can find assistance from victim support, which is available on the bases of the Victim Support Act. Victim support services are public services that are aimed at maintenance or improvement of victims of an offence, negligence or bad treatment or physical, mental or sexual abuse. Victim support service involves counselling of the victim and offering the victim assistance in relations with state and local government authorities and legal persons. Apart from counselling and in more serious cases the victims of offence can claim, as provided by the Victim Support Act, compensation for psychological assistance expenses or state

compensation. Therefore, the Victim Support Acts offers a number of opportunities to help the victim to cope better with his or her situation and information about such opportunities must also reach the victim. A survey of victims and witnesses, conducted in Estonia in 2012²⁴, showed that a large number of victims has no idea that they're entitled to victim support and compensation and therefore, awareness of the victims needs to be raised by making the notification requirement mandatory for bodies conducting proceedings.

104. The Victim Support Act also provides extensive range of services for victims of human trafficking and sexually abused minors. Another amendment to the law, which is currently being discussed, will entitle sexually abused minors to victim support services even in cases when report of criminal offence has not been filed with investigation authority. Standards for the provision of psychological assistance to sexually abused minors will be also established.

105. In autumn 2015, the Ministry of Social Affairs started to develop a draft act for improving the quality and availability of victim support services. The draft act will establish requirements to service providers, above all, to providers of psychological assistance services, and the description of services. The draft act has passed the inter-ministerial approval and will be presented to the Parliament in March.

106. As the obligation rise from the European Union's victims Directive, apart investigation authorities, the Prosecutor's Office and court are required to notify the victims of their right to use required services, as although the needs of a victim and suitability of services will be assessed, substantially, by victim support official, explanations given by bodies conducting proceedings will be also necessary and may motivate the victim to contact victim support officials. Establishment of a more specific notification requirement in the CCP and accompanying trainings for bodies conducting proceedings will ensure a situation where bodies conducting proceedings will consider the needs of a victim more substantially and explain, which protective measures will be required for the purposes of future criminal proceedings and which services will be available to the victims within the framework of victim support.

107. Apart victim support services, abused children are offered psychological assistance and therapy by regional children's mental health centres. Children's mental health centres are located in four regions in Estonia: North Estonian Centre in Tallinn, South Estonian Centre in Tartu, West Estonian Centre in Pärnu and East Estonian Centre. Children's mental health centres offer high-quality psychiatric treatment services to patients and training opportunities for patients, including training opportunities to specialists to enhance their competence. The best competence available has been concentrated into children's mental health centres for organising psychiatric assistance of children, incl. diagnostics, treatment and therapeutic interventions. The plans include establishment of children's mental health offices in every county, employing mental health nurse, psychologist and social welfare specialist to make mental health services more available.

VII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

108. Estonia co-operates closely with the unit of Children at Risk of the Council of the Baltic Sea States. For more efficient cross-border co-operation in cases involving

²⁴ RAKE (2012). Kannatanud ja tunnistajad süüteo menetluses. Tartu Ülikool, sotsiaalteaduslike rakendusuringute keskus (Victims and Witnesses in Offence Proceedings. University of Tartu, Centre for Applied Social Sciences. Available at http://www.ec.ut.ee/sites/default/files/ec_files/Kannatanud%20ja%20tunnistajad_raport.pdf

children, Estonia takes active part in a project „Protecting Children on the Move“, concerning special measures and procedure to be applied in cross-border cases. The project involves analysis of legislation, rules and proceedings of participating countries; attempts are also made to find answers to questions that child protection and migration institutions need to answer when sending back victims of human trafficking or abused children. Guidelines for unaccompanied minors and handling of cross-border child protection cases were prepared within the framework of the project; three trainings will take place in 2016: in Tallinn, Riga, Helsinki, aimed at specialists and policy devisers. Trainings will involve supplementation of the guidelines, which will contribute to faster handling of domestic and cross-border cases involving children, while considering the interests of the child.

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ANNEX

Table 1. All recorded sexual offences²⁵ in 2009–2014

Article	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Offences against the right for sexual self-determination						
Article 141	124	81	91	143	135	147 (incl. 92 offences involving minors)
Article 142*	80	53	36	45	45	8
Article 143	3	1	4	1	3	1
Article 143 ^{1*}	6	3	3	1	4	1
Article 143 ^{2**}					0	11
Article 144	2	1	1	0	2	1
Article 145	14	11	10	20	16	25
Article 145 ^{1**}						5
Article 146*	25	28	35	38	33	0
In total	254	178	180	248	240	199 (incl. 142 offences involving minors)
Pornography-related offences						
Article 175 ^{1**}					0	1 (incl. 1 offences involving minors)
Article 177*	1	2	40	9	0	
Article 177 ^{1*}			4	7	0	
Article 178	27	76	17	65	70	68 (incl. 68 offences involving minors)
In total	28	78	61	81	70	69
Sexual enticing and luring of a child						

²⁵ Penal Code, RT I, 25.09.2015. Available at <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/125092015007>

Article 178 ^{1**}					4	7
Article 179 ^{**}					49	49
In total					53	56
Sexual offences in total	282	256	241	329	363	324

* Valid from 23.12.2013

** Repealed 23.12.2013

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table 2. Sexual offences that were sent to court in 2014

	2014		
	Offences	Individuals	Files
Article 141	74	46	39
Article 142	16	16	13
Article 143 ²	4	2	2
Article 144	1	1	1
Article 145	17	12	12
Article 145 ¹			
Article 146	14	9	9
Article 175 ¹	1	1	1
Article 177 ¹	1	1	1
Article 178	53	41	38
Article 178 ¹	5	4	4
Article 179	28	14	13

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table 3. All investigations related to sexual offences that were finished in 2014

	Offences	Individuals	Files
Article 141	78	49	68
Article 142	12	7	10
Article 143	2	1	2
Article 143 ¹	3	1	2
Article 143 ²			
Article 144			
Article 145	6	2	5
Article 145 ¹			
Article 146	8	3	6
Article 175 ¹			
Article 177	2		2
Article 177 ¹			
Article 178	30	14	27
Article 178 ¹	2		
Article 179	21	8	16

Source: Ministry of Justice

