



RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY

Thursday, 26 September

9:00–10:00 Morning coffee at Vanemuine Concert Hall (Vanemuine 6)

Opening

10:00 **Katarina Talumäe**, President of Estonian Lawyers Union
Hanno Pevkur, Minister of Defence

PLENARY MEETINGS

10:20–11:35 **20 years in NATO**
Vanemuine Concert Hall (Vanemuine 6)

Moderator: *dr. iur.* **Mart Susi**, Professor of Human Rights Law, Tallinn University

Participants in the discussion: PhD **Ülle Madise**, Chancellor of Justice; **Kalev Stoicescu**, Chairman of the National Defence Committee of the Riigikogu; **Rainer Saks**, Security Expert; **Merili Arjakas**, Editor in Chief of Diplomaatia and Junior Research Fellow in the International Centre for Defence and Security

The opening plenary meeting focuses on the quadrilateral relationships between NATO, Estonia, international law, and the rule of law. Is the world order based on international law starting to become an illusion as aggression and war crimes go unpunished and the world politics is increasingly guided by the principle of “might makes right”? Is Estonia willing to follow the principles of the democratic rule of law that we formulated at the time of regaining independence, no matter how exceptional the situation and how endangered the continuation of statehood? What weight do the basic principles of international law and the rule of law have at the backstage of NATO? In addition to these topics, the speakers will discuss the most relevant security issues and the current situation of NATO in the context of international law and human rights.

11:35–12:00 Awarding the “Õiguse eest seisja” prizes – **Liisa-Ly Pakosta**, Minister of Justice and Digital Affairs

12:00–12:30 Coffee break

12:30–14:00 **20 years as part of the judicial system of the European Union: experiences and perspectives so far**

Vanemuine Concert Hall (Vanemuine 6)

Moderator: *dr. iur.* **Priit Pikamäe**, Advocate General, European Court of Justice

Participants in the discussion: **Küllike Jürimäe**, Judge, European Court of Justice, President of the Third Chamber; *mag. iur.* **Lauri Madise**, Judge, General Court of the European Union; PhD **Iko Nõmm**, Judge, General Court of the European Union; **Kristel Siitam-Nyiri**, European Prosecutor

First, the participants will take a look back to how the Estonian judicial system entered into a dialogue with the Court of Justice of the European Union 20 years ago, and to the main challenges faced by the first Estonian judges who started to work there. Afterwards, there will be an exchange of views on how the Estonian courts operate from the perspective of the Court of Justice of the European Union, and take a look at the reform of the work of the Court of Justice of the European Union that will soon enter into force.

14:00–15:15 Lunch

After the end of the plenary meeting at 14:00, the participants will move to sections, i.e., to one of five locations: Vanemuine Concert Hall, assembly hall of the University of Tartu, Tartu University library conference centre, V Spa conference centre, Hotel Lydia event centre.

Thursday, 26 September

15:15–16:45 **Financial security of consumers during a recession**

Tartu University library conference centre (Struve 1)

Moderator: *dr. iur.* **Karin Sein**, Professor of Civil Law, University of Tartu

Dain M. Muru, Lawyer at the Business Department of Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority

Financial services – luck or misery? Viewpoint of the Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority

Siim Tammer, Member of the Board, Financial Supervision Authority

The principle of responsible lending: capital requirements and fines as an accelerator of responsibility

Jüri Puust, Head of the Judicial Procedure Department, Swedbank

A creditor's view of consumer credit regulation

PhD **Piia Kalamees**, Associate Professor of Civil Law, University of Tartu

Is the loan agreement signed using an eID acquired fraudulently valid?

There is more and more talk about the economic recession that is about to take over Estonia, and we hear news about redundancies almost every week. This also damages the ability to repay consumer loans, including residential mortgages, the number of debtors will increase and this, in turn, will aggravate social issues. The section deals with this topic, including compliance with the principle of responsible lending from the point of view of both national supervision (Consumer Protection and Technical Supervision Board and the Financial Supervisory Authority) and the credit sector. Is the current legislation sufficient to ensure the financial security of consumers in difficult times and what are the most important bottlenecks?

