

ESTONIA

Policy Target No. 1

Enhancing efforts to identify victims and ensuring that they receive the necessary assistance, support and protection.

Operational Goal: Increase the number of identified victims in the International Child Sexual Exploitation images database (ICSE database) managed by INTERPOL by at least 10% yearly.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report

2013: There should be a key person in Estonia, who would manage the ICSE database and who would carry out a national monitoring.

- Not implemented due to the ongoing changes in the police organisation. At the moment it remains unclear when and exactly where in the organisation such a post will be created.

Although adding materials to ICSE database is mandatory for Estonia in the framework of EMPACT OAP and some cases/images have already been submitted to ICSE database.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

No progress made so far, but hopefully progress will be achieved after the police reform

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

In addition of using the ICSE database, Estonia is analysing the need to create a national database. It may help to make the proceedings faster, increase the amount of identified materials and make the insertion of the materials into the ICSE database more efficient.

2014 is the year when Estonian Police and Border Guard Board is making significant structural changes. In this context, the fight against children sexual abuse is moving into a new structure.

Policy Target No. 2

Enhancing efforts to investigate cases of child sexual abuse online and to identify and prosecute offenders.

Operational Goal: Establish the necessary framework for the criminalization of child sexual abuse online and the effective prosecution of offenders, with the objective of enhancing efforts to investigate and prosecute offenders.

A) *Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report*

2013: - Legislative amendment should be considered in connection with data in the cloud (cloud computing). At present, watching child pornography material in the cloud is not criminalized. In such cases a criminal does not download such material and watching is not a crime

– Completed.

Legislative framework has been updated. In 2013 Estonia implemented EU directive 2011/93/EU on combating sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children, and child pornography. Respective amendments to Estonian Penal Code and other legal acts entered into force in December 2013. With that draft law, Estonia amended almost all relevant provisions in our Penal Code and consequently did even more than was expected by the Directive. For example, in Estonia, grooming covers both online and offline grooming. Also, regarding our Penal Code, not only knowingly attending pornographic performances involving the participation of a child are criminalised, but also knowingly attending erotic performances involving the participation of a child are criminalised as well.

Our goal in 2013 was to make punishable also the cases where CAM is watched, but not downloaded. This has been a success – watching CAM performance and knowingly seeking access to it is punishable as a criminal act.

A new Child protection law is also under development.

2013: Training both newly started specialists and also give additional training to long-serving specialists just so they could refresh their knowledge on the issues and be up-to-date with the latest developments both in theoretical findings and changes in practical processes -

Completed and will continue in 2014. We continued trainings for child protection services' officials in 2013 – a 3-month supplementary training at the Academy of Security Sciences. This training was also held in 2014. We also participated in

international trainings.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

The progress achieved can be assessed as “good”.

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

To ensure that the number of officials dealing with these matters does not decrease and the investigating officials are motivated and trained.

There is an aim to reform the criminal proceedings in the way that less resource is needed for documentation of the proceedings which will enable to make the proceedings faster and increase the number of cases proceeded.

Operational Goal: Improve the joint efforts of law enforcement authorities across Global Alliance countries to investigate and prosecute child sexual abuse online.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report

FIIP project is still going on in addition to joint operations in cooperation with EUROPOL (Estonia participates in EUROPOL/EMPACT OAP and in AWF Twins)
Since 2014, Estonia accepts NCMEC reports regarding sharing CAM online (except TOR and P2P).

Cooperation with the Hotline and INHOPE network continues. The latter is very helpful in cases where cooperation and information exchange are necessary with a country outside of Europe.

In 2013 Estonia has been participating in Europol's joint investigations as well.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

The progress achieved can be assessed as “good”

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

Estonia will continue efforts to enhance international cooperation which is closely connected with the policy target no 1 operational goal concerning the use of ICSE database.

Estonia will also continue participation in Europol AWF Twins as well as in EMPACT CSE working group led by Europol and in Interpol working groups.

Estonia will participate in international police operation and action days organised by Europol.

Policy Target No. 3

Enhancing efforts to increase public awareness of the risks posed by children's activities online, including grooming and self-production of images that results in the production of new child pornography that may be distributed online.

