

# SEXUAL EXPLOITATION : CHILD PROSTITUTION OR CHILD PROTECTION? pdf

## 1: Child Sexual Exploitation on the Internet

*Sexual violence against children is a gross violation of children's rights. Yet it is a global reality across all countries and social groups. It can take the form of sexual abuse, harassment, rape or sexual exploitation in prostitution or pornography. It can happen in homes, institutions, schools.*

As recently as , when year-old Ahdel Ali was convicted of raping a year-old girl and jailed for 18 years, his barrister asked the judge to be lenient because " this type of rape is not like other horrible types of rapes". It now seems astonishing, but lawyer Tayyab Khan stood up in court and said the child "had loved" Ali, who had been "pleasant to her" and it had been "a consensual relationship". A message both damaging and dangerous. But the language used to describe young people in abusive situations is slowly changing. A significant factor was the abolishment of the term "child prostitution" in favour of the term child sexual exploitation, first used in in a Department for Education document. A small change, perhaps, but it shifted the focus and clarified that the children involved were victims, not perpetrators, of crimes. Image copyright Getty Images The Jay Report cites cases in which abusers targeted children when they knew there was a chance the victim might be especially vulnerable, such as those living in local authority residential units, and who have "a desperate need for attention and affection". Those in local authority care are often deliberately targeted for exploitation as they may not have the same support in their lives, with adults who can spot that they are at risk. A girl starved of attention and kindness is more likely to believe she is in a caring relationship, leaving the perpetrator free to coerce her to have sex with friends or associates. As a result, children will often protect the perpetrator, even when they recognise their behaviour as exploitative and abusive. Image copyright Getty Images "I know he loves me. Many victims do not want to co-operate with the criminal justice system. He said men would arrive almost "every night" to collect girls, who escaped using a range of methods and were then usually driven off in taxis. In some cases victims are so traumatised they use drink or drugs to cope. But they then need the means to get the drink or drugs. Ms Gladman says this is one area in which "nothing has changed". As Ms Gladman points out: Research tells us that both males and females are abused through CSE. Similarly, both males and females perpetrate the abuse. He stabbed her multiple times and pushed her into a canal to die. But how is the issue tackled? Everybody involved in child protection agrees there is no single solution. No one agency holds the answers. According to the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse , systematic grooming and sexual abuse of children by groups of offenders in cities and towns of England and Wales is "widespread". Adele Gladman says that over the past 12 years in which she has been working in the field, there is no geographical location where it is not a problem. The actual figures are impossible to accurately predict, says Cassi Harrison, director of the Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse. We know we are identifying more of it, but this the tip of the iceberg. Afterwards he would try to make me feel better - or make himself feel better - by giving me money or topping up my mobile phone. They knew all about my family. There was just no escape at all. After that I tried to commit suicide. My name was never asked. I just think if they had been more proactive at points like that, things could have changed earlier. Outreach sessions are held in parks and other areas popular with children. Some children are already in contact with social services, for example those who are in local authority care. Ms Gladman, now an independent safeguarding children trainer and consultant, says legislation has been made more sophisticated in order to deal with the impact of grooming - and importantly, every local authority now has a protocol to identify and prevent CSE. Last year, taxi driver Satbir Arora raised the alarm after he drove a teenager alone to a railway station. Children talk to each other, and they may be overheard by the shopkeeper who can get in touch with the police about what they suspect," says Ms Gladman. Image copyright Getty Images Cassi Harrison agrees public awareness is changing for the better. There are many ways we can do this. For example, we should support young people to have expectations of healthy relationships and provide support for children when they display harmful sexual behaviour. You can choose not to give your details. If a child is at immediate risk call , or call the police on if

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you think a crime has been committed. Children and young people can call Childline free on where trained counsellors are available 24 hours a day, every day.