In the context of increasingly frequent cybercrime and identity theft, attention should also be turned to the validity of loan agreements in situations where someone else has used the person's eID to take out a consumer loan. It is analysed whether and how can a consumer rely on the nullity of their loan

agreement on the grounds that the transaction made using their eID was not carried out by them or their authorised representative, but their identity was fraudulently hijacked.

16:45–17:15 Coffee break

17:15–18:45 **How safe is it to give away personal rights?**

Tartu University library conference centre (Struve 1)

Moderator: *dr. iur.* **Triin Uusen-Nacke**, Judge, Tartu Circuit Court

MA **Susann Liin**, Adviser, Civil Law Chamber of the Supreme Court, Visiting Lecturer of Private Law, University of Tartu

Self-authorised, well authorised? person's freedom to authorise vs. the State's duty to intervene

Arno Ruusalepp, Head of Department of Cardiac Surgery, Chief medical officer, Lecturer

How to reach an agreement with a doctor/surgeon?!

Paavo Uibopuu, notary

Qui facit per alium, facit per se. Representative's will = will of the represented?

The section discusses whether and how we can ensure our well-being and safety in case there are short or long-term changes in our ability to understand the situation. Blind love or sudden health issues. What is the right of representation in all matters and should the State interfere with private autonomy? The topic of the discussion is power of attorney as an alternative to guardianship, whether there is a reason to exercise control over the use of right of representation, and how to do it. The focus is on patient's declaration of will. How to be a smart patient? How and on what matters should I make an agreement with the doctor?

15:15–16:45 **Dangers of artificial intelligence and how to mitigate them**

Vanemuine Concert Hall (Vanemuine 6)

Moderator: **Henrik Trasberg**, Legal advisor on new technologies and digitalisation, Legislative Policy Department, Ministry of Justice

Participants in the discussion: PhD **Helen Eenmaa**, Associate Professor of Governance and Legal Policy, Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies; **Rauno Kinkar**, Attorney-at-Law and Partner, Advokaadibüroo WIDEN, Head of IT, IP and data protection; PhD **Meelis Kull**, Associate Professor in machine learning, Institute of Computer Science, University of Tartu, Head of the Estonian Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence

The increasingly extensive use of artificial intelligence by both the State and businesses creates added value in almost every industry and in important areas such as health care, education, transport, governance, security, and environmental protection. At the same time, significant dangers arise with the introduction of artificial intelligence: there are numerous examples where partial or complete automation of decisions and processes of institutions with artificial intelligence has led to discrimination, extensive invasion of people's privacy, or other consequences that violate fundamental rights. The abuse of technology has already led to a wave of frauds based on deep fakes, the spread of more extensive disinformation and various manipulative practices, as well as new cyber security threats. The participants will discuss the important challenges associated with artificial intelligence from the point of view of the State and the people. It also looks at whether or how we are trying to address these potential threats through the AI Regulation and a broader legal framework, international cooperation and Estonia's domestic strategies, and what legal, political, etc. developments are necessary to ensure that the use of artificial intelligence remains reliable and responsible.

16:45–17:15 Coffee break

17:15–18:45 **Estonia as a potential centre of financial activity: security risk or a safeguard?**

Vanemuine Concert Hall (Vanemuine 6)

Moderator: LLM **Monika Koolmeister**, Attorney-at-Law and Partner, Advokaadibüroo COBALT

Participants in the discussion: **Kilvar Kessler**, Chairman of the Board, Financial Supervision Authority; **Evelyn Liivamägi**, Deputy Secretary General for Financial and Tax Policy, Estonian Ministry of Finance; **Indrek Neivelt**, entrepreneur; **Tõnu Pekk**, Member of the Board of Tuleva Fondid AS; **Karolin Soo**, Judge, Tallinn Administrative Court; **Miiko Vainer**, Estonian Banking Association, Head of Anti Money Laundering Committee, SEB Pank

The section focuses on the legal guarantees of the successful functioning of the financial sector – why is Estonia not an attractive financial centre? What are the advantages of Estonia and what issues have arisen in practice? What could be done to make Estonia more attractive?

