

Council of Europe contribution for the 41st UPR session (Oct-Nov 2022) regarding Finland

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Prevention of torture (CPT)

The 'European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment' organises country visits in order to visit places of detention to assess how persons deprived of their liberty are treated. After each visit, the CPT sends a detailed report to the State concerned. This report includes the CPT's findings, and its recommendations, comments and requests for information.

The CPT's report on the 2020 periodic visit to Finland:



CPT_inf_2021_7_Finland.pdf

The main objective of the visit was to review the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty by the police and in immigration detention, as well as the situation of prisoners. The delegation further carried out visits to two State Residential Schools and to the psychiatric units of Helsinki University Hospital at Kellokoski.

Executive summary:



CPT_inf_2021_7_part_F inland.pdf

Government response:



CPT_inf_2021_25_Finland_Gov.pdf

Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights

The Commissioner for Human Rights is an independent and impartial non-judicial institution established by Council of Europe to promote awareness of and respect for human rights in the 47 Council of Europe member States.

N/A

Fight against racism and intolerance (ECRI)

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance ([ECRI](#)) is a human rights body of the Council of Europe, composed of independent experts, which monitors problems of racism, xenophobia, antisemitism, intolerance and discrimination on grounds such as "race", national/ethnic origin, colour, citizenship, religion and language. It prepares reports and issues recommendations to member States, in which its findings, along with recommendations are published. These reports are drawn up after a contact visit to the country in question and a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. The country monitoring takes place in five-year cycles. As part of the fourth round of ECRI's monitoring work, a new process of interim follow-up has been introduced with respect to a small number of specific recommendations made in each of ECRI's country reports.

Conclusions on Finland (adopted on 7 December 2021 / published on 3 March 2022)



ECRI_2022_01_Finland
.pdf

[Fifth report on Finland](#) (adopted on 18 June 2019 / published on 10 September 2019)



ECRI_2019_38_Finland
.pdf

Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI)

Under the authority of the Committee of Ministers and bearing in mind the Council of Europe’s legal standards, the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and the findings and recommendations of the relevant monitoring mechanisms, the CDADI steers the Council of Europe’s intergovernmental work to promote equality for all and build more inclusive societies, offering effective protection from discrimination and hate and where diversity is respected. The work of the CDADI shall take into account the work of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), without prejudice to the latter’s mandate.

The CDADI advises the Committee of Ministers on all questions within its mandate, including preventing and combating hate speech and discrimination on the grounds covered by ECRI, with a particular focus on fighting anti-Gypsyism and improving the active participation and inclusion of Roma and Travellers in society, safeguarding the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and the use of regional or minority languages, and promoting intercultural integration.

The CDADI promotes and facilitates thematic exchanges and peer reviews of experience and good practice among Council of Europe member States to develop common policy responses, analyse implementation and fulfil any other task assigned to it by the Committee of Ministers.

In 2021, the CDADI prepared a [Compilation of promising and good practices on “Responses to the Covid-19 pandemic in the fields of non-discrimination, diversity and inclusion”](#) that cover examples from most CoE member States. Based on that work, it prepared [Guidelines of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on upholding equality and protecting against discrimination and hate during the COVID-19 and similar crises](#), together with an [Explanatory memorandum](#), which were adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 5 May 2021



CDADI_2021_3-Rev_C COVID-19.pdf



CDADI_CM_2021_37-a dd1final.pdf



CDADI_2021_37-add2 final_explanatory_men

Protection of minorities

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

The monitoring procedure for this convention requires each state party to submit a report within one year following the entry into force of the Framework Convention and additional reports every five subsequent years. State reports are examined by the [Advisory Committee](#), a body composed of 18 independent experts responsible for adopting country-specific opinions. These opinions, on which States Parties have an opportunity to comment, are meant to advise the Committee of Ministers in the preparation of its resolutions, containing conclusions and recommendations to the State concerned.

The Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention adopted its [5th Opinion](#) on Finland on 27 June 2019.



FCNM_5th opinion on
Finland.pdf

The [Resolution CM/ResCMN\(2020\)1](#) on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection on National Minorities by Finland was adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 12 February 2020 at the 1367th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies.