# SEXUAL EXPLOITATION : CHILD PROSTITUTION OR CHILD PROTECTION? pdf

## 2: Commercial sexual exploitation of children - Wikipedia

*The sexual exploitation of children can take many forms. It can occur in different contexts, both in the real world and on the internet. Like child pornography, child prostitution or sex tourism involving children, but also in grooming, sexting or sextortion.*

Runaways, throwaways, sexual assault victims, and neglected children can be recruited into a violent life of forced prostitution. Child Sex Trafficking Child sex trafficking refers to the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a minor for the purpose of a commercial sex act. Offenders of this crime who are commonly referred to as traffickers, or pimps, target vulnerable children and gain control over them using a variety of manipulative methods. Victims frequently fall prey to traffickers who lure them in with an offer of food, clothes, attention, friendship, love, and a seemingly safe place to sleep. After cultivating a relationship with the child and engendering a false sense of trust, the trafficker will begin engaging the child in prostitution, and use physical, emotional, and psychological abuse to keep the child trapped in a life of prostitution. It is common for traffickers to isolate victims by moving them far away from friends and family, altering their physical appearances, or continuously moving them to new locations. Victims are heavily conditioned to remain loyal to the trafficker and to distrust law enforcement. Technological advances, in particular the Internet and mobile devices, have facilitated the sex trafficking of children by providing a convenient worldwide marketing channel. Individuals can now use websites and social media to advertise, schedule, and purchase sexual encounters with minors. The Internet and mobile devices also allow pimps and traffickers to reach a larger clientele base than in the past, which may expose victims to greater risks and dangers. Child sex trafficking investigations present unique challenges to law enforcement and require a robust multijurisdictional response, with multiple agencies playing a critical role in ensuring the protection of victims and effective prosecution of offenders. The method by which most traffickers identify, recruit, market, and maintain their victims results in a unique combination of sustained violent criminal behavior with reluctant victims and witnesses. Although interviews of sex trafficking victims frequently identify traffickers and other accomplices, some child victims may resist identifying their traffickers because of fear or other means of manipulation that the pimp has exercised over them. Child sex trafficking victims are often not recognized as victims and may be arrested and jailed. The dangers faced by these childrenâ€”from the traffickers, their associates, and from customersâ€”are severe. These children become hardened by the treacherous environment in which they must learn to survive. As such, they do not always outwardly present as sympathetic victims. They also frequently suffer from shortâ€”term and longâ€”term psychological effects such as depression, self-hatred, and feelings of hopelessness. These child victims also need specialized services that are not widely available given they often have illnesses, drug addictions, physical and sexual trauma, lack of viable family and community ties, and total dependenceâ€”physical and psychologicalâ€”on their abusers. International Sex Trafficking of Minors One form of sex trafficking involves the cross border transportation of children. In these situations, traffickers recruit and transfer children across international borders in order to sexually exploit them in another country. The traffickers can be individuals working alone, organized crime groups, enterprises, or networks of criminals working together to traffic children into prostitution across country lines. This form of sex trafficking is a problem in the United States, and recovered victims originate from all over the world, including less-developed areas, such as South and Southeast Asia, Central America, and South America, to more developed areas, such as Western Europe. Once in the United States, a child may be trafficked to any or multiple states within the country. These victims are often trafficked far from home, and thrown into unfamiliar locations and culture. They may be given a false passport or other documentation to conceal their age and true identity. They may also struggle with the English language. All these factors make it extremely difficult for these children to come forward to law enforcement. In addition, many foreign victims originate from nations that suffer from poverty, turbulent politics and unstable