15:15–16:45 **Surveillance and information acquisition in criminal proceedings**

V Spa conference centre (Riia 2)

Moderator: PhD **Tambet Grauberg**, Judge, Pärnu County Court, Visiting Lecturer of Criminal Law, University of Tartu

Participants in the discussion: PhD **Eerik Kergandberg**, former Member of the of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court; **Oliver Nääs**, Attorney-at-Law and Partner, Advokaadibüroo WIDEN; **Taavi Pern**, Chief State Prosecutor; PhD **Arnold Sinisalu**, former Director General of the Estonian Internal Security Service

Due to security threats, there is a greater need to proactively collect secret information to prevent and detect crimes. When criminal procedure and threat prevention intertwine, a balance needs to be found between public interests and individual rights. Whether and under what conditions is the exercise of fundamental rights and judicial control over the monitoring of people guaranteed? The right of defence, the principle of equality, and the inter partes nature of court proceedings set restrictions on the use of secretly collected information in court proceedings. Based on the interests of security or criminal procedure, can it be justified to infringe the basic procedural rights of the accused, and what countervailing measures should be taken in this regard?

16:45–17:15 Coffee break

17:15–18:45 **An individual in a panopticon of cameras. Cameras at the disposal of authorities**

V Spa conference centre (Riia 2)

Moderator: **Risto Hübner**, Attorney-at-Law and Partner, Advokaadibüroo Nordx Legal

Andra Laurand, Visiting Lecturer of Administrative Law, University of Tartu
Cameras in the service of public authorities – legal framework

Andrus Padar, Expert at the Remote Monitoring Research and Development Centre of the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences
Surveillance cameras – myths and reality

Liisa Ojangu, Data Protection Expert, Estonian Centre for International Development, former Head of Department of Supervision, Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate
Cameras – View of the Data Protection Inspectorate

From street cameras with low-quality footage that showed a blurry image of a suspected criminal on TV, we have now moved to a world where cities are covered in cameras. The Internal Security Development Plan calls for creation of private camera network and the help of artificial intelligence to ensure public order. Police officers have uniform cameras that record both high-quality sound

and images, and drones watch (and record?) our behaviour from the sky. What is the capability of such cameras and what level of efficiency do they create for law enforcement agencies? What is the legal framework and are our fundamental rights protected both from the perspective of regulations and from the point of view of the supervisory authority?

15:15–16:45

Security and human rights

Hotel Lydia event centre (Ülikooli 14)

Moderator:

dr. iur. **Mart Susi**, Professor of Human Rights Law, Tallinn University

Kalev Stoicescu, Chairman of the National Defence Committee of the Riigikogu
International relations have the face of human rights

LLM **Hent Kalmo**, Legal Adviser to the President
Total protection and fundamental rights

PhD **Tiina Pajuste**, Professor of International Law and Security, Tallinn University
Balancing security and international obligations

PhD **Merilin Kiviorg**, Associate Professor of International Law, University of Tartu
Religion and threat to security

Although in theory, respect for human rights is an absolute requirement in any situation, including military conflicts or the threat thereof, the actual risk situations challenge the feasibility of this principle. Attacks that existentially threaten the security of a country and its nation may raise the question of why and how it is necessary to protect human rights, if this may, for example, harm the safety of the population and the perspective of surviving. Does the international obligation to protect human rights still outweigh effective measures to repel or prevent attacks or act against them? At the same time, we know from the lessons of the last century that it is geopolitical upheavals that have led to reformulation of the principles of human rights or even the development of new principles. The participants will discuss these topics both in the context of practical feasibility and in a theoretical framework.