FCNM_Resolution_C
M_Finland.pdf

European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

The [Charter's monitoring procedure](#) is based on state reports, as each State Party is required to present its first report within the year following the entry into force of the Charter with respect to the Party concerned. Since the entry into force, in July 2019, of the reform of the monitoring mechanism, the subsequent reports are presented at five-yearly intervals. A committee of independent experts examines the state's periodical report and addresses an evaluation report to the Committee of Ministers, including proposals for recommendations.

The Committee of Experts adopted its fifth evaluation report in respect of Finland on 22 March 2018.



ECRML_CM_2018_114
_Finland.pdf

The Committee of Ministers adopted Recommendation CM/RecChL(2018)5 on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Finland on 3 October 2018 at the 1326th

meeting of the Ministers' Deputies.



**ECRML_CM_2018_5_Fi
inland.pdf**

On 7 October 2020 the Committee of Experts adopted its evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations for immediate action contained in the fifth evaluation report in respect of Finland.



**MIN-LANG_2020_12_F
inland.pdf**

The Committee of Ministers took note of it on 8 December 2020.



**CM_Del_Dec_2020_13
91_10.3g_Finland.pdf**

Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Roma and Traveller Issues (ADI-ROM)

Under the authority of the Committee of Ministers and as a subordinate body to the Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI), the Committee of Experts on Roma and traveller Issues (ADI-ROM) is given the general task of assisting member states in the development and implementation of successful Roma and Traveller inclusion policies by overseeing the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for Roma and Traveller Inclusion (2020-2025), reviewing the implementation of relevant national legislation, policy and practice, exchanging information and experience, and identifying examples of effective measures on Roma and Traveller inclusion.

In 2021, the ADI-ROM prepared a Compilation of examples of good practice of Roma and/or Traveller inclusion at national, regional or local levels, to be adopted in 2022. The following deliverables are inscribed in the ADI ROM terms of reference for the coming period: Mid-term review report on the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for Roma and Traveller Inclusion (2020-2025); Draft Recommendation on equality for Roma and Traveller women and girls; Capacity-building programme and tools supporting the implementation of Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2020\)2](#) at national level; Feasibility study and possible draft Recommendation on desegregation and inclusion policies and practices in the field of education including Roma and Traveller children; Handbook on democratic governance as well as representation and participation of Roma and Travellers in public and political life; Final evaluation report on the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for Roma and Traveller Inclusion 2020-2025 and at least two thematic reports per year, emanating from the two, possibly three, thematic visits foreseen per year



**ADI-ROM_CMRec_20
20_2.pdf**

Action against trafficking in human beings (GRETA)

The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 3 May 2005, following a series of other initiatives by the Council of Europe in the field of combating trafficking in human beings. The Convention entered into force on 1 February 2008, following its 10th ratification. While building on existing international instruments, the Convention goes beyond the minimum standards agreed upon in them and strengthens the protection afforded to victims.

The Convention has a comprehensive scope of application, encompassing all forms of trafficking (whether national or transnational, linked or not linked to organised crime) and taking in all persons who are victims of trafficking (women, men or children). The forms of exploitation covered by the Convention are, at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude and the removal of organs.

The main added value of the Convention is its human rights perspective and focus on victim protection. Its Preamble defines trafficking in human beings as a violation of human rights and an offence to the dignity and integrity of the human being. The Convention provides for a series of rights for victims of trafficking, in particular the right to be identified as a victim, to be protected and assisted, to be given a recovery and reflection period of at least 30 days, to be granted a renewable residence permit, and to receive compensation for the damages suffered.

Another important added value of the Convention is the monitoring system set up to supervise the implementation of the obligations contained in it, which consists of two pillars: the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) and the Committee of the Parties.

The Convention is not restricted to Council of Europe member states; non-members states and the European Union also have the possibility of becoming Party to the Convention.

GRETA evaluation report (2nd evaluation round):



GRETA_2019_06_Finla
nd.pdf

[Press release](#)

Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (GREVIO)

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and Domestic violence ([Istanbul Convention](#), CETS No. 210) is the most far-reaching international treaty to tackle this serious violation of human rights. It aims at zero tolerance for such violence and is a major step forward in making Europe and beyond safer. Preventing violence, protecting victims and prosecuting the perpetrators are the cornerstones of the convention. It also seeks to change the hearts and minds of individuals by calling on all members of society, in particular men and boys, to change their attitudes. In essence, it is a renewed call for greater equality between women and men, because violence against women is deeply rooted in the inequality between women and men in society and is perpetuated by a culture of intolerance and denial.