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economics. Children from these countries are seen as easy targets by traffickers because they face problems of illiteracy, limited employment opportunities, and bleak financial circumstances in their home country. The child is told that a better life or job opportunity awaits them in the United States. However, once in the United States they are introduced into a life of prostitution controlled by traffickers. Domestic Sex Trafficking of Minors The United States not only faces a problem of foreign victims trafficked into the country, but there is also a homegrown problem of American children being recruited and exploited for commercial sex. Under federal law, a child does not need to cross international or even state borders to be considered a victim of commercial sexual exploitation, and unfortunately, American children are falling victim to this crime within the United States. Pimps and traffickers sexually exploit children through street prostitution, and in adult night clubs, illegal brothels, sex parties, motel rooms, hotel rooms, and other locations throughout the United States. Many recovered American victims are street children, a population of runaway or throwaway youth who often come from low income families, and may suffer from physical abuse, sexual abuse and family abandonment issues. This population is seen as an easy target by pimps because the children are generally vulnerable, without dependable guardians, and suffer from low self-esteem. Victims of the prostitution of children, however, come from all backgrounds in terms of class, race, and geography i. Often in domestic sex trafficking situations, pimps will make the child victim feel dependent on prostitution for life necessities and survival. For example, a pimp will lure a child with food, clothes, attention, friendship, love, and a seemingly safe place to stay. After cultivating a relationship with a child and engendering a false sense of trust, the pimp will begin engaging the child in prostitution. It is also common for pimps to isolate victims by moving them far away from friends and family, altering their physical appearances, or continuously moving victims to new locations. In many cases, victims become so hardened by the environment in which they must learn to survive that they are incapable of leaving the situation on their own. It is important to emphasize that the children involved are victims. Pimps and traffickers manipulate children by using physical, emotional, and psychological abuse to keep them trapped in a life of prostitution. It is not uncommon for traffickers to beat, rape, or torture their victims. Some traffickers also use drugs and alcohol to control them. Technological advances, in particular the Internet, have facilitated the commercial sexual exploitation of children by providing a convenient worldwide marketing channel. Individuals can now use websites to advertise, schedule, and purchase sexual encounters with minors. The Internet and web-enabled cell phones also allow pimps and traffickers to reach a larger clientele base than in the past, which may expose victims to greater risks and dangers. In addition, many child victims suffer from physical ailments, including tuberculosis, infections, drug addition, malnutrition, and physical injuries resulting from violence inflicted upon them. Venereal diseases also run rampant. Children may also suffer from short-term and long-term psychological effects such as depression, low self-esteem, and feelings of hopelessness. CEOS works to not only punish and jail offenders, but to protect the rights and welfare of the children involved. In addition, CEOS maintains a coordinated, national-level law enforcement focus, and helps coordinates nationwide and international investigations and initiatives. CEOS attorneys travel all over the country to conduct trainings for investigators, law enforcement personnel and others involved in efforts to eradicate this crime. Moreover, CEOS designs, implements, and supports law enforcement strategies, legislative proposals, and policy initiatives relating to federal laws prohibiting the prostitution of children.

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## 3: Child sexual exploitation: at a glance | NSPCC

*Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is a commercial transaction that involves the sexual exploitation of a child, such as the prostitution of children and child pornography. CSEC may involve coercion and violence against children and amount to forced labour and a form of contemporary slavery [1] [2] as well as offering the sexual.*

Any organization that violates, or attempts or conspires to violate, this section shall be fined under this title. Whoever, in the course of an offense under this section, engages in conduct that results in the death of a person, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for not less than 30 years or for life. Prior to amendment, subsec. Any organization which violates, or attempts or conspires to violate, this section shall be fined under this title. Whoever, in the course of an offense under this section, engages in conduct that results in the death of a person, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life. Many of these individuals distribute child pornography with the expectation of receiving other child pornography in return. The advent of the Internet has greatly increased the ease of transporting, distributing, receiving, and advertising child pornography in interstate commerce. The advent of digital cameras and digital video cameras, as well as videotape cameras, has greatly increased the ease of producing child pornography. The advent of inexpensive computer equipment with the capacity to store large numbers of digital images of child pornography has greatly increased the ease of possessing child pornography. Taken together, these technological advances have had the unfortunate result of greatly increasing the interstate market in child pornography. These persons are unlikely to be content with the amount of child pornography they produce, transport, distribute, receive, advertise, or possess. These persons are therefore likely to enter the interstate market in child pornography in search of additional child pornography, thereby stimulating demand in the interstate market in child pornography. This child pornography supports demand in the interstate market in child pornography and is essential to its existence. The technology will soon exist, if it does not already, to computer generate realistic images of children. Nevertheless, technological advances since Ferber have led many criminal defendants to suggest that the images of child pornography they possess are not those of real children, insisting that the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the images are not computer-generated. Such challenges increased significantly after the decision in *Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition*, U. An image seized from a collector of child pornography is rarely a first-generation product, and the retransmission of images can alter the image so as to make it difficult for even an expert conclusively to opine that a particular image depicts a real child. If the original image has been scanned from a paper version into a digital format, this task can be even harder since proper forensic assessment may depend on the quality of the image scanned and the tools used to scan it. After that decision, prosecutions generally have been brought in the Ninth Circuit only in the most clear-cut cases in which the government can specifically identify the child in the depiction or otherwise identify the origin of the image. This is a fraction of meritorious child pornography cases. Some of these defense efforts have already been successful. In addition, the number of prosecutions being brought has been significantly and adversely affected as the resources required to be dedicated to each child pornography case now are significantly higher than ever before. As a result, for the foreseeable future, it will be more cost-effective to produce child pornography using real children. It will not, however, be difficult or expensive to use readily available technology to disguise those depictions of real children to make them unidentifiable or to make them appear computer-generated. There is no evidence that the future development of easy and inexpensive means of computer generating realistic images of children would stop or even reduce the sexual abuse of real children or the practice of visually recording that abuse. The mere prospect that the technology exists to create composite or computer-generated depictions that are indistinguishable from depictions of real children will allow defendants who possess images of real children to escape prosecution; for it threatens to create a reasonable doubt in every case of computer images even when a real child was abused. This threatens to render child pornography laws that protect real children

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unenforceable. Moreover, imposing an additional requirement that the Government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew that the image was in fact a real childâ€”as some courts have doneâ€”threatens to result in the de facto legalization of the possession, receipt, and distribution of child pornography for all except the original producers of the material. New York decision holding that child pornography was not protected drove child pornography off the shelves of adult bookstores. Congressional action is necessary now to ensure that open and notorious trafficking in such materials does not reappear, and even increase, on the Internet.

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## 4: End use of outdated term "child prostitution", says MP | Society | The Guardian

*UNICEF is committed to doing all it can to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in partnership with governments, civil society, business, academia and the United Nations family - and especially children and young people.*

R 91 11 concerning sexual exploitation, pornography and prostitution of, and trafficking in, children and young adults, Recommendation Rec 16 on the protection of children against sexual exploitation, and the Convention on Cybercrime ETS No. Chapter I "Purposes, non-discrimination principle and definitions Article 1 "Purposes 1. The purposes of this Convention are to: In order to ensure effective implementation of its provisions by the Parties, this Convention sets up a specific monitoring mechanism. Article 2 "Non-discrimination principle The implementation of the provisions of this Convention by the Parties, in particular the enjoyment of measures to protect the rights of victims, shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth, sexual orientation, state of health, disability or other status. Article 3 "Definitions For the purposes of this Convention: Chapter II "Preventive measures Article 4 "Principles Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to prevent all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and to protect children. Article 5 "Recruitment, training and awareness raising of persons working in contact with children 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to encourage awareness of the protection and rights of children among persons who have regular contacts with children in the education, health, social protection, judicial and law-enforcement sectors and in areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the persons referred to in paragraph 1 have an adequate knowledge of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, of the means to identify them and of the possibility mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures, in conformity with its internal law, to ensure that the conditions to accede those professions whose exercise implies regular contacts with children ensure that the candidates to these professions have not been convicted of acts of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of children. Article 6 "Education for children Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that children, during primary and secondary education, receive information on the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, as well as on the means to protect themselves, adapted to their evolving capacity. This information, provided in collaboration with parents, where appropriate, shall be given within a more general context of information on sexuality and shall pay special attention to situations of risk, especially those involving the use of new information and communication technologies. Article 7 "Preventive intervention programmes or measures Each Party shall ensure that persons who fear that they might commit any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention may have access, where appropriate, to effective intervention programmes or measures designed to evaluate and prevent the risk of offences being committed. Article 8 "Measures for the general public 1. Each Party shall promote or conduct awareness raising campaigns addressed to the general public providing information on the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and on the preventive measures which can be taken. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to prevent or prohibit the dissemination of materials advertising the offences established in accordance with this Convention. Article 9 "Participation of children, the private sector, the media and civil society 1. Each Party shall encourage the participation of children, according to their evolving capacity, in the development and the implementation of state policies, programmes or others initiatives concerning the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. Each Party shall encourage the private sector, in particular the information and communication technology sector, the tourism and travel industry and the banking and finance sectors, as well as civil society, to participate in the elaboration and implementation of