16:45–17:15

Coffee break

17:15–18:45

International criminal law as a security guarantee

Hotel Lydia event centre (Ülikooli 14)

Moderator:

MA **Liina Lumiste**, Visiting Lecturer, University of Tartu; Doctoral student, University of Tartu

Participants in the discussion: *dr. iur.* **René Värk**, Associate Professor of International Law, University of Tartu; *mag. iur.* **Andres Parmas**, Prosecutor General; Major **Leenu Org**, Lecturer, Estonian Military Academy

One of the goals of international criminal law is deterrence – making sure that the initiators of a war of aggression, war criminals and perpetrators of crimes against humanity are brought to justice, and that acts that paralyse the entire humanity will not go unpunished. Russia's attack on Ukraine and the war that ignores the rules of warfare have raised the importance of international criminal law to a new level for Estonia as well. In this section, we will discuss whether and how could the deterrence offered by international law work for the protection of Estonia. How to handle the challenges, such as the different willingness of countries to cooperate, and the differences in legal framework? How does international criminal law influence the practice of armed forces and vice versa? From drones to cyber attacks, what will the new methods of warfare bring? It is also equally important to look inward: what is the role of the State itself in the enforcement of international criminal law, and what does it bring to the development of Estonian criminal law? At this crossroads of international and criminal law, we are looking for an answer to these and several other questions that have become urgent in the current security situation.

15:15–16:45 **Is the Estonian Parliament in a crisis?**

University of Tartu Assembly Hall (Ülikooli 18)

Moderator: *mag. iur.* **Aaro Mõttus**, Visiting Lecturer of Constitutional Law, University of Tartu, Doctoral student, University of Tartu, Member of the Advisory Committee of National Research Awards

PhD **Allan Sikk**, Associate Professor, University of London

How to restrain the Parliament?

Participants in the discussion: PhD **Allan Sikk**, Associate Professor, University of London; PhD **Margit Vutt**, Justice of the Supreme Court, Member of the Constitutional Review Chamber; MA **Armani Pogosjan**, Legal Adviser, Estonian Ministry of Education and Research

For a long time, the parliamentary law in Estonia has mainly been a topic of interest only within the Riigikogu. However, after the 2023 Riigikogu elections, the unprecedentedly heated political struggle brought the issues of interpretation and application of the constitutional norms and internal regulations regarding the activities of the Riigikogu into the focus of the public debate. And not just that: during the last year, the Supreme Court as the court of constitutional supervision, has made almost as many decisions in relation to the Parliament as in its entire history before that. Since the constitution gives the Riigikogu a central role in Estonia's constitutional state organisation, it is completely appropriate to ask: do our constitutional and common law norms provide the Parliament and its members with sufficient guarantees to meet the standards of their constitutional status? Are the possibilities of the majority and the minority to influence the decisions of the Parliament balanced?

16:45–17:15 Coffee break

17:15–18:45 **Rule of law at the time of crises**

University of Tartu Assembly Hall (Ülikooli 18)

Moderator: **Heddi Lutterus**, Deputy Secretary General, Legislative Policy Department, Ministry of Justice

Participants in the discussion: **Liisa-Ly Pakosta**, Minister of Justice and Digital Affairs; **Taimar Peterkop**, Secretary of State; **Mait Palts**, Director General of the Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; PhD **Küllli Taro**, Head of Knowledge Transfer at Ragnar Nurkse Department of Innovation and Governance, Tallinn University of Technology

In light of the endless crises of the recent years, our current situation has also been characterized as a “permacrisis”. It marks an extended period of instability and uncertainty resulting from a series of catastrophic events.

Since 2020, we have overcome the corona crisis, the border crisis of Belarus and the European Union, and the energy crisis. The war in Ukraine continues, placing our security situation in a different light. The state budget is tight, inflation has been fast and the economy is in decline. The obstruction in the Riigikogu has been referred to as a crisis of democracy. Climate changes are a warning of an impending climate crisis.