The Council of Europe Istanbul Convention provides for two types of monitoring procedures:

1. a country-by-country evaluation procedure;
2. and a special inquiry procedure in exceptional cases where action is required to prevent a serious, massive or persistent pattern of any acts of violence covered by the Convention.

[GREVIO](#), the Group of Experts on Action against violence against women and domestic violence, is the independent body responsible for monitoring the implementation of CETS No. 210. GREVIO launched its first evaluation procedure in spring 2016, after adopting a questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the Istanbul Convention.

The Convention is not restricted to Council of Europe member states; non-members states and the European Union also have the possibility of becoming Party to the Convention.

The implementation of the provisions of the Istanbul Convention by [Finland](#) was monitored in 2018 and GREVIO's first [baseline evaluation report](#) was published in September 2019.



GREVIO_baeline_evaluation_report_Finland

The Committee of the Parties to the Istanbul Convention has adopted its [recommendations](#) in relation to Finland at its meeting in January 2020.



IC-CP_Inf_2020_3_VaW_Finland.pdf

Protection of children against sexual abuse (Lanzarote Convention)

The Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, also known as "[the Lanzarote Convention](#)", requires criminalisation of all kinds of sexual offences against children. It sets out that states in Europe and beyond shall adopt specific legislation and take measures to prevent sexual violence, to protect child victims and to prosecute perpetrators.

The "Lanzarote Committee" (i.e. the Committee of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse) is the body established to monitor whether Parties effectively implement the Lanzarote Convention. To do so, the Committee evaluates the information which has been provided by the national authorities and other sources in their replies to questionnaires developed by the Committee itself. This monitoring procedure is divided by rounds, each round concerning a theme. At the end of each round, the Lanzarote Committee adopts "implementation reports" which contain its evaluation of the situation ("monitoring findings"). To assess whether Parties have acted upon its monitoring findings, the Lanzarote Committee carries out compliance procedures. To date (2022) this has been done with respect to monitoring findings concerning the protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Compliance procedures to assess measures taken with respect to the Committee's monitoring findings concerning the protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust should be launched before the end of 2022.

Finland ratified the Lanzarote Convention on 9 June 2011 and it entered into force in its respect on 1 October 2011.

1st monitoring round on the “Protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust”

This was carried out between 2013 and 2018 and focused on the protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust. It led to the adoption of two implementation reports, one related to the [legal framework](#) and the other to the [strategies](#) to tackle the phenomenon. The information submitted by Finland in the context of the 1st monitoring round is available [here](#).



**Lanzarote
Committee_First_impk**



**Lanzarote
Committee_Second_in**



T-ES_2014_GEN-Fl.pdf



**Lanzarote
questionnaires_releva**



T-ES_2014_THE-Fl.pdf

The recommendations requiring Finland to take steps to implement the Lanzarote Convention effectively in the context of this monitoring round are as follows:

On the criminalisation of sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Urges** Finland to review its legislation to ensure effective protection of children from situations where abuse is made of a recognised position of influence (R1).

On the collection of data on child sexual abuse in the circle of trust, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Urges** Finland to take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or designate mechanisms for data collection or focal points at national or local level and in collaboration with civil society, for the purpose of observing and evaluating in terms of quantitative data collection the phenomenon of the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children in general and child sexual abuse committed in the circle of trust, in particular (R13).

- **Considers** that Finland must set up a national or local system for recording case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust cases in the various sectors liable to come into contact with children victims in such instances; such administrative data collection systems should be implemented allowing to compare and cross-check the data thus collected at national level and avoid duplication (R15).

On the best interest of the child and child friendly criminal proceedings, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that when sexual abuse is inflicted by someone in the child's circle of trust, the child victim is in a particularly delicate situation of having to report a crime made by someone who he or she trusted, respected and possibly loved. This situation which can create a serious disturbance on the child's family life and overall wellbeing, needs to be addressed specifically (R22).
- **Considers** that information and advice should be provided to child victims in a manner adapted to their age and maturity, in a language they understand, and which is gender and cultural sensitive (R23).
- **Considers** that Finland should address and encourage as much as possible the co-ordination and collaboration of the different players who intervene for and with the child victim during criminal proceedings. This comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach offers extra support to the child victim and in some cases, the possibility for intervention not to be delayed and appropriate support to be provided immediately after the disclosure (R24).
- **Considers** that, in the context of sexual abuse in the circle of trust, the removal of the victim from his or her family environment should be foreseen as a last resort procedure, which should be clearly defined, setting out the conditions for and duration of the removal (R27).
- **Considers** that interventions and measures which are taken in the context of domestic violence operate on a different modus operandi to those established in child sexual abuse cases. An explicit mention of sexual abuse should therefore be included in all protection measures with regard to domestic violence (R28).
- **Urges** Finland to take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the persons who are close to the victim may benefit, where appropriate, from therapeutic assistance, notably emergency psychological care (R30).

