

## **Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online**

### **Estonia**

**Policy target No. 1: Enhancing efforts to identify victims and ensuring that they receive the necessary assistance, support and protection**

<b>Operational Goal:</b>	Increase the number of identified victims in the International Child Sexual Exploitation images database (ICSE database) managed by INTERPOL by at least 10% yearly
<b>Actions ALREADY UNDERTAKEN</b>	
<b><i>Description of the actions <u>already undertaken</u></i></b>	<p>Estonia does not have national database on child pornography. For data processing the INTERPOL database ICSE is used. All the information on cases/ events is submitted in national police databases. Although, not the evidential material. Almost all officials of Estonian child protection units have access to ICSE database since summer 2012. However, we do not contribute images to the database very often, as there have not been many child victims in Estonia. In cases when there is some information in the ICSE- related forum about a child victim, who or whose image could be related to Estonia, we react.</p> <p>We do not intend to create a new internal database, as Estonia is a small country and we use the ICSE database. As to the operational goal to increase the number of identified victims in ICSE database by at least 10% yearly, Estonia has 5-6 images in a year.</p> <p>On 28 August 2005, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Estonia signed the Laulasmaa declaration, which has been updated in 2013 and crimes against children, specially sexual crimes against children is declared to be one of the priorities in the declaration. Declaration sets common priorities for the prosecutor's office and the police forces and also stretches the need to have short criminal proceedings in juvenile cases.</p>
<b>Actions that WILL BE UNDERTAKEN</b>	
<b><i>Description of the actions that <u>will be undertaken and timeframe</u></i></b>	There should be a key person in Estonia, who would manage the ICSE database and who would carry out a national monitoring.

**Policy target No. 2: Enhancing efforts to investigate cases of child sexual abuse online and to identify and prosecute offenders**

<b>Operational Goal:</b>	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
<b>Operational Goal:</b>	Improve the joint efforts of law enforcement authorities across Global Alliance countries to investigate and prosecute child sexual abuse online
<b>Actions ALREADY UNDERTAKEN</b>	
<i>Description of the actions already undertaken</i>	<p>There is specialization in police and prosecutors offices and also working partnership in everyday work. Prosecutors working with juveniles cases have regular roundtable meetings (twice a year 1-2 days). The roundtable meeting agenda has the purpose to homogenize the practice in different regions. Also there are discussions over on-going proceedings; other relevant actual themes are discussed through. Sometimes the roundtables are done together with police officers working with juveniles. As well, there is at the moment one study visit project in process supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers and implemented in cooperation of police and prosecutors. Study visit project started in 2012 and it helps to have better cooperation further with the countries specialist have visited and enables if there is a need, to start up more easily with cross-border JIT-s. Surveillance activities in criminal juvenile criminal proceedings are allowed, but not used so often. Just in case of the need.</p> <p><b>INTERNAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION</b></p> <p>In order to co-ordinate actions taken by state agencies in the crime prevention, amongst other strategic documents the “Guidelines for Development of Criminal Policy until 2018” has been approved by the parliament. The issues of child protection are handled with utmost importance in this strategic document.</p> <p>Also, in the “Development Plan for reducing violence 2010–2014” approved by the government, one of priorities is to prevent and reduce violence against children. Under this priority the relevant authorities and their partners take focused actions also with the aim to protect children and fight against child abuse online.</p> <p>The Police and Border Guard Board sets goals for each following year of offence preventive actions by police. The year plan has the purpose of centralizing national offence preventive actions in one common plan and to give guidance to the planning of policing activities. One of the prevention issues in the plan is the prevention of problems which may occur from use of Internet or in the web-environment.</p> <p>The most intense cooperation with partners from mutual and non-profit sector is with Estonian Union for Child Welfare, Tiger Leap Foundation and NGO Abiliin who manages Helpline in Estonia. The website Targalt internetis <a href="http://www.targaltinternetis.ee">www.targaltinternetis.ee</a> (in Estonian, Russian, English) is managed in collaboration.</p>

## INNOVATION

One of the innovative actions that Estonian police has taken is the launching of the **web-police project**. As technology develops, more and more crimes will be committed in the cyber environment and with the help of it. According to an EU Kids Online survey 96% of Estonian children in the age of 9-16 use the Internet daily. It became clear that we have to bring police closer to our children and provide a direct and more comfortable way to communicate with police. The project was originally started by Finnish police sergeant in 2008. In Estonia the project was started in the late 2010 and on 18<sup>th</sup> of April 2011 the first police officer was assigned. Currently there are three web-constables working in the Police and Border Guard Board.