All this has put pressure on the principles of the rule of law, where quick solutions have been and continue to be needed to solve the crises quickly. At the same time, it has been accompanied by a growing restlessness of entrepreneurs, interest groups, media and citizens that the state does not involve or listen to them, and involvement and dialogue have become no more than a facade. There are more and more complaints about the legislative process and the quality of legislation. The new keywords are speed, flexibility, agility, resilience. Yet, the decisions must be made based on information. The rule of law, fundamental rights, the principle of legality, etc. seem to be increasingly sacrificed to practical needs and sound anachronistic.

The participants will discuss how to meet the needs arising from the so-called permacrisis, while maintaining our rule of law. We will discuss whether we have already begun to crumble the foundations of our rule of law in order to solve these crises, or what are the dangerous trends that can be observed in the light of the crises of recent years. Or maybe it is vice versa? We will discuss whether new times require new solutions, and as lawyers and legal scholars it is our duty to make our forward-looking contribution to this process. The main question is how to find a balance, because undermining the principles of the rule of law is ultimately also a threat to the security of our country.

Friday, 27 September

09:30–11:00 **Protection of children's rights, family mediation as a magic wand?**

Vanemuine Concert Hall (Vanemuine 6)

Moderator: **Risto Sepp**, Bailiff of Tallinn

Participants in the discussion: PhD **Kristi Paron**, Senior Adviser at the Chancellor of Justice, Children's and Youths' Rights Department; **Merle Liivak**, Head of Department of Social Welfare and Health Care of Tartu, long-term practitioner in children's communication agreements; **Hannela Teaste**, State-funded Family Mediator; **Tambet Laasik**, Attorney-at-Law, Advokaadibüroo Kõrgesaar & Laasik, initiator of family mediation and revictimisation discussions

The aim is to discuss with experts the changes in the field of children's rights that came into force a year and a half ago – the state family mediation. Hopefully colleagues will support the discussion and introduce the family mediation service. With the help of the experts, the section reflects the need for state family mediation, its weak points (if any), benefits (retrospectively), as well as its future developments.

11:00–11:30 Coffee break

11:30–13:00 **Data disclosure and security**

Vanemuine Concert Hall (Vanemuine 6)

Moderator: **Kristi Värk**, Head of Data Protection Law Division of the Ministry of Justice

Participants in the discussion: *mag. iur.* **Nele Siitam**, Justice of the Supreme Court; **Leho Laur**, Head of National Criminal Police; **Sten Tikerpe**, Advokaadibüroo NOVE IT and Head of the field of cyber security, Lawyer; **Silver Lusti**, Head of Legal Department, Estonian Information System Authority

Data protection, as well as its availability, is nowadays closely connected to safety and security. At the same time, in the recent years, the European Union and Estonia have rapidly moved towards a more data-based society, one part of which is the provision of public information to the public sector for re-use, i.e. open data. Such disclosure of data allows businesses to make more informed decisions and create better services. Open data also enables natural persons to better understand how their data is processed in the performance of public tasks. This is thereby making the public sector more transparent. However, it should not be forgotten that the open data is published without restrictions, i.e. it is data that is available to everyone. At that, the open data can be reused differently than initially, both for commercial and non-commercial purposes. Could this excessive disclosure of data affect the security of society?

09:30–11:00 **The impact of the length of criminal proceedings on security**

Tartu University library conference centre (Struve 1)

Moderator: PhD **Laura Aiaots**, State Prosecutor, Lecturer in Criminal Law, Faculty of Law, University of Tartu

Participants in the discussion: LLM **Norman Aas**, Attorney-at-Law and Partner, Advokaadibüroo Sorainen, Lecturer at Tallinn University; MA **Harrys Puusepp**, Head of Office of the Estonian Internal Security Service; **Kaido Tuulemäe**, Senior Prosecutor, District Prosecutor's Office for Economic Crime and Corruption; **Martin Tuulik**, Judge, Harju County Court

The duration of criminal proceedings has an impact on security. On the one hand, there is a wish to speed up criminal proceedings, but on the other hand, procedural rules and judicial practice impose increasingly strict requirements on the collection of evidence. Based on the aforementioned, it is as if there are two opposing goals, and fulfilling both of these at the same time poses a challenge. Therefore, it is important to analyse which requirements for the collection of evidence are justified and to what extent it is possible to reduce the duration of criminal proceedings without harming both the quality of the proceedings and the fundamental rights, including how much we can influence it domestically and what this means regarding the European Union law.