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policies to prevent sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and to implement internal norms through self-regulation or co-regulation. Each Party shall encourage the media to provide appropriate information concerning all aspects of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, with due respect for the independence of the media and freedom of the press. Each Party shall encourage the financing, including, where appropriate, by the creation of funds, of the projects and programmes carried out by civil society aiming at preventing and protecting children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Chapter III "Specialised authorities and co-ordinating bodies" Article 10 "National measures of co-ordination and collaboration" 1. Each Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure the co-ordination on a national or local level between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, notably the education sector, the health sector, the social services and the law-enforcement and judicial authorities. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or designate: Each Party shall encourage co-operation between the competent state authorities, civil society and the private sector, in order to better prevent and combat sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. Each Party shall establish effective social programmes and set up multidisciplinary structures to provide the necessary support for victims, their close relatives and for any person who is responsible for their care. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that when the age of the victim is uncertain and there are reasons to believe that the victim is a child, the protection and assistance measures provided for children shall be accorded to him or her pending verification of his or her age. Article 12 "Reporting suspicion of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse" 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the confidentiality rules imposed by internal law on certain professionals called upon to work in contact with children do not constitute an obstacle to the possibility, for those professionals, of their reporting to the services responsible for child protection any situation where they have reasonable grounds for believing that a child is the victim of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to encourage any person who knows about or suspects, in good faith, sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of children to report these facts to the competent services. Article 13 "Helplines" Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to encourage and support the setting up of information services, such as telephone or Internet helplines, to provide advice to callers, even confidentially or with due regard for their anonymity. Article 14 "Assistance to victims" 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to assist victims, in the short and long term, in their physical and psycho-social recovery. Each Party shall take measures, under the conditions provided for by its internal law, to co-operate with non-governmental organisations, other relevant organisations or other elements of civil society engaged in assistance to victims. When the parents or persons who have care of the child are involved in his or her sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, the intervention procedures taken in application of Article 11, paragraph 1, shall include: The conditions and duration of such removal shall be determined in accordance with the best interests of the child. Each Party shall 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. Chapter V "Intervention programmes or measures" Article 15 "General principles" 1. Each Party shall ensure or promote, in accordance with its internal law, effective intervention programmes or measures for the persons referred to in Article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2, with a view to preventing and minimising the risks of repeated offences of a sexual nature against children. Such programmes or measures shall be accessible at any time during the proceedings, inside and outside prison, according to the conditions laid down in internal law. Each Party shall ensure or promote, in accordance with its internal law, the development of partnerships or other forms of co-operation between the competent authorities, in particular health-care services and the social services, and the judicial authorities and other bodies responsible for the follow-up of the persons referred to in Article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2. Each Party shall provide, in accordance with its internal law, for an assessment of the dangerousness and possible risks of repetition of the offences established in accordance with

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this Convention, by the persons referred to in Article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2, with the aim of identifying appropriate programmes or measures. Each Party shall, in accordance with its internal law, provide for assessing the effectiveness of the programmes and measures implemented.

Article 16 – Recipients of intervention programmes and measures 1. Each Party shall ensure, in accordance with its internal law, that persons subject to criminal proceedings for any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention may have access to the programmes or measures mentioned in Article 15, paragraph 1, under conditions which are neither detrimental nor contrary to the rights of the defence and to the requirements of a fair and impartial trial, and particularly with due respect for the rules governing the principle of the presumption of innocence. Each Party shall ensure, in accordance with its internal law, that persons convicted of any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention may have access to the programmes or measures mentioned in Article 15, paragraph 1. Each Party shall ensure, in accordance with its internal law, that intervention programmes or measures are developed or adapted to meet the developmental needs of children who sexually offend, including those who are below the age of criminal responsibility, with the aim of addressing their sexual behavioural problems.

Article 17 – Information and consent 1. Each Party shall ensure, in accordance with its internal law, that the persons referred to in Article 16 to whom intervention programmes or measures have been proposed are fully informed of the reasons for the proposal and consent to the programme or measure with full knowledge of the facts. Each Party shall ensure, in accordance with its internal law, that persons to whom intervention programmes or measures have been proposed may refuse them and, in the case of convicted persons, that they are made aware of the possible consequences a refusal might have. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the following intentional conduct is criminalised: For the purpose of paragraph 1 above, each Party shall decide the age below which it is prohibited to engage in sexual activities with a child. The provisions of Article 18, paragraph 1a do not intend to govern consensual sexual activities between minors.

Article 19 – Offences concerning child prostitution 1. Article 20 – Offences concerning child pornography 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the following intentional conduct, when committed without right, is criminalised: Each Party may reserve the right not to apply, in whole or in part, paragraph 1a and e to the production and possession of pornographic material: Each Party may reserve the right not to apply, in whole or in part, paragraph 1f. Article 21 – Offences concerning the participation of a child in pornographic performances 1. Each Party may reserve the right to limit the application of paragraph 1c to cases where children have been recruited or coerced in conformity with paragraph 1a or b. Article 22 – Corruption of children Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to criminalise the intentional causing, for sexual purposes, of a child who has not reached the age set in application of Article 18, paragraph 2, to witness sexual abuse or sexual activities, even without having to participate. Article 23 – Solicitation of children for sexual purposes Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to criminalise the intentional proposal, through information and communication technologies, of an adult to meet a child who has not reached the age set in application of Article 18, paragraph 2, for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with Article 18, paragraph 1a or Article 20, paragraph 1a against him or her, where this proposal has been followed by material acts leading to such a meeting. Article 24 – Aiding or abetting and attempt 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences when committed intentionally, aiding or abetting the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally, an attempt to commit the offences established in accordance with this Convention. Each Party may reserve the right not to apply, in whole or in part, paragraph 2 to offences established in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 1b, d, e and f, Article 21, paragraph 1c, Article 22 and Article 23. Article 25 – Jurisdiction 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to establish jurisdiction over any offence established in accordance with this Convention, when the offence is committed: Each Party shall endeavour to take the necessary legislative or

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other measures to establish jurisdiction over any offence established in accordance with this Convention where the offence is committed against one of its nationals or a person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory. Each Party may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, declare that it reserves the right not to apply or to apply only in specific cases or conditions the jurisdiction rules laid down in paragraph 1e of this article. For the prosecution of the offences established in accordance with Articles 18, 19, 20, paragraph 1a, and 21, paragraph 1a and b, of this Convention, each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that its jurisdiction as regards paragraph 1d is not subordinate to the condition that the acts are criminalised at the place where they were performed. Each Party may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, declare that it reserves the right to limit the application of paragraph 4 of this article, with regard to offences established in accordance with Article 18, paragraph 1b, second and third indents, to cases where its national has his or her habitual residence in its territory. For the prosecution of the offences established in accordance with Articles 18, 19, 20, paragraph 1a, and 21 of this Convention, each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that its jurisdiction as regards paragraphs 1d and e is not subordinate to the condition that the prosecution can only be initiated following a report from the victim or a denunciation from the state of the place where the offence was committed. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to establish jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention, in cases where an alleged offender is present on its territory and it does not extradite him or her to another Party, solely on the basis of his or her nationality. When more than one Party claims jurisdiction over an alleged offence established in accordance with this Convention, the Parties involved shall, where appropriate, consult with a view to determining the most appropriate jurisdiction for prosecution. Without prejudice to the general norms of international law, this Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised by a Party in accordance with internal law.

Article 26 – Corporate liability 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that a legal person can be held liable for an offence established in accordance with this Convention, committed for its benefit by any natural person, acting either individually or as part of an organ of the legal person, who has a leading position within the legal person, based on: Apart from the cases already provided for in paragraph 1, each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that a legal person can be held liable where the lack of supervision or control by a natural person referred to in paragraph 1 has made possible the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention for the benefit of that legal person by a natural person acting under its authority. Subject to the legal principles of the Party, the liability of a legal person may be criminal, civil or administrative. Such liability shall be without prejudice to the criminal liability of the natural persons who have committed the offence.

Article 27 – Sanctions and measures 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the offences established in accordance with this Convention are punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions, taking into account their seriousness. These sanctions shall include penalties involving deprivation of liberty which can give rise to extradition. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that legal persons held liable in accordance with Article 26 shall be subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions which shall include monetary criminal or non-criminal fines and may include other measures, in particular: Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to: Each Party may adopt other measures in relation to perpetrators, such as withdrawal of parental rights or monitoring or supervision of convicted persons. Each Party may establish that the proceeds of crime or property confiscated in accordance with this article can be allocated to a special fund in order to finance prevention and assistance programmes for victims of any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention.

