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**Tackling the sexual exploitation of children by strengthening the cooperation
between NGOs, law enforcement and the private sector**

How to improve reporting procedures?

Expert meeting, 7th, 8th and 9th of March 2010, Berlin





Tackling the sexual exploitation of children by strengthening the cooperation between NGOs, law enforcement and the private sector - How to improve reporting procedures?

Expert meeting, 7, 8 and 9 March 2010, Berlin

The international meeting is part of the European project 'Offenders Beware' with ECPAT Germany, DCI-ECPAT the Netherlands, ECPAT Italy, Respect (ECPAT Austria member) and Tartu Child Support Center (ECPAT Affiliate Estonia). The aim of the project is to raise awareness, capacity and motivation for the protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation in tourism. The project is financed by the European Commission and the The Body Shop Campaign "Stop Sex-Trafficking of Children and Young People". The content of this report is the sole responsibility of ECPAT and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union.



Summary

Very few child sex tourists are arrested, tried and sentenced. A reporting mechanism is one way to increase the low number of convictions. Many sending and destination countries have reporting mechanisms in place, but they are often not well known to the members of the public, tourists, the travel industry and NGOs. Therefore, it is crucial to keep communicating the reporting mechanisms through public campaigns and via tourism industry consumer contacts.

Reporting mechanisms should include online reporting possibilities and short, easy to remember and toll-free telephone numbers. They need to be available 24 hours a day and staffed by trained, multi-lingual operators. A possibility of anonymous reporting enhances the number of reports. The hotlines should have formalised processes for recording and referring reports, and there should be close cooperation with different stakeholders on national and international level.

Issues around existing hotlines that were discussed involved the high turnover of hotline staff, limited resources for the training of staff (including English language capabilities), slow follow-up to reports, unanswered calls, the lack of online reporting facilities, shortcomings in collecting intelligence and the lack of cooperation.

It is recommended that hotline staff are trained properly and that processes are improved to ensure rapid transfer of urgent information to appropriate police partners. Adequate technical support is required to ensure the hotline reporting equipment can satisfactorily respond to the increasing public usage. There should be a more immediate response to reports and cooperative processes should be formalized.

For reporting mechanisms to be successful, information sharing is crucial. It needs to be clear which reporting mechanisms exist, what they can and cannot achieve or be used for, and what their relation is to other reporting mechanisms. Roles and responsibilities of different actors must be clear and the different actors should receive appropriate information about the case, including those who make the reports. Agreements or information sharing protocols between NGOs and law enforcement (formal or informal) are essential to better communicate and share relevant information.

To ensure accountability and transparency, all countries should have monthly and annual statistical summaries of all reports. On the basis of these statistics, reporting mechanisms need to be monitored and evaluated and good practices should be shared with law enforcement agencies and NGOs working with (or developing) similar reporting mechanisms.

Not all the reports include enough information for the police to open a case. Only a few actually result in a conviction. Before an offender can be taken to court, the prosecution office needs full details of the crime. It needs to be clear what happened, when and where it happened, who was victimized and who committed the crime. Getting evidence in child sex tourism cases is extremely difficult. Trials need evidence based on facts and scientific approaches. It is crucial that the evidence is gathered and documented in a correct way in order to be used in court. It needs to be clear to all involved actors what kind of evidence is needed and how it should be gathered to successfully convict an arrested offender in court. All actors must understand each other correctly and speak a common language. To improve this, expert meetings focused on the trials should be organized.

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1. Introduction

The starting point to fight child sex tourism is promising because many countries have sufficient laws to protect children against sexual exploitation. However, police can often only take action when they get noticed by reports. The problem is that the general public is not aware of child sex tourism and not familiar with local reporting mechanisms. Campaigns on child protection against sexual exploitation are needed to raise awareness and stimulate reporting. Cooperation between different stakeholders on national and international level is necessary to get child sex offenders arrested and convicted. Expert meetings are very important to share information and initiate and strengthen collaboration. It brings together a range of government, non-government, private sector and law enforcement agencies to discuss ways of working together to keep children safe from travelling sex offenders.

In the expert meeting on 7th to 9th of March 2010 in Berlin the role of different stakeholders in tourism destinations and countries of origin of sex offenders were discussed in relation to the improvement of reporting procedures. It focused on existing reporting procedures for child sex tourism cases in different countries and how the number of reports can be improved. Although there are some best practice examples on cooperation between the different actors in prosecuting and convicting offenders, reporting mechanisms still need to be implemented on a more systematical basis. Especially knowledge on reporting as well as reporting procedures within and for the tourism industry need to be implemented further. This is one step forward to reduce the gap between actual, suspected and convicted cases in the long term.

This meeting brought together over fifty international experts on combating child sex tourism from the tourism sector, law enforcement and NGOs . Over twenty different countries were represented at the meeting. These were destination countries such as Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Thailand, Philippines, India and South Africa, and countries of origin like Germany, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, France and Sweden. There were plenary presentations, working groups and plenary discussions to come up with ideas for all participants to take back to their respective organizations and countries to help them to have more success in creating a protective environment for children. The participants were very open and participated actively, forming cooperation on ongoing cases already at the meeting.