11:00–11:30 Coffee break

11:30–13:00 **Availability of legal services**

Tartu University library conference centre (Struve 1)

Moderator: *dr. iur.* **Urmas Volens**, Justice of the Supreme Court

Participants in the discussion: **Ivo Viires**, Head of Legal Department of Ergo Insurance; **Mari-Liis Mikli**, Deputy Secretary General, Judicial Administration Policy Department, Ministry of Justice; **Imbi Jürgen**, Head of Estonian Bar Association; **Meelis Pirn**, Member of the Board of Estonian Lawyers Union

The average net monthly salary in Estonia as of December 2023 was approx. 1,600 euros. This enables to finance approximately 10 hours of reasonably high quality legal aid. But besides that, a person needs to pay for other living expenses (the average mortgage balance as of the end of 2023 was 56,000 euros, the average car lease balance was about 12,000 euros). As of the beginning of 2021, the median deposit amount – of which half of people have more and half have less – was approximately 1,300 euros. Such a person with an average salary probably does not qualify for state legal aid either, due to not being poor enough. So how should a person like this finance solving their legal problems? If there is no actual ability for this, we must ask whether and how the fundamental right to a court and other fundamental rights provided for in § 15 of the Constitution are guaranteed in this situation. The participants will discuss the potential solutions.

09:30–11:00 **Dilemma of the Constitution: to evolve or to freeze**

V Spa conference centre (Riia 2)

Moderator: PhD **Jüri Raidla**, Member of the Advisory Committee of National Research Awards, former Minister of Justice, Head of Expert Committee of the Constitutional Assembly

Participants in the discussion: PhD **Ülle Madise**, Chancellor of Justice; **Rein Lang**, former Minister of Justice, Expert of the Constitutional Assembly; **Heiki Loot**, Justice of the Supreme Court, Head of the Advisory Committee of National Research Awards; **Kristel Urke**, Head of International Law, Ministry of Defence

The Constitution is a law of a high order which is characterised by a higher level of generalisation and a meaning that is immensely more significant than that of the other laws. Therefore, the scope for interpreting the Constitution is wider, but still not unlimited. If the legal-political reality

and the interpretation of the Constitution start to differ too much, and if the interpretation of the Constitution is manipulated with the aim of proving its questionable conformity to the changed political and social reality, it leads to a legal and political devaluation of the Constitution. The Constitution shall not be changed lightly. At the same time, the Constitution must not be confined, the opportunity for development must not be taken away from it not to damage the ability of the State and the society to develop. The Constitution must not be a political toy, nor a stack of dogmatic norms set in stone. In order to create a successful future for Estonia, the Constitution must be changed as little as possible, but as much as necessary.

11:00–11:30 Coffee break

11:30–13:00 **Losing and preserving the rule of law in a state of emergency.
Historical experiences**

V Spa conference centre (Riia 2)

Moderator: *dr. iur. Marju Luts-Sootak*, Professor of Legal History, University of Tartu

Dr. iur. Marju Luts-Sootak, Professor of Legal History, University of Tartu; *dr. iur. Hesi Siimets-Gross*, Associate Professor of Legal History and Roman Law, University of Tartu

The legal basis of the special situation that enabled the reduction of the rule of law in the early days of the Republic of Estonia

Mag. iur. Hannes Vallikivi, Attorney-at-Law and Partner, Advokaadibüroo WALLESS, Doctoral Student, University of Tartu

Deportation as an internal security measure in the first period of independence of the Republic of Estonia

Mag. iur. Toomas Anepaio, Data Protection Specialist-Archivist, Supreme Court

Meeting of the foreign Estonian legal scholars – preservers of Estonian legal thought