Each web-constable has official accounts on his/her name working on web portals popular with minors. The web-constables have both general and specific prevention effect. Their job is to increase the feeling of security and provide protection to children and adolescents on the Internet. The users of social networking sites can ask the web- police constable all kinds of questions related to police work. Apart from giving advice and help, the responsibilities of web constables also include monitoring and forwarding information to investigation officers.

Additional information on web-constables tasks in Estonian is available on the web-page of the Police and Border Guard Board at the following address: [www.politsei.ee/veebikonstaabel](http://www.politsei.ee/veebikonstaabel).

## SPECIALISED POLICE UNITS

In every territorial authority of the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board (in total 4 prefectures) there is child protection service. The work of child protection services of the prefectures is centrally coordinated by the official in the field who is situated in the Central Criminal Police of the Police and Border Guard Board. There are also specialised prosecutors in each region. The child protection units manage their cases from the beginning to the end: they identify victims, direct them to assistance, investigate, interrogate, process images etc. In other words, we do not have special separate units for the abovementioned actions.

Every prefecture has a specialized IT-group in criminal information services and/or economic crime division. These units have capacity to conduct inspections of the computers. In addition, the complicated IT expert assessments are conducted by the officials of the Estonian Forensic Science Institute. All IT-crimes units cooperate closely with Child Protection Services.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Estonia is open to cooperation and participation in projects. We have ourselves provided training on cybercrime issues to our colleagues from Georgia.

We have had close cooperation with UK, Netherland and Spain in the framework of international cooperation project FIIP (*The focus of the project: Cross Border Law Enforcement Cooperation - Internet Paedophilia: Improving law enforcement monitoring/interception Internet communications in national/cross border investigations, including harmonisation of information collection/risk methodology/enforcement*).

We have not identified difficulties in determining which as-yet-unidentified offenders involved in online trafficking groups are the most serious so far. The

most serious offenders are known to Estonian police authorities. There are no obstacles for effective cooperation or for quick sharing of key investigative information. There is a close cooperation with other countries through Europol Liaison Officer. We also use the Hotline network.

Estonia participates in the Virtual Global Task Force. We do not participate actively, but we are aware of the activities and participate in conferences.

#### TOOLS

The hearing rooms for children with video-hearing equipment have been established in all of the prefectures of the Police and Border Guard Board.

As to effective investigatory tools, there is a need for more effective investigatory tools like software and hardware. There should also be more training in image processing, network, getting information about images etc. These trainings are expensive.

#### TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES

TOR networks access and data location in non- physical media make it difficult to investigate child sexual abuse online. For peer- to- peer monitoring we constantly use netCame software.

#### TRAINING

Issues of child protection and violence against children are handled as a part of basic training of police officer cadets in the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences.

Police officers who have contact with children as a part of their principal job are guaranteed special and advanced training sessions and means for fulfilling their duties both by internal and external experts.

In 2012 a three-month advanced training module was launched by Police and Border Guard Board in cooperation with the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences for officials of child protection services and officers who conduct proceedings with minors. The module includes lectures on the legal subjects, basic psychology and psychiatry as well as training on how to better conduct video hearings. It consists of one month classroom training each month and three weeks of homework.

Also special trainings on different topics are conducted every year by police, health institution experts, psychologists and psychiatrists, prosecutors, forensic science experts etc. For example issues as expertise on child death cases, deficits in attention, motor control and perception, personal disorders, data collection from open-sources, qualification trainings on distinctions to conduct hearing of children (also abused children). Often the public order police (officials dealing with offence prevention and juvenile police officers) and criminal police (child protection service officers) have joint trainings.

Officials take part of international training sessions (e.g. INTERPOL ICSE database training session; each year two officers take part in EUROPOL's ten-day training seminar; European Academy of Sciences and Arts training on Fighting Child Pornography) and trainings held by cooperation partners (e.g. experts from United Kingdom, Island, Denmark). Also co-operation projects are conducted and study-visits held.