Article 28 – Aggravating circumstances Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the following circumstances, in so far as they do not

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already form part of the constituent elements of the offence, may, in conformity with the relevant provisions of internal law, be taken into consideration as aggravating circumstances in the determination of the sanctions in relation to the offences established in accordance with this Convention: Article 29 “ Previous convictions

Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to provide for the possibility to take into account final sentences passed by another Party in relation to the offences established in accordance with this Convention when determining the sanctions. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that investigations and criminal proceedings are carried out in the best interests and respecting the rights of the child. Each Party shall adopt a protective approach towards victims, ensuring that the investigations and criminal proceedings do not aggravate the trauma experienced by the child and that the criminal justice response is followed by assistance, where appropriate. Each Party shall ensure that the investigations and criminal proceedings are treated as priority and carried out without any unjustified delay. Each Party shall ensure that the measures applicable under the current chapter are not prejudicial to the rights of the defence and the requirements of a fair and impartial trial, in conformity with Article 6 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures, in conformity with the fundamental principles of its internal law: Article 31 “ General measures of protection 1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to protect the rights and interests of victims, including their special needs as witnesses, at all stages of investigations and criminal proceedings, in particular by: Each Party shall ensure that victims have access, as from their first contact with the competent authorities, to information on relevant judicial and administrative proceedings.

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## 5: ECPAT International

*Even UNICEF's report titled "Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse of Children in South Asia," did not include numbers of Sri Lankan child sex workers. However, despite the lack of official acknowledgement, anecdotal evidence suggests that prostitution and child prostitution is a flourishing trade.*

State-of-art technology in audiovisual equipment, development, and mass reproduction process. Essentially the same as international. Private developing studios and labs; lower quality material. Lowest quality of all the markets; relies on retail level technology instant cameras. Direct purchase or exchange, mail. Distribution Methods Adult bookstores, mail commercial and Postal Service , direct sale. Producers Syndicated sex rings, entrepreneurs, and freelance photographers. Organized crime and freelance pornographers. Primarily freelance pornographers, with some work hired out on contractual basis by local pimps or pedophiles. Community or neighborhood pedophiles, sex rings, and pimps. Evasion Techniques Mobile production and development sites, false identities, multiple disguised mailings of merchandise. Use of middleman to arrange routine purchases, parental release form, and mobile production and developmental sites. Transient identities and locations of pornographers, rapid turnover in children used as models, and parental release forms. Status Still available, with emphasis on use of Third World youths as models; periodic inroads into traffic by foreign police and U. Resold in neighboring countries and exported to Asia, Europe, and Africa. Extremely difficult to intercept on proactive basis. Pimps and pornographers use juvenile hustlers and molested children as subjects. May later emerge in foreign publications. Parental consent binds guilty parties to secrecy; increasing emphasis on suggestive materials. Pornography made at the local level is the mainstay of the pedophilic subculture; typically discovered during police search or accidentally via postal investigations. Tourism and trafficking[ edit ] Some people travel to engage in child sex tourism. Many travel agencies offer information and guides on exotic entertainment further encouraging men to travel for sexual purposes. On the one hand, children who are trafficked are often trafficked for the purposes of CSEC. However, not all trafficked children are trafficked for these purposes. Further, even if some of the children trafficked for other forms of work are subsequently sexually abused at work, this does not necessarily constitute CSEC. On the other hand, according to the U. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of , the definition of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons includes any commercial sex act performed by a person under the age of This means that any minor who is commercially sexually exploited is defined as a trafficking victim, whether or not movement has taken place. Child rape, for example, will not usually constitute CSEC. Neither will domestic violence. Prostitution[ edit ] Prostitution of children under the age of 18 years, child pornography and the often related sale and trafficking of children are often considered to be crimes of violence against children. They are considered to be forms of economic exploitation akin to forced labour or slavery. Such children often suffer irreparable damage to their physical and mental health. They face early pregnancy and risk sexually transmitted diseases , particularly HIV. They are often inadequately protected by the law and may be treated as criminals. Nearly eighty percent of adult prostitutes entered the industry between eleven and fourteen Cedeno, , p. According to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, minors engaged in commercial sex acts are deemed victims of human trafficking Marcus et al. Causes and dangers[ edit ] Causes[ edit ] The supply and demand for children in the sex trade industry is greatly influenced by the structure of a country. Kevin Bales says the increase of children sold into prostitution reflects the industrial transformation the country has experienced in the last fifty years. Young girls in Thailand are commonly from northern areas. The children are turned over to the buyer without any knowledge of what they were sold into. These installations attract those who wish to sexually exploit children for large sums of money. The men who participate in the sexual exploitation of children at these installations are most often from developed countries and have no regard for the children. The younger daughters, however, are more willing to go. This is because their older sisters tell them stories of their extravagant times in the city. The younger girls then enter into prostitution with little notion of what they are getting themselves into. By