The first Constitution of the Republic of Estonia from 1920 was considered democratic to the point of radicalism at the time and sometimes also extremely individualistic, because it contained a relatively extensive catalogue of fundamental rights. Less attention has been paid to the fact that this Constitution enabled to turn off a large part of this catalogue of fundamental rights if the situation required. However, in order for what is expressed in the Constitution to function, we also need the so-called common law. The presentation of Marju Luts-Sootak and Hesi Siimets-Gross will discuss what this level of common law really consisted of in the first period of independence of the Republic of Estonia and where it came from. Hannes Vallikivi will take the example of a specific institute and explain what the implementation of the restrictions prescribed in a special situation meant in practice at the time. Toomas Anepaio's presentation, however, observes a rather special situation in which the Estonian State could not function, but the Estonian lawyers still preserved the Estonian legal thought.

09:30–11:00 **Land acquisition for national defense**

University of Tartu Assembly Hall (Ülikooli 18)

Moderator: *mag. iur. Triinu Rennu*, Junior Research Fellow and Doctoral student, University of Tartu

Mag. iur. Triinu Rennu, Junior Research Fellow and Doctoral student, University of Tartu
Land acquisition and expropriation in 1918–1940

Dr. iur. Priidu Pärna, Tallinn Notary

Expropriation of Immovable Property Act 1995 – legislation from the to do list

The section concludes with a discussion on **the extent to which the land needs of the national defence objects have influenced the regulation of real estate acquisition in the public interest.**

Participants in the discussion: LLM **Ave Henberg**, Legal Advisor, Road and Railway Department, Ministry of Climate; **Kaupo Kaasik**, Coordinator of infrastructure project cooperation at the National Defense Investment Centre; **Merje Krinal**, Head of Department of Land Consolidation, Land Board, Project Manager of Rail Baltic

Triinu Rennu provides a historical insight into the special laws on the expropriation of land for military-defence purposes and the legal changes made due to the 1939 Bases Agreement. From Priidu Pärna's presentation, we will learn what gave impetus to the law on expropriation of immovable property in 1995, and what was used as a basis when preparing the draft.

In the discussion round, the practitioners will talk about the extent to which the change in the security situation has had an impact on the regulation of the law on the acquisition of immovable property in the public interest. The participants will discuss the difficulties in finding a balance between private and public interests, how the time frame of the need for land affects negotiations with landowners and how an agreement to acquire land is reached.

11:00–11:30 Coffee break

11:30–13:00 **Security and fraud prevention in the world of virtual currencies**

University of Tartu Assembly Hall (Ülikooli 18)

Moderator: **Viljar Kähari**, Member of the Management Board of the Estonian Digital Assets Union, Attorney-at-Law, KÄHARI Advokaadibüroo

Participants in the discussion: **Ago Ambur**, Head of the National Criminal Police Cybercrime Bureau; **Hermes Brambat**, Member of the Management Board of the Estonian Digital Assets Union, Chief Executive Officer at Vaspex Legal; **Vladislav Linko**, Attorney-at-Law, Advokaadibüroo Hedman Partners & CO

The growing popularity of virtual currencies brings new challenges in the field of security and fraud. The section focuses on risks and dangers related to cryptocurrencies, discusses legal and technical solutions, and gives practical advice on how to protect your digital assets.

The experts share their knowledge and experiences to help understand the nature of cryptocurrency scams, money laundering and cybercrime and provide recommendations on how to avoid them.

Whether the goal is to protect your investments or simply raise awareness, the section's discussion will provide valuable information for anyone interested in the world of virtual currencies.

09:30–11:00 **The limits of security and flexibility in today's employment relationships**

Hotel Lydia event centre (Ülikooli 14)

Moderator: **Liina Naaber-Kivisoo**, Judge, Viru County Court

PhD **Seili Suder**, Head of the Employment Relations and Working Environment Department, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications

Will artificial intelligence take away the security of employment relationships?