	<p>There is on-going training on IT child pornography cases and there is one specialized prosecutor in Tallinn for these cases. They have active cooperation with different countries. Just lately there was one study visit to Sweden to see their work and techniques. Willingness for establishing JIT-is is high, Estonia is one of the countries where there are a lot of JITs established. There still hasn't been any specialised JIT-s for child pornography cases.</p>
<p><b>Actions that WILL BE UNDERTAKEN</b></p>	
<p><b><i>Description of the actions that will be undertaken and timeframe</i></b></p>	<p>Legislative amendment should be considered in connection with data in the <i>cloud</i> (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.</p> <p>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.</p>

**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**

<p><b>Operational Goal:</b></p>	<p>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</p>
<p><b>Operational Goal:</b></p>	<p>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</p>
<p><b>Actions ALREADY UNDERTAKEN</b></p>	
<p><b><i>Description of the actions already undertaken</i></b></p>	<p>The key word is as in many other cases raising awareness about the issue, both at the political and technical level. Our main principle is to enhance knowledge of our population by one single, co-ordinated prevention message. We aim to compose all the information materials, prepare the actions etc. in co-operation and in consultation with all the relevant experts in the state agencies, NGOs or other sectors (the Safer Internet project). In passing the message we use both innovative actions (the institution of the web-constable, both in Estonian and Russian-speaking web-communities) and more traditional prevention actions (f. ex information brochures in Estonian, English, Russian) in order to target different groups in the meaning of age, language, knowledge/ use of Internet etc. The internet safety study materials for schools, teachers, children as well as parents are composed in Estonian, English and Russian in the framework of the Safer Internet project and can be find at website <a href="http://www.targaltinternetis.ee">www.targaltinternetis.ee</a>.</p> <p>The awareness raising actions are taken already in the first stages of possible contacts with the Internet; starting from kindergarten.</p> <p>In December 2012, the web-constable project was honourably mentioned as good and innovative practice across Europe in the framework of the European Crime Prevention Award. Estonian application form, a brief description of the project, is available on the web-page of the European Crime Prevention Network at the following address <a href="http://www.eucpn.org/eucp-award/entries.asp?year=2012">http://www.eucpn.org/eucp-award/entries.asp?year=2012</a> (fail 2012_EE_Web-constable).</p> <p>In September 2010 Estonia joined with an European Commission Safer Internet Programme by launching a project Safer Internet Centre in Estonia (Targalt internetis, <a href="http://www.targaltinternetis.ee">www.targaltinternetis.ee</a> ). Detailed information on the project can be accessed at the following address <a href="http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/projektist/?lang=en">http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/projektist/?lang=en</a>. The project's mission is safe Internet use by children and their parents and the prevention of the online distribution of material containing illegal content. The activities of the project are being implemented by four organisations: Estonian Union for Child Welfare is the coordinator of the projects and operates Hotline (<a href="http://www.vihjeliin">www.vihjeliin</a>); Tiger Leap Foundation coordinates and implements Awareness Centre activities, Estonian Advise Centres operates Children Helpline 116111 and provides counselling and help on internet related issues; the Police and Border Guard Board is contributing its competence to all activities.</p> <p>The awareness raising activities of the project are aimed at enhancing the knowledge of children and parents related to Internet safety issues. During the period of September 2010 – June 2012 201 workshops for basic and upper</p>

secondary school students, 42 workshops for parents and 52 workshops for teachers were carried out in schools in different cities and regions of Estonia. Altogether 9900 students and 1477 teachers attended the workshops. During the period of September 2012 – March 2013 carrying out workshops in schools continued. In order to raise awareness about safer conduct online wide range of training materials for teachers, children and young people has been developed by the project. Examples of tools: 12 lesson plans for teachers (privacy in the internet, bullying online, searching information online, sexting, online image, porn online etc), online game and videos for children, videos and informational materials for parents (ex: A leaflet for parents: Photos: information about the best practice of taking and publishing photos and rules concerning copyright). All materials are available in Estonian and Russian, some also in English via the project web page [www.targaltinternetis.ee](http://www.targaltinternetis.ee). According to the feedback from teachers training materials developed by the project support teachers to handle relevant issues in their classes.

For raising public awareness of the risks posed by children's activities online several public events have taken place in the framework of the project. In February 2011 and 2013 conferences for specialists and young people were carried out. In 2012 a Family event for parents, children and also for grandparents was organised in Tallinn. The aim of the event was to promote cooperation between generations in using internet and digital devices. A great input was given by mobile company EMT who organised thematic workshop for children and parents about smart and safe use of mobile including mobile internet. In February 2013 for celebrating Safer Internet Day an out-door public campaign for children and young people about smarter and safer internet use as well as digital devices was carried out in Tartu and Tallinn. The project Youth Panel produced a video where young people (aged 10-17) expressed their views and opinions regarding rights and responsibilities online. The video is available in Estonian via the project website <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/noortepaneel/>.

In February 2013 (from February 1 until February 11) a special edition of the Estonian SIC project Targalt internetis (Smartly on the Web) was published in the most popular online news portal in Estonia – [www.delfi.ee](http://www.delfi.ee).