Operational Goal: Develop, improve, or support appropriate public awareness campaigns or other measures which educate parents, children, and others responsible for children regarding the risks that children's online conduct poses and the steps they can take to minimize those risks.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report

The already undertaken measure which was and will be continued is project called "Smartly on the Web"// previously "Safer Internet" ("Targalt Internetis"; www.targaltinternetis.ee). It is an example of best practice regarding issues of safety, security and good use of Internet and digital communication technologies. Common actions are taken to raise public awareness by different authorities and NGOs (Estonian Union for Child Welfare, Estonian Advice Centre, Information Technology Foundation for Education, Digital Innovation Centre Tiigrihüpe, Police and Border Guard Board). In the framework of the „Smartly on the Web“ project several actions have been implemented, for example:

- the conferences were conducted to celebrate the International Internet Safety Day: in 8 February 2013 ("Minu jalaj@lg internetis") and 11 February 2014 („Nutikalt netis – hoia ennast ja oma raha!“), in 2014 in coordination by the Police and Border Guard Board.
- the prevention messages have been developed and distributed. The Child Helpline 16116 presented campaign and video clip "Know your web-friends" ("Tunne oma netisõpru!") in fall 2014, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6MFpx_E6BPQ. Also, message was distributed through street-campaign-posters.
- a lesson plan „Pornography and sex online“ for 7-9 grade students was developed. The lesson plan is aimed at making students understand that the content of porn-sites is vulgar and not in accordance with reality. Issues like why people consume internet porn and why porn-sites are created are discussed. Cyber bullying is also an issue to discuss during the workshop, as well as taking responsibility for one's actions online. On the basis of the lesson plan a workshop model for young people has been developed also. The lesson plan is available for teachers and trainers via the project website www.targaltinternetis.ee .
- thematic lectures, workshops, trainings, seminars for children, parents and officials, and others are being conducted.

Estonian Police and Border Guard is the participant of the “Smartly on the Web” project and conducts several actions in the framework of the project. For example, police is co-operation partner to the free online service of the Estonian Union for Child Welfare which enables Internet users to provide information about material being distributed online which depicts illegal content (www.vihjeliin.ee) and to the Estonian Advice Centre which manages the European hotline number for children, Child Helpline service 116 111 (www.lasteabi.ee). Also, police conducts trainings, for example for the workers of these helplines and helps to elaborate information and educational brochures to schools.

Besides participation in the “Smartly on the Web” project, several other actions have been taken by police. All the main actions by the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board of the prevention of problems which may occur from use of Internet or in the web-environment are gathered yearly in the year plan of offence preventive actions by police. Estonian Police and Border Guard Board continues to be active partner to several NGOs whose aim is to enhance Internet safety and participates and supports their goals and programmes with several actions. Police takes part of the Look @ World Foundation project (www.vaatamaailma.ee) which focuses on raising ICT-skills, providing ICT-related after-school activities and safe use of ICT. Trainings for children and parents have been conducted.

The enhancement and further development of Web-Constables work has been one of the main issues regarding increase of public awareness of online safety and dangers in use of digital devices. Currently there are three Web-Constables in the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board. Since year 2013 Estonia has also web-constable working with Russian-speaking public. According to the Police and Border Guard Board there are approx. over 5500 notifications or letters yearly (2012-2013). And, during period of 18 months (2013 until 2014 July) Web-Constables have conducted trainings regarding internet security over 200 times being able to reach to approx. to 9000 people with the prevention messages to enhance their knowledge (approx. 25% trainings were to the Russian speaking population). In addition to the above mentioned information sources the Estonian police conducts Internet monitoring. Often the end users inform the web-constable of sites with illegal content and Internet-users whose action may be directed towards sexual abuse of children.

Estonian Union for Child Welfare translated in 2014 to Estonian language the UN Child Rights Committee general comment no 14 (2013) “On the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration” and in September 2014 the seminar for child protection workers was conducted where the translation was introduced and the assessment and identification of child interests was under discussion.

There has been conducted several researches in order to look into awareness and victimisation of the population.