Mag. iur. **Thea Treier**, Counsellor for Labour Affairs, Permanent Representation of Estonia to the EU
Intervention of real intelligence in decision-making – the end of platform work?

Dr. iur. **Merle Erikson**, Professor of Labour Law, University of Tartu

What kind of distress does the compensation paid to the employee in case of illegal termination of the employment contract compensate?

LLD **Annika Rosin**, Associate Professor of Labour and Social Law, University of Turku
Do Estonian laws allow strikes? What could we learn from Finland?

In the regulation of labour relations nowadays, ensuring increasing flexibility for the parties to the employment contract has become one of the central aspects. This is amplified by the ever-accelerating technological development and the changing interests of employees and employers. In all this, the safety of employees and the protection of fundamental rights, which is the starting point of labour law regulation, tends to be left aside. The participants will discuss how to ensure employee privacy and termination protection and the right to strike in the light of the latest developments in labour relations.

11:00–11:30 Coffee break

11:30–13:00 **Accidents at work and occupational diseases – a security risk to the legal system and the economy?**

Hotel Lydia event centre (Ülikooli 14)

Moderator: *dr. iur.* **Gaabriel Tavits**, Professor of Social Law, University of Tartu

Mag. iur. **Merle Malvet**, Senior Adviser, Social Rights Department, Office of the Chancellor of Justice
Compensation in case of work accidents and occupational disease

Kaire Saarep, Director General of Labour Inspectorate
Accidents at work and occupational diseases through the eyes of the Labor Inspectorate

Mihkel Nukka, Lawyer, UniLaw Õigusbüroo
Claims for work-related injuries in court proceedings. Issues and possible solutions

Peep Peterson, former Head of Estonian Trade Union Confederation, former Minister of Health and Labour
Golgotha road in reaching tripartite agreements for mitigating risks related to occupational health and safety

Work accidents and occupational diseases are an important part of working life. So far, it is not unequivocally clear how to behave in a situation where a work accident or occupational disease has occurred. Are occupational diseases and accidents at work a risk? If it is a risk, is it only the employer's risk, or is it also a risk to the state and must be taken into account at all times? The discussion seeks to answer the question whose risk and concern are work accidents and occupational diseases in today's Estonian society.

13:00–14:15 Lunch at locations

FINAL SESSION

Vanemuine Concert Hall (Vanemuine 6)

14:15–15:40 **Our legal culture**

Moderators: *Dr. iur.* **Marju Luts-Sootak**, Professor of Legal History, University of Tartu;
PhD **Marko Kairjak**, Vice Chairman of the Estonian Legal Science Society, Attorney-at-Law and Partner, Ellex Raidla Advokaadibüroo

Participants in the discussion: PhD **Marju Lauristin**, Professor Emeritus, University of Tartu; **Katrin Prükk**, Editor of *Juridica*; MA **Heili Sepp**, Justice of the Supreme Court; *dr. iur.* **Paloma-Krõõt Tupay**, Associate Professor of Constitutional Law, University of Tartu

Our Lisbon, our Istanbul, our cuisine, our capital of culture, our country, our legal system, our institution... Everything expresses association, attribution and archetypes: we deem something inherently ours even when we cannot really describe it. Thus, we can talk about our legal system

without being able to explain exactly what it regulates: what is law, what is the system and why is it the exact result of understandings and connections that have formed in our heads over time. When there are several lawyers together, the “we” form a kind of binding substance that could be called legal culture – something that holds it all together but cannot be found in the Riigi Teataja. Or maybe it can, to some extent? Or at least should be? And should lawyers even talk about culture if we have been taught to proceed from the law?

- 15:40–15:50 Henn Jöks foundation scholarships
The winners will be announced by **Allar Jöks**, Attorney-at-Law and Partner, Advokaadibüroo Sorainen, and **Karolyn Krillo**, Adviser and Law Clerk, Tallinn Circuit Court
- 15:50–16:00 Handing over the support of the participants of the Estonian Lawyers' Days to help Ukraine
Closing words
Dr. iur. Priidu Pärna, Tallinn Notary