The edition included 11 articles related to usage of internet and digital devices, among others also articles about different experiences of children and young people related to activities online. The special edition was published also in Russian [www.rus.delfi.ee](http://www.rus.delfi.ee).

Helpline for advising children, young people, parents as well as specialists about the safer usage of internet and digital devices is operated by the NPO Estonian Advice Centres on the basis of general Child Helpline 116 111. Since March 2011 new forms of counselling have been provided:

- *online* chatting at [www.lasteabi.ee](http://www.lasteabi.ee) from 9:00 to 21:00
- *online chatting in MSN/Skype* (username [info@lasteabi.ee](mailto:info@lasteabi.ee)) from 9:00 to 21:00
- *online calls over Skype 24/7* (username [Lasteabi\\_116111](https://www.skype.com/en/username/Lasteabi_116111)).

The helpline has advised children, parents and other target groups of matters related to safer Internet use, including how to recognise computer addiction, how to limit children's computer use, what to do in the event of computer addiction, identity theft from accounts in online social networks, children's and parents' unequal online skills, ground rules on how children can use the Internet, sex-related suggestions on the Internet, recommendations in the event of cyber-bullying etc.

	Estonian SIC cooperates closely with other European countries' SIC-s in the framework of Insafe network <a href="http://www.saferinternet.org">www.saferinternet.org</a> . Insafe network is a fine platform to exchange relevant information, developed tools and best practices.
<b>Actions that WILL BE UNDERTAKEN</b>	
<b><i>Description of the actions that will be undertaken and timeframe</i></b>	<p>In the period April 2013 – September 2014 Estonian Safer Internet Centre continues to carrying out awareness raising activities: workshops for students, teachers, parents as well as youth workers and child welfare workers.</p> <p>Also developing training materials by the project continues.</p> <p>An international conference about digital competencies and supporting positive and safe conducting online in order to exchange information and best practices is planned to carry out in Tallinn, May 2014.</p> <p>Child Helpline 116 111 continues counselling of target groups.</p> <p>In June 2013 a public campaign for children, young people and parents about raising awareness how and where to get help and support regarding safer internet usage as well as in case of problems will be carried out by the Helpline.</p> <p>In May 2013 a publication for specialists working with children and for children about children sexual abuse via internet and digital devices will be issued by the Estonian Union for Child Welfare (operating hotline).</p> <p>In order to introduce the publication and discuss about related issues seminars for specialists will be organised in May, September and October 2013.</p>



**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**

<p><b>Operational Goal:</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Operational Goal:</b></p>	<p>Increase the speed of notice and takedown procedures as much as possible without jeopardizing criminal investigation</p>
<p><b>Actions ALREADY UNDERTAKEN</b></p>	
<p><b><i>Description of the actions already undertaken</i></b></p>	<p>In 2010, Estonian Government approved the Developmental Plan for Reducing Violence for the years 2010-2014. One of its priorities is to prevent and reduce violence against children. Under this priority the relevant authorities and their partners take focused actions also with the aim to protect children and fight against child abuse online. The national action plan is implemented by ministries, national bodies, local governments and NGOs. The aim of the action plan is to divide responsibilities between different institutions (both governmental and non-governmental) and develop a solid approach towards preventing and combating violence. The co-ordinating body of the action plan is the Ministry of Justice. Development plan for reducing violence 2010-2014 is in progress for the 3rd year, annual reports are found in here: <a href="http://www.just.ee/49973">http://www.just.ee/49973</a>, the operating costs for 2012 were approximately 1,6 million euros.</p> <p>In the developmental plan training is one of the activities. Law enforcement personnel, the police officers and prosecutors receive regular training on issues related to crimes against juveniles in general, specifics of criminal proceedings, understanding and supporting victims, cooperation with other official etc. The level of awareness and knowledge on how to react in cases of sexual abuse or child abuse is constantly rising.</p> <p>In January 2011 Estonian Union for Child Welfare opened an online hotline (the part of the Estonian Safer Internet Centre) which enables internet users to report about child sexual abuse materials distributed online. The web page also gives information about Estonian legislation regarding child sexual abuse and why is important to fight against child sexual abuse online.</p> <p>In the framework of operating the hotline articles about child sexual abuse online has been published online and also in printed publications.</p> <p>Regarding online child sexual abuse the police work is conducted by using close networking. This means that not only state agencies but also non-governmental organisations and private companies (f. ex Internet Service Providers) are jointly making efforts in order to restrict access to child abuse material.</p> <p>However, at present, according to domestic law there is no legal obligation for ISPs to block child pornography images, which is an impediment to the participation by the private sector to identify and eliminate known child</p>

pornography images. At the moment, restriction of access by the ISP to the websites that are not situated in Estonia but are by its content illegal in Estonia (amongst others websites containing child pornography) is not regulated at national level. Cooperation with ISPs is crucial in order to close/ block website/ domain.