On child participation, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that Finland should further encourage the participation of children, according to their evolving capacity, in the development and the implementation of state policies, programmes or other initiatives concerning the fight against sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust specifically (R1).

On the participation of civil society, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that, if it has not yet done so, Finland should encourage the participation of the civil society in the elaboration and implementation of policies to prevent sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust also by providing financial support to them (R2).
- **Considers** that, if it has not yet done so, Finland should cooperate with civil society organizations engaged in assistance to victims and provide, by means of legislative or other measures, in accordance with the conditions provided for by internal law, the possibility to assist and/or support the victims with their consent during criminal proceedings concerning the offences established in accordance with this Convention (R3).

On raising awareness on sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that the possibility of sexual abuse of children occurring within the family should be explicitly addressed in awareness raising efforts, with the intent to prevent it (R7).

On awareness raising strategies on sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that awareness raising actions targeting children should be age appropriate and make use of interactive methods as well as of information and communication technologies (R8).
- **Considers** that awareness raising actions focused on the risks and realities of sexually abused children in the circle of trust should be continuous and systematic. Parties should envisage including these activities in their national action plans for children's rights (R9).

On education for children, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that Finland should put more emphasis on adapting the information given to children to their evolving capacity, thereby making it age-appropriate (R11).
- **Considers** that Finland should provide information on the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse within the general context of sexuality education (R12).
- **Considers** that Finland should further involve parents (and adults exercising parental responsibilities) in the provision of information given to children on sexual abuse, including in the circle of trust (R13).

On specialised training, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that, if it is not doing so yet, Finland should provide specific regular training about child sexual abuse in the circle of trust for professionals working within the police, prosecution, child protection and health services (R14)
- **Considers** that, if it is not doing so yet, Finland should allocate adequate financial resources to the training of persons, units and services in charge of investigations as defined by Article 34§1 of the Lanzarote Convention (R15).

On reporting by any person, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that, if it is not doing so yet, Finland should introduce the necessary legislative or other measures, such as awareness raising campaigns, to encourage any person who knows about or suspects in good faith that a child is a victim of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse to report to the competent services (R18).

On assisting offenders to prevent repeated offences of a sexual nature against children, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Urges** Finland to put in place a tool or procedure to make an assessment of the dangerousness and possible risks of repetition of sexual offences against children (R26).
- **Urges** Finland to put in place a tool or procedure to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention programmes or measures (R27).

On intervention or measures offered during the different stages of judicial proceedings, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Urges** Finland to put in place effective intervention programmes or measures designed to evaluate and prevent the risk of offences being committed, in the pre-trial phase of the procedure (R29).
- **Considers** that if Finland has alternatives to imprisonment, it should ensure that intervention programmes and measures are in place (R32).

Urgent monitoring round on “Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse”

To respond to the urgent migrant and refugee situation in Europe, the Lanzarote Committee decided in 2016 to address the protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse through an urgent monitoring round. This resulted in a [special report](#) published in March 2017. The information submitted by Finland in the context of this round is accessible [here](#). To follow-up on the Special report and its monitoring findings, the Committee carried out a compliance procedure to assess the conformity of Parties with the recommendations urging them to act (the “urge” recommendations), as well as those considering that they should act (the “consider” recommendations).



Lanzarote
Committee_special_re



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Following the compliance procedure, the recommendations still requiring Finland to take steps to implement the Lanzarote Convention effectively in the context of this monitoring round are as follows:

On victim identification, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that Finland should put in place effective mechanisms for data collection with a specific focus on children affected by the refugee crisis who are victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and review the possible removal of obstacles to the collection of such data, in particular, where they exist, legal restrictions to do so, with due respect for the requirements of personal data protection (R7).