- In the end of 2013 and beginning of the 2014 study of risk behaviour was subscribed by Estonian Police and Border Guard Board (“Riskikäitumise

teadlikkuse uuring”). The aim was amongst other prevention issues to gather data on people awareness, attitudes and behaviour regarding Internet safety. For example, according to the results, out of all questioned pupils, 61 % (n=1707) has heard of the institution of web-constable and out of them 8% (n=125) has approached web-constable and as children have stated themselves, 58% has also got help. The research is available in Estonian on the web page of the Police and Border Guard Board at the following link <https://www.politsei.ee/dotAsset/331164.pdf> .

- Also, in 2014 the final report of the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study, ISRD-3 was presented. The main goal of the ISRD3 is to identify and compare tendencies regarding minors violations of law and crime victimisation in time and internationally and which social factors are connected to the deviant behaviour of children. The study was conducted from December 2013 until February 2014 by the University of Tartu (“Laste hälbiva käitumise uuring 2014”). The researchers included questions regarding cyber bullying for the first time. According to the results, 19.4% of children have during life-time and 15.6% during last year been victims of cyber bullying. The research is available in Estonian on the web page of the Ministry of Justice at the following link http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/files/elfinder/dokumendid/laste_kaitumise_uuring_2014.pdf .

The Child Protection Act sets prohibitions and limitations for persons working with children and child protection workers (clause in force since 23 December 2013)

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

Assessment is “good”.

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

Legislative proceeding in the Estonian Parliament of the new Child Protection Act is in process from June 2014, and the new Child Protection Act is planned to enter into force on 1st on January 2016. The respective clauses of the draft act define the child abuse and, explicitly declare prohibition of child abuse, incl. sexual abuse. Also the dissemination of works which contain pornography or promote violence is explicitly prohibited. The draft act obligates more clearly that every person who has information about a child in danger (“hädahoigus olev laps”) or child in need of assistance (“abivajav laps”) has to notify the appropriate institution of this child. Furthermore, the draft act sets expressly how the persons bringing up children, working with children and child protection workers have to act in these cases, which are their responsibilities, incl. in suspicion of child abuse.

The continuation of the project “Estonian Safer Internet Centre: Targalt internetis” (“Smartly on the Web”) during 2015-2016 is planned. The joint proposal, composed in coordination of the Estonian Union for Child Welfare and in participation of Estonian Advice Center and Estonian Police and Border Guard Board, has been submitted to the European Commission in August 2014. The aim of the project is to promote in cooperation secure internet and use of digital communication devices, and, prevent and combat dissemination of online illegal child sexual abuse material.

The Police and Border Guard Board continues cooperation with Child Helpline service 116111 (counselling on safe use of internet) and online notification service vihjeliin.ee (informing of web-pages etc. with material depicting illegal content, incl. the sexual abuse or exploitation of minors).

There are plans to integrate more of the information addressed to parents in one web-environment. The Ministry of the Interior initiated in 2013 web-environment www.tarkvanem.ee and launched the public awareness campaign to raise skills of parents regarding setting limits to their children of early using of alcohol, tobacco and drugs. The idea is to inform parents also of internet safety through this web-page and Estonian SIC online platform will be linked with the web-site in order to guarantee availability and access for wider public and disseminate more of the available information for parents through one channel.

The new development plan for reducing violence 2015-2020 is being drafted under guidance of the Ministry of Justice. The issues of prevention and reducing of inter-personal violence related to children (against children and between children, incl. cyber bullying and mistreatment, family-based child sexual abuse), gender-based violence (incl. violence against women), violence in close relationships and trafficking in human beings (incl. sexual exploitation) are in focus in the action plan.

Operational Goal: Share best practices among Global Alliance countries for effective strategies to inform the public about the risks posed by online, self-exploitative conduct in order to reduce the production of new child pornography.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report

The planned actions have been implemented:

- Child Helpline 116 111 continued counselling target groups.
- Training materials are being developed.
- In May 2013 a publication for specialists working with children and for children about children sexual abuse via internet and digital devices was issued by the Estonian Union for Child Welfare (operating hotline)“.
- In May, September and October 2013 the seminars to introduce the publication and discuss related issues were organised for specialists.
- In June 2013 a public campaign for children, young people and parents for raising awareness about how and from where to get help and support regarding safer internet usage as well as in case of problems was carried out by the Helpline.

