ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN: COUNTRY REPORT CARD¹ FINLAND

I. Legal Status of the Convention on the Rights of the	
Child (CRC)	
A. CRC takes precedence over conflicting legislation (/10) (no = 0;	5 ²
partial = 5; yes = 10)	
B. CRC has been incorporated into national law (/10) (no = 0; partial	10
= 5; yes = 10)	
C. CRC is directly enforceable in domestic courts (/10) (no = 0;	6 ³
interpretive guidance = 3; some direct, some interpretive guidance = 6;	
yes = 10)	
D. CRC has been applied in legal proceedings (/10) (no = 0; not	10
systematically = 5; systematically = 10)	
E. OP3 is ratified (/5) (no = 0; yes = 5)	0
SCORE /45:	31

II. Legal Status of the Child	
A. Full range of legal claims is available to challenge rights	
violations (/20)	
Specific standards: (2.5 each)	
 violations can be challenged even if they are not crimes 	2.5
 can bring private prosecutions where the State will not carry out 	2.5
a criminal prosecution itself	
 can challenge deprivation of liberty and/or lawfulness of 	2.5
detention	
 mechanisms exist to investigate allegations against officials 	2.5
Independent bodies capable of taking complaints before or on behalf of	
children: (2 each)	
 Independent institution exists with mandate that covers the 	2
protection and promotion of children's rights	
There is a specific department or person within the relevant	2
institution that specifically deals with children's rights	
 Institution is empowered to address complaints in relation to 	2
violations of children's rights	

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ This report card is based on CRIN's Legal Status of the Child: Model Report, available at www.crin.org/en/node/31972/.

² Can in conjunction with the Constitution, but otherwise not.

 $^{^3}$ Should take precedence over decrees and have equal force as acts. Constitution is supreme. All legislation to be interpreted in line with the Convention.

Institution has a transparent appointment procedure	2 ⁴
 Institution is empowered to review State's progress in realising 	2
children's rights	
B. Children can bring cases alone or via a representative (/7.5)	
Can bring a case in own name (no = 0; yes = 2.5)	2.5
Is generally not required to bring proceedings through a guardian ad	0
litem or litigation friend (no = 0; yes = 2.5)	
No conflict of interests in appointments of representatives (no = 0; yes	2.5 ⁵
= 2.5)	
C. Parents/guardians can bring cases on behalf of very young	
children (/10)	
Parents' ability to act on behalf of child is tempered by the principle of	5 ⁶
the best interests of the child (no = 0; partial = 5; yes = 10)	
D. Children/representatives are eligible for free legal assistance	
(/30)	
Settings: (2 each)	
• civil	2 ⁷
criminal	2
administrative	2
family	2
all other judicial settings	2
Right to a lawyer of own choosing (no = 0; yes = 5)	5 ⁸
Right to lawyer with experience commensurate with nature of claim /	5 ⁹
offence (no = 0; yes = 5)	
Right to legal aid throughout the criminal process from arrest to trial	5 ¹⁰
and appeal (no = 0; partial = 5; yes = 10)	
E. No further legal limitations/conditions on	4 ¹¹
children/representatives bringing, running or settling cases (/5)	
(deduct 1 for each limitation/condition)	
SCORE /72.5:	59

III. Challenging Children's Rights Violations	
A. Children have complete access to all courts, complaints	

 $^{\rm 4}$ Assessed by Constitutional Law Committee and then approved by the Parliament.

⁵ Mechanisms exist in certain circumstances where there would be a conflict of interests. E.g. appointment of child welfare supervisor for paternity hearings.

⁶ Maybe 5. Child Welfare Act, Section 22 (interests rather than best interests).

⁷ Covers legal proceedings and advice in general. From context does not appear to be limited to any single branch of the law. See Legal Aid Act.

⁸ Legal Aid Act, Section 8.

⁹ Legal Aid Act, s. 8 and Act on Licensed Attorneys. Special requirements for attorneys for serious crimes and offences committed by children.