On the distinction made between victims prior to the entry on territory and after entry, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that, while providing adequate protection to child victims irrespective of where the exploitation/abuse occurred, Finland should do its utmost to be able to distinguish between sexual exploitation and sexual abuse occurring prior to the entry of the child victim on its territory and after the entry (R11).¹

On preventing children affected by the refugee crisis from being sexual exploited and sexually abused, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Urges** Finland, in line with Article 5 of the Convention, to effectively screen all persons who by their professions have regular contact with children affected by the refugee crisis for convictions of acts of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of children in line with its internal law (R18).

On the protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that Finland should ensure that its specific recommendations on the child-friendly handling of proceedings involving children victims of sexual abuse be implemented also in the context of proceedings involving children affected by the refugee crisis (R31).²

On co-operation in protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, the Lanzarote Committee:

- **Considers** that Finland and other Parties to the Convention should agree on common strategies/procedures to effectively deal with the phenomenon of cross-border missing children (R35).³

2nd thematic monitoring round: Protecting children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs): Addressing the challenges raised by child self-generated sexual images and/or videos.

This was carried out between October 2017 and March 2022 and was dedicated to “Protecting children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs)”, with a focus on “Addressing the challenges raised by child self-generated sexual images and/or videos”. It led to the adoption of an implementation report, which will soon be made available on the [website of the Lanzarote Committee](#). The information submitted by Finland in the context of the 2nd monitoring round is available [here](#).

¹ On 10th March 2022, Finland was considered only to partially comply with the recommendation at stake. More details on what is still lacking will be made available on the [Lanzarote Committee’s website](#).

² On 10th March 2022, Finland was considered only to partially comply with the recommendation at stake. More details on what is still lacking will be made available on the [Lanzarote Committee’s website](#).

³ On 7th October 2021, Finland was considered only to partially comply with the recommendation at stake. More details on what is still lacking will be made available on the [Lanzarote Committee’s website](#).



T-ES_2017_ICT-Fl.pdf



Lanzarote
Committee-appendix

The recommendations requiring Finland to take steps to implement the Lanzarote Convention effectively in the context of this monitoring round are as follows:

On the legal frameworks:

- **Requests** that Parties ensure in their legal framework⁴ that a child will not be prosecuted when he/she possess:
 - their own self-generated sexually suggestive or explicit images and/or videos
 - self-generated sexually suggestive or explicit images and/or videos of another child with the informed consent of the child depicted on them;
 - the self-generated sexually suggestive or explicit images and/or videos of another child as a result of receiving them passively without actively asking for them (Recommendation II-6).
- **Requests** that Parties ensure in their legal framework⁵ that a child will not be prosecuted for sharing his/her sexual images and/or videos with another child when such sharing is voluntary, consensual and intended solely for their own private use (Recommendation II-8).
- **Requests** that Parties that have not already done so ensure that the distribution or transmission by children of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos of other children is prosecuted as a last resort when such images and/or videos qualify as “child pornography” in accordance with Article 20(2) Lanzarote Convention (Recommendation II-9).

On investigations and prosecution:

- Mindful of the different contexts in the Parties as recalled in para 235 of the Explanatory Report, **requests** those Parties that are not already doing so to ensure that law enforcement units, services or persons specialised in ICT facilitated sexual offences against children are adequately financed to ensure sufficient resources, including staff, equipment and training (Recommendation III-3).
- Mindful of the different contexts in the Parties as recalled in para 235 of the Explanatory Report, **requests** those Parties that are not already doing so to ensure that prosecution units, services or persons specialised in ICT facilitated sexual offences against children are adequately financed to ensure sufficient resources, including staff, equipment and training (Recommendation III-7).
- **Requires** all Parties to ensure that investigations and criminal proceedings in ICT facilitated sexual offences against children are treated as priority and carried out without any unjustified delay (Recommendation III-30).

⁴ The expression “legal framework” is not limited to legislation but should be understood in a broader way, e.g., through prosecutorial guidance or practice.

⁵ The expression “legal framework” is not limited to legislation but should be understood in a broader way, e.g., through prosecutorial guidance or practice.

On international cooperation:

- **Requests** all Parties to extend their international cooperation with other Parties to improve the effective implementation of the Lanzarote Convention (Recommendation V-3).

On assistance to victims:

- **Requires** Parties which are not already doing so to take the necessary legislative or other measures to assist child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, in the short and long term, in their physical and psycho-social recovery, these measures must take due account of the child's views, needs and concerns (Recommendation VI-3).