As to the facilitation the development and the use of technologies to identify and remove known child pornography images, we are using the existing technologies. There are several programs and databases within the EU. For example, we use a program called *net clean*.

We have not set up standardized interfaces between hotlines and ISPs, because it would not be reasonable in Estonia. The final evaluation about child pornography images is made by the police because only police has authorisation to request the ISP to close the website. The evaluation is based on national legislation – in Estonia works depicting a person of less than 14 years of age in an erotic picture and less than 18 years of age in a pornographic situation and distribution of these works is punishable. The case by case approach is used in case of disputes regarding the age of the depicted person (f. ex. 13 or 15 years). Then additional information is gathered, i. a. INTERPOL ICSE database. And pursuant to Estonian law, if one illegal picture is found, the website/ domain can already be closed.

There are easy and effective reporting mechanisms in Estonia:

- The **web constable**: By being present in the social communities, the police is closer to people who are internet users and first-hand communicating with police and counselling and is more convenient. Web constables conduct also monitoring activities and forward information to investigators. 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. As a result, number of detected and reported latent crimes has increased, amongst others regarding possession of child pornography. The cooperation with the state-wide Child Help Hotline phone (116111) is also supporting early detection of child abuse cases. It is agreed that web-constable is advising the personnel of this hotline in such cases and vice versa.

In January 2011, NPO Estonian Union for Child Welfare opened the web based hotline [www.vihjeliin.ee](http://www.vihjeliin.ee). The purpose of the hotline is to prevent the distribution of materials that violate the rights, dignity and physical inviolability of children on the Internet. Internet users who see illegal material – sexual abuse of children, child trafficking (trafficking in human beings), etc., can inform about this via [www.vihjeliin.ee](http://www.vihjeliin.ee). Information about other material that is unsuitable for minors can also be given to the Hotline (Vihjeliin). Reports can be submitted via a simple form in the opening page of the web page. Reports can be submitted anonymously. The website of the Hotline can also be accessed via the banner on the website of the Safer Internet Centre in Estonia at [www.targaltinternetis.ee](http://www.targaltinternetis.ee).

There is a Memoranda of Understanding between Estonian Police and Border Guard Board and Estonian Union for Child Welfare and Estonian hotline works closely together with Estonian Police and Border Guard Board.

Reports received by the hotline (vihjeliin) is processed by the employee of the

	<p>Estonian Union for Child Welfare, who has been trained to deal with such information, as quickly as possible but not later than within 60 hours of receiving the information. Estonian Hotline only checks information posted on public websites. Material posted in social networks or in environments that require users to log in is not checked and any information about these is passed on to the police.</p> <p>The website address contained in the notice is opened and its content is assessed pursuant to the laws applicable in Estonia. The Police and Border Guard Board are notified of all websites with illegal content. Information about illegal content is sent to the hotline (if one exists) via INHOPE reporting management system or law enforcement authorities of the relevant country if the administrator of the website is located outside Estonia.</p> <p>Work to prevent the sexual abuse of minors requires a range of measures and close cooperation at national and international levels. Estonian Union for Child Welfare cooperates closely with the Police and Border Guard Board in the prevention of distribution of material that presents the sexual abuse of children, and the relevant mutual agreement was signed on 25 May 2011.</p> <p>Estonian Union for Child Welfare also cooperates with other law enforcement authorities, Internet services providers and various non-profit organisations.</p> <p>In November 2012 Estonian Hotline became a full member of INHOPE <a href="http://www.inhope.org">www.inhope.org</a> . INHOPE is the International Association of Internet Hotlines. INHOPE coordinates a network of Internet Hotlines all over the world, supporting them in responding to reports of illegal content to make the Internet safer.</p> <p>Since January 2011 until April 2013 Estonian has received 1696 reports from public via the webpage 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.</p>
<b>Actions that WILL BE UNDERTAKEN</b>	
<p><b><i>Description of the actions that will be undertaken and timeframe</i></b></p>	<p>- In 2015 we would like to start a project that would bring together different parties at EU level, who have never met before and who are acting towards the same goals. The aim of the project would be to determine what has been done previously and to create synergy.</p> <p>Estonian Union for Child Welfare continues to operating the online Hotline. Also international cooperation by participating in INHOPE network continues. In April 2013 the team of the Estonian Hotline takes 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.</p> <p>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.</p>