¹⁰ Does not cover certain criminal charges. See Legal Aid Act, Section 6.

¹¹ Parental approval is usually required.

mechanisms (/10)	
Settings: (2.5 each)	
criminal	2.5
• civil	2.5
administrative	2.5
 informal, customary or alternative justice mechanisms available 	2.5
where appropriate	
B. Courts have broad powers to remedy rights violations (/16)	
Remedies: (2 each)	
restitution	2 ¹²
compensation	2
stop the enforcement of a law	2 ¹³
stop the enforcement of subsidiary legislation	2 ¹⁴
 order government to take steps to prevent a violation 	2 ¹⁵
 launch investigation OR bring proceedings at the court's 	0
initiative	
guarantee non-repetition	2
repeal of law (partial = 1)	016
C. Widespread violations can be challenged without naming individual victims (/10)	
Named victims are not required (no = 0; partial = 5; yes = 10)	5
D. Children can file group litigation to challenge multiple violations (/10)	
Group and collective litigation available (no = 0; partial (selected types of actions only) = 2.5; yes = 7.5)	2.5
Courts have the power to combine cases to offer clear, consistent pronouncements of the law (no = 0; yes = 2.5)	2.5
E. Non-governmental organisations can file, intervene in cases (/10)	
Can file (no = 0; yes = 7.5)	0
Can intervene (no = 0; yes = 2.5)	0
SCORE /56:	32

IV. Practical Considerations	
A. Venue (/10)	
Formal restrictions relaxed as necessary and appropriate (no = 0; partial = 2.5; yes = 5)	0

¹² See http://legalresearchnetwork.eu/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/Abstract-Tobias-Jonkers-Groningen.pdf.

13 Yes because the Constitutional Law Committee can stop legislation being enacted, but has no powers after it has been enacted.

¹⁵ Limited substantive grounds for judicial review.

¹⁶ See above.

B. Legal aid / costs (/5)	
Court fees and case related expenses are not payable (no = 0; yes = 5)	5
C. Pro-bono / financing (/10)	
Active legal and bar associations that offer pro-bono representation (no = 0; yes = 5)	5 ¹⁷
Systematic procedures to promote pro-bono (no = 0; yes = 5)	5 ¹⁸
D. Timing (/10)	
Limitation periods do not begin to run until a child reaches the age of 18 (no = 0; yes =5)	5
No time limitation period for "serious violations of international humanitarian law" (no = 0; yes = 5)	5 ¹⁹
E. Evidence (/7.5)	
Children may testify or give evidence in court proceedings (no = 0; yes = 2.5)	2.5
Opportunity to give evidence not under oath where this is not understood (no = 0; yes = 2.5)	2.5
Child friendly procedures to facilitate the giving of evidence (no = 0; yes = 2.5)	2.5
F. Resolution (/10)	
Cases involving children are resolved without undue delay (no = 0; partial = 5; yes = 10)	10
G. Appeal (/10)	
Children have right to appeal (no = 0; yes = 10)	10
H. Impact and follow-up (/10)	
Judicial decisions are enforced and respected (no = 0; partial = 5; yes = 10)	10
I. Privacy (/10)	
Privacy of children involved in legal proceedings guaranteed by law; public can be excluded; personal details unpublished (no = 0; yes = 10)	10
J. Right to be heard (/10)	
Explicit provisions in place to guarantee children's right to be heard and for his or her views to be taken into account during legal proceedings (no = 0; partial = 5; yes = 10)	5
SCORE /87.5:	77.5

TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE /261 = 199.5

¹⁷ Scored as 5 because, although there isn't a great deal of pro bono representation, this is because of the extensive legal aid provision. Legal assistance tends to take the form of finding the right lawyers etc.

¹⁸ Ibid.

 $^{^{19}}$ Most serious offences under national law (those for which life imprisonment is the maximum sentence) are not time barred.