The period (April 2013 – September 2014) has been elongated to the end of 2014 for Estonian Safer Internet Centre to continue carrying out awareness raising activities: workshops for students, teachers, parents as well as youth workers and child welfare workers – completed and functional.

- An international conference about digital competencies and supporting positive and safe conducting online in order to exchange information and best practices, Tallinn, May 2014 did not take place as this activity was cancelled due to lack of resources (both human and financial resources – so-called hole in the European financing process).

Estonia has one more Web-Constable by now (in total 3) – the focus was turned to Russian-speaking people. In 2014, our web constables helped to create a similar service in Albany.

Some of the key results of the Estonian Safer Internet Centre project “Smartly on the Web” SIC EE II from 1st of June 2013 to 31st of May 2014 may serve as examples of best practice of joint project:

- the video clip "The king's new clothes" (“Kuningas on alasti”) created for the Safe Internet Day (SID) 2014 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=czfUQDawTZU>) was shown to Estonian school children during SID 2014 week and at the SID conference. The video was inspired by the well-known fairytale “King’s new clothes”. The video presents the questions whether it is always reasonable to “like” and post all kind of pictures? Think, before you post! This video will also be shown on screens of Estonian public transportation in September 2014.
- the book “Protect me against everything” (“Kaitske mind kõige eest”). The book gives information about how internet and digital devices are being used for sexual abusing of children. It is addressed to specialists working for and with children. The book has gained very positive feedback from specialists from different fields.

In autumn 2014 three seminars are conducted in order to introduce the book and to

discuss the issue.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

Assessment is “good”.

The issues of are being discussed publicly and amongst others, coverage by media is noticeable. The reporting and counselling channels are provided for the public; for example Child Helpline service 116111, online notification service vihjeliin.ee and institution of web-constables.

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

The reporting and counselling services, international cooperation, raising awareness of public and of specific target groups, cooperation with different stakeholders, child protection workers and social workers, police etc. is being enhanced.

Please see previous answers.

Policy Target No. 4

Reducing as much as possible the availability of child pornography online and reducing as much as possible the re-victimization of children whose sexual abuse is depicted.

Operational Goal: Encourage participation by the private sector in identifying and removing known child pornography material located in the relevant State, including increasing as much as possible the volume of system data examined for child pornography images.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report

2013: We continue training both newly started specialists and also giving additional training to long-serving specialists just so they could refresh their knowledge on the issues and be up-to-date with the latest developments both in theoretical findings and changes in practical processes – Carried out and will continue.

Estonian Union for Child Welfare continues operating the online Hotline. Also, international cooperation by participating in INHOPE network continues. In April 2013, the team of the Estonian Hotline took part in the INHOPE Annual Assembly and Conference in order to exchange information between hotlines for developing capability of reducing child sexual abuse material online.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

Progress can be assessed as “satisfactory”

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

The aim is to continue prevent access to CAM. In some cases the public opinion is against that as some people see it as unnecessary restriction. Efforts have been made and will continue to find widely accepted spokespersons who could explain the importance of such restrictions.

The Estonian Union for Child Welfare attends INHOPE meetings and trainings, twice a year.

There is continuous cooperation with INHOPE members

Operational Goal: Increase the speed of notice and takedown procedures as much as possible without jeopardizing criminal investigation.

A) *Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country's 2013 report*

There is very good cooperation between our web constables and Facebook which enables quickly to remove CAM and receive data about the person who uploaded such materials. This cooperation should be continued.

The aim is to even more improve cooperation with online notification service "Vihjeliin" and INHOPE network which provides faster and more efficient possibilities for exchanging information concerning CA web sites. In addition INHOPE network covers more countries (incl Russia) than Europol

B) *Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance*

Progress can be assessed as satisfactory but cooperation with international organisations could be improved.

C) *Please indicate specific actions that will be undertaken as a follow-up*

The cooperation activities described above will be continued.
The aim is create and manage national STOP-list.
The aim is to raise awareness of telecommunication companies on the importance of restricting access to CAM web sites.