On education for children:

- **Requires** all Parties to ensure that all children at primary and secondary level receive information about the risks of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs. Organising lectures and/or activities on this topic should not be left to the discretion of schools or teachers (Recommendation IX-3).

Fight against corruption (GRECO)

The 'Group of States against Corruption' (GRECO) monitors all its 50 members through a peer review evaluation procedure within thematic evaluation rounds. The evaluation reports contain recommendations aimed at furthering the necessary legislative, institutional and practical reforms. Subsequently, the implementation of those recommendations is examined in the framework of a "compliance procedure", assessing whether they have been implemented satisfactorily, partly or have not been implemented 18 months after the adoption of the evaluation report. GRECO has also an Ad hoc procedure for situations requiring urgent action.

Finland was evaluated in 2017 under the Fifth Evaluation Round on "Preventing corruption and promoting integrity in central governments (top executive functions) and law enforcement agencies". The corresponding [5th Round Evaluation report](#) was adopted by GRECO Plenary and made public in 2018. GRECO's [5th Round Compliance Report](#), assessing the implementation of the recommendations, was made public in 2020. Additional information from the authorities is due by 30 April 2022.



GRECO_Eval5Rep_201
7_3_Finland.pdf



GRECORC52020_2_Fin
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Concerning the Fourth Evaluation Round on “Prevention of corruption in respect of members of parliament, judges and prosecutors”, the publication of the [4th Round Second Compliance Report](#) in 2017 terminated the compliance procedure in respect of Finland.



Execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights

Statistical data

On 31 December 2021, there were 18 cases (31 cases on 31 December 2020) against Finland pending before the Committee of Ministers for supervision of their execution. Among these cases, 9 cases were “leading cases” evidencing different problems (11 leading cases on 31 December 2020). As of 31 December 2021, 1 case was examined by the CM under the enhanced supervision procedure (see below).

In 2021, the CM was concerned with 0 new leading or repetitive cases (2 new leading cases in 2020). No just satisfaction was awarded in 2021 (149 525 € awarded in 2020). In 2021, the supervision over execution of 12 cases against Finland was closed by the adoption of a Final Resolution (0 cases closed in 2020). In 2021, the European Court of Human Rights annulled in its entirety a judgment against Finland in the case of N.A. (application no. 25244/18) and rejected the application because it established an abuse of the right of individual application.

Main cases / groups of cases under the Committee of Ministers’ supervision

[X v. Finland](#)

Extensions of a confinement in mental hospital and forcible administration of medication without adequate legal safeguards.



[Lindstrom and Masseli V. Finland](#)

Obligation on prisoners to wear "sealed" overalls on the basis of legislation which did not provide sufficient safeguards.



[Nykanen v. Finland](#)

Violation of the right not to be punished twice as the applicants were subject to both criminal and administrative taxation proceedings concerning partly or entirely the same facts.



Eerikainen

Violations of the right to freedom of expression due to disproportionate criminal or civil convictions for invading the privacy of others or for defamation

For a more complete overview of the situation see the Country Factsheet and the Committee of Ministers' Annual Reports on its supervision activity (available on the website of the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights). More detailed information on the status of execution in individual cases can be found through Hudoc-EXEC.



[Country factsheet Finland.](#)

Annual reports. The 2021 annual report will also be available soon on this webpage.

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/execution/annual-reports>

Important cases closed recently

Case concerning failure to preventively confiscate gun from student whose internet postings prior to committing school killings, while not containing specific threats, raised doubts about his fitness to safely possess firearm (violation of Article 2).

[Kotilainen v. Finland](#)



[Resolution CM/ResDH\(2021\)364](#)



Social and Economic Rights (ECSR)

The European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) monitors compliance with the [European Social Charter](#) under two procedures: the national periodic reporting system and the collective complaints procedure. Following a

decision taken by the Committee of Ministers in 2006, the provisions of the Charter have been divided into four thematic groups. States present a report on the provisions relating to one of the four thematic groups on an annual basis. Consequently each provision of the Charter is reported on once every four years.



**ESC_Finland_factsheet
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Venice Commission

The [European Commission for Democracy through Law](#) (Venice Commission) is the Council of Europe's advisory body on constitutional matters. It provides States and international organisations working with it (EU, OSCE/ODIHR) with legal advice in the form of opinions.

N/A