

Questionnaire

Concerning the Recommendation of the Council of 24 September 1998 on the development of the competitiveness of the European audio-visual and information services industry by promoting national frameworks aimed at achieving a comparable and effective level of protection of minors and human dignity (98/560/EC)

Internet

1. Has an association of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) been established in your country? Please give details of the ISP association(s).

Yes, the corresponding association has been established. It's web address is www.itl.ee

2. Has a code of conduct been drawn up by the ISPs in your country? If possible, please provide a copy or the web address where it can be accessed.

No, not yet, but the cooperation is taking place between ISPs and the self-regulation body Press Council –Press Council is the self-regulation body of Estonian journalism. So far the Press Council was dealing only with newspapers, now it has widened itself to Internet and to journals if they are interested in applying the same rules of self-regulation.

3. To what extent were public authorities and consumers involved in the drawing up of the ISP code of conduct? Is consultation of public authorities and consumers required when the code is revised or amended?
4. Are there any legal requirements in your country which apply **specifically** to ISPs and how they should deal with illegal or harmful content accessed over the Internet? If so, what are they?

No, as the development in this sector has been very fast, the final system of regulation is still unsettled.

5. Are there any specific requirements for ISPs to inform the police or judicial authorities about illegal content offensive to human dignity, which is available over the Internet?

No, there are no specific requirements.

6. Has a "hotline" for reporting harmful or illegal content been established in your country? If so, please give details (including web and e-mail address) of the hotline(s), including their method of financing.

No, not yet

7. Of the problematic Internet content which has been reported , approximately what proportion of this is hosted outside your country or outside the EU?
8. What measures and initiatives have been taken, either by public authorities or by operators, to raise public awareness of hotlines? Are these measures and initiatives judged to have been effective?
9. Where hotlines have been established, please give, in so far as possible, an estimation of their effectiveness in reducing the extent and accessibility of harmful and illegal content. This could include public opinion as to their effectiveness/efficiency as well as the views of operators.
10. Apart from any involvement in the work currently funded by the Community Action Plan on promoting safer use of the Internet, have any efforts been made, either by industry or public authorities, to develop a filtering and rating system for the Internet in your country? If so, what progress has been made and what are the difficulties encountered?

Some round-table discussions in participation of ISPs and Ministry of Culture have taken place recently where the topics have been under discussion.

11. Do any obligations exist, either in law or in relevant codes of conduct, for ISPs to inform subscribers about available filtering and rating systems and age verification software?

No

12. What measures have been taken at national, local or regional level to spread awareness of safer Internet issues? Have these been part of a larger plan for “media education”? Have they been supported by public funds or by private funding (e.g. from industry or from voluntary associations) or by a mixture of public and private funding?
13. Is there any indication that the development of the Internet in your country has been slowed down by public fears concerning harmful and illegal content which may be accessed over the Internet?

No, this sector has been developing very fast.

14. Is the current level of international co-operation in this matter, particularly within Europe, seen as sufficient? If not, what measures could be taken to improve it?
15. Have you already covered or do you intend to cover by the above mentioned self-regulation measures or by regulation similar services such as transmission via mobiles, in particular as concerns UMTS?

No not yet

16. Please describe any initiatives which have been taken to control online chat-groups, in particular measures taken in order to avoid any abuse , which could be harmful to minors?
17. Please describe measures which have been taken in order to improve media-literacy (e.g. teaching children how to make s responsible use if new media)?

18. Is there any specific regulation or self-regulation concerning the specific question of the right of reply with respect to online-media? Have there been concrete problems during the last two years concerning these issues, in particular problems involving cross-border aspects?

No

Broadcasting

19. Have broadcasters in your country established a system of self-regulation relating to the protection of minors? Please give details of this, particularly with regard to membership.

Our private broadcasters have signed the memorandum where they undertake to adhere to requirements of the Code of Ethics of the Estonian Press. "Protection of minors" is included in it. In case complaints are submitted, the Broadcasters Union can establish an authority, temporary or permanent, to discuss them.

20. Does this system of self-regulation include a code of conduct regarding the protection of minors and harmful content? (Please note, this question does not concern only advertising specifically aimed at minors. It concerns audiovisual content which could be harmful to minors, regardless of whether this is contained in advertising or in general programming.)

There are some provisions in this Code of Ethics which directly deal with the protection of minors.

21. Are on-screen warning icons required, either by law or by codes of conduct, for potentially harmful television programmes? Are acoustic warnings before such programmes required, either by law or by codes of conduct? Where such measures are used, are they considered to be effective?

On-screen warnings are not required but acoustic warnings are practiced rather effectively.

22. Do any broadcasters established in your country use technical filtering devices to ensure that minors may not view harmful programmes? If so, what measures and initiatives have been taken to ensure that parents and guardians are aware of these devices and how to operate them. Are these devices held to be an effective means of protecting minors in your country?

Technical filtering devices are not used.

23. Please describe measures which have been taken in order to improve media-literacy (e.g. teaching children how to make a responsible use of television)?

Video Game Software

24. Are there any specific legal provisions in your country concerning the sale of video games? (This question concerns the physical sale of video game software, not the provision of software over the Internet for downloading onto computers).

“Act to Regulate Dissemination of Works which Contain Pornography or Promote Violence or Cruelty” entered into force 1 May 1998 where the main power of decision is given to distributor of products. In case of suspicion he/she can address the expert committee within the Ministry of Culture.

25. Is there any self-regulatory system in place which covers questions relating to age-rating for video games? (e.g. such as the system of self-rating which has been announced by the Interactive Software Federation of Europe (ISFE)). If so, please give details.

No, not yet

26. Are current measures to protect minors from harmful video games considered to be effective?

Specific measures are not implemented in this area

27. As online games and computer games, especially on LANs (Local Area Networks), are very similar, have you also included them into measures of self-regulation and/or regulation?

Other Content Delivery Systems

28. With regard to cinema, videocassette and DVD rating systems, have there been any major developments since the year 2000?

Age-rating system is more or less functioning by now.

General

29. In what way have you associated consumer associations, voluntary associations and non-governmental organisations to the implementations of the Recommendation?

Discussions and round tables have taken place from time to time. The “Children Protection Union” has issued a journal “Media and the rights of the child” where practical advice is given on this topic.

30. Is the lack of coherence between the various rating and classification systems for audiovisual media (cinema, television, videocassettes, video games, Internet) seen as problematic in your country, e.g. in terms of creating confusion among customers? Are any measures or initiatives being considered to introduce greater coherence in the way audiovisual media are evaluated and

classified? Has there been any cooperation to this extent with other Member States or organisations from abroad?

In our small and self-contained society the remarkable abnormalities are regulated by social attention.

31. Have the efforts in your country with respect to the protection of minors been accompanied by scientific boards and specific studies with respect to violence or other harmful content and their impact on minors? Are there any voluntary agreements by broadcasters and by content providers on the Internet?

No

32. If you are aware of any study or scientific report which has been prepared on this issue during the last two years, please transmit a copy or give the references.
33. The Commission is aware that Member States' authorities may not be in a position to answer all the questions posed here. Nevertheless, the Commission would request that they be answered insofar as possible. Any additional information and any relevant views which might help the Commission in evaluating the effectiveness of the self-regulatory approach laid out in the Recommendation on the Protection of Minors should also be given.