



Estonia

FOREIGN POLICY

In May, Estonia joined 15 other EU member states in a declaration urging Hungary to revise legislative and constitutional amendments adopted in March and April 2025, which could impose fines on participants and organisers of LGBTI events, authorise the use of facial recognition software at such gatherings, and potentially allow bans on them. The declaration was initiated by the Netherlands and co-signed by Finland, Germany, France, Austria, Ireland, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Denmark, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

LGBTI discrimination and violence, with embassies participating in diplomatic statements, raising awareness, and flying Pride flags on key dates. The government plans a midterm review in 2027 and a final evaluation in 2030 to track progress.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

In May, on the day of the Tallinn Pride march, Foreign Minister Margus Tsahkna of the Estonia 200 party publicly stated that "everyone must have the right to love." On the occasion of IDAHOBIT 2025, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Estonian foreign missions flew rainbow flags demonstrating official governmental support for LGBTI rights as part of Estonia's foreign policy commitments.

In December, Estonia adopted a national action plan to strengthen equality and protections for LGBTI people across education, healthcare, employment, and the legal system. Developed over nearly two years by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, the plan is guided by the principle that Estonia should be "a great place for LGBTIQ people to live." Key measures include improving school safety and inclusivity, updating curricula to address LGBTI topics, and ensuring mental and physical security for students and staff. Legal reforms aim to expand protections against discrimination in public services, healthcare, education, and access to goods. Changes to gender-marker procedures and protections for intersex children are also planned. Healthcare measures focus on accessible sexual health counseling and gender-affirming care, while workplaces will receive guidance on inclusion and safety, supported by annual HR and agency training. Victim support and law enforcement training will improve responses to hate crimes and discrimination, and prisons will assess and reduce risks for LGBTI persons. Internationally, Estonia commits to condemning