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doing so, many children begin to think they are nothing more than "whores" and some develop suicidal thoughts. Many girls and women are illegally trafficked across borders. If they manage to escape from the brothel or pimp, the women and children quickly come to the attention of the authorities. Because they do not have proper documentation they are detained by the authorities. If they are held in local jails, the women and children often suffer further abuse and exploitation by the police. It takes quite a few people to run a brothel and procure the children. Four parties are identified as being involved in a transaction in the child sex market: Perpetrators are those who partake in sex tourism and trafficking. Under their reign, profit is maximized and trafficking itself is made possible. The facilitators are those who allow for child sex trafficking to occur. Parents who sell their daughters to vendors fall into this category. The child is the most essential figure in this process. The term child, however, poses problems. Due to varying definitions across the globe it is difficult to differentiate between sexual abuse of a child and child prostitution. Also, every country and culture has its own way of determining when a child is no longer considered a minor. Prevalence[ edit ] While it is impossible to know the true extent of the problem, given its illegal nature, International Labour Organization ILO global child labour figures for the year estimate that there are as many as 1. It is a highly useful tool for collecting information on the worst forms of child labour, like CSEC, that is difficult to capture with standard quantitative surveys. Females are typically exploited for sexual purposes while males are used for labor of all kinds. Women and young girls being exploited and used in sex trafficking are often transferred and sold in South Africa. On rare occasions females can be trafficked into Europe. Some of these girls started out as child domestic workers. The median age for entering into prostitution among all children interviewed was 13 years. While they did not interview any of the adolescent subjects of the inquiry, they estimated through secondary response that as many as , American youth may be at risk of commercial sexual exploitation at any time. The National Runaway Switchboard said in that one-third of runaway youths in America will be lured into prostitution within 48 hours on the streets. A study done in Atlantic City, New Jersey, by the same group incorporated an extended qualitative ethnographic component that looked specifically at the relationship between pimps and adolescents engaged with street based sex markets. At least 85 percent of these youths statewide have had some contact with the child welfare system, mostly through abuse or neglect proceedings. In New York City, 75 percent have been in foster care. They say that this only represents a "tiny percentage" of the actual child sex trafficking. Prostitution in Bangladesh In Bangladesh , child prostitutes are known to take the drug Oradexon , an over-the-counter steroid , usually used by farmers to fatten cattle, to make child prostitutes look larger and older. According to social activists, the steroid can cause diabetes , high blood pressure and is highly addictive. The prevalence of boys in prostitution here is strongly related to foreign tourism.

### 6: OHCHR | Special Rapporteur on the sale of children

*Often they are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, like prostitution, or for labor such as domestic servitude, agricultural work, factory work, mining or child soldiering. There are million children engaged in child labor, with million of those children in hazardous work.*

### 7: 18 U.S. Code Â§ - Sexual exploitation of children | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute

*ECPAT International is a global network of organisations and individuals working together to end child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes.*

### 8: From Child Prostitution To CSE | The Children's Society

*Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse minority,*

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*property, birth, sexual orientation, state of health, disability or other status.*

### 9: Child sexual exploitation: How the system failed - BBC News

*the effect of visual depictions of child sexual activity on a child molester or pedophile using that material to stimulate or whet his own sexual appetites, or on a child where the material is being used as a means of seducing or breaking down the child's inhibitions to sexual abuse or exploitation, is the same whether the child pornography.*

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