2. Child sex tourism and child trafficking: global structures for prevention

2.1 Child trafficking and child sex tourism: which linkages?

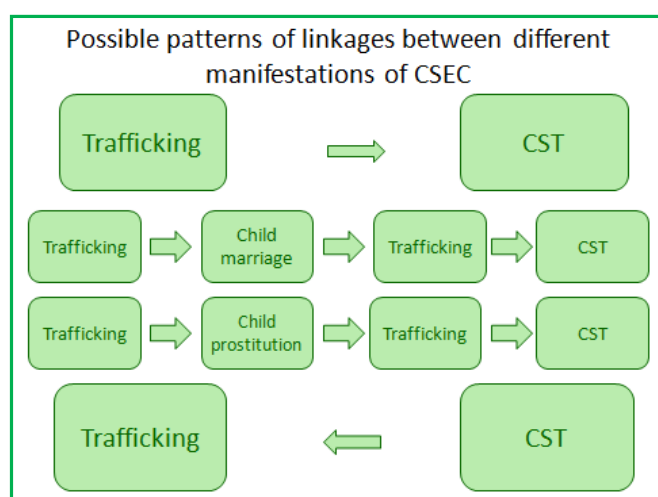
Giorgio Berardi, Programme Officer for Combating Child Sex Tourism, ECPAT International

Trafficking refers to the cross-border or internal recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer or receipt of children for a variety of exploitative purposes, including sexual exploitation. It may or may not involve force, coercion or deception, and takes places irrespective of children’s consent - if any - because children are not able to give informed consent to their exploitation. The movement of victims from one location to another is one important feature.

Child sex tourism is the commercial sexual exploitation of children by people who travel from one place to another, where they engage in sexual acts with minors. The movement of offenders is basically what differentiates child sex tourism from child prostitution. This movement can be from one country to another or within the same country.

The main causes of child sex tourism and child trafficking are poverty, the lack of employment and the demand for sex with minors. Children from socially vulnerable families (alcoholism, disease, drug abuse, children of prostitutes, street children, etc.) have a high risk to become a victim of sexual exploitation. Youngsters also experience peer pressure for consumerism and get easily deceived by traffickers who promote job offers, sponsorships, etc. Inadequate protection systems initially fail to protect children from becoming a victim, but also to become re-victimized after rescue.

In many cases of child sex tourism there is a linkage with trafficking. This can take multiple patterns of which forms of exploitation follow another. Many children are trafficked to tourism destinations because tourists pay more than local perpetrators for the same kind of sexual services. In these cases the trafficking flow has a holiday resort or a busy commercial area as its destination. However, it is not necessary for child sex tourists to travel to child sex tourism hotspots to find children. Foreign perpetrators can meet children by means of internet forums and webcams or exploit children in each other’s private houses



outside tourist areas (within the same country or in the home country of a child sex tourist). Therefore the trafficking flow can be different than tourism destinations, but still be linked to child sex tourism because the exploitation is done by tourists.

Child pornography is increasingly produced in combination with child sex tourism. This makes victims more vulnerable to become a victim of trafficking for the purpose to produce more child pornography. Therefore child pornography also has a linkage with child sex tourism and trafficking.

2.2 The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)

Dr. Ireen Christine Friedrich, Research Officer

The EUCPN (European Crime Prevention Network) was set up in May 2001 by an EU Council Decision to promote crime prevention activity in Member States across the EU, and to provide a means through which valuable good practice in preventing crime, mainly "traditional" crime, could be shared. The main aims of the EUCPN are

- to identify good practices in crime prevention and to share knowledge and experience gained between member countries,
- to accumulate and evaluate information on crime prevention activities,
- to improve the exchange of ideas and information within the Network,
- to develop contacts and facilitate cooperation between Member States,
- to contribute to developing local and national strategies on crime prevention and
- to promote crime prevention activities by organising meetings, seminars and conferences.

The website www.eucpn.org is a database which includes (among others) good practices, Member States policies and researches (summaries of systematic reviews and research projects) on preventing crime. The EUCPN itself does not conduct research, but receives input from the different Member States. NGOs can also supply information for the database through the national representative from law enforcement of each Member State, that can be found on the website. Information can also be directly provided directly to the research officer of EUCPN.



Good practice - Document details	
Project title:	Model of Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic
Country of Origin:	Czech Republic
Project description:	The project's objectives are to ensure elementary protection of the victims' human rights and dignity; to motivate the media and to help bodies involved in criminal proceedings to investigate, expose, prosecute, and punish the perpetrator trafficking. The Model benefits from close partnership between governmental offices, law enforcement agencies, IOs and NGOs, and on the following principles. All identified victims are provided with crisis intervention, and offered participation in the Model with legal status are provided with a short term residence permits. After one month's reflection those that cooperate law enforcement agencies are entitled to some additional benefits: their rehabilitation continues, they can take part in training, and they receive legal and social counselling. Those who agree to testify in court are eligible for permanent residence permits.
Project Start date:	2003
Project Status:	Fully Implemented
Is project still running?	Yes

The search modus includes categories for sex crimes and human trafficking, but there is no specific category for child exploitation. Dr. Friedrich is requesting cooperation to receive specific information on crime prevention activities against sexual exploitation of children. The implementation of a new category could be an interesting option when gathering more and valuable information in this area for the website.

2.3 Structures of international law enforcement and cooperation with national authorities

Sandra Prpic, Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs ,Criminal Intelligence Service Austria

The starting point to fight child sex tourism is promising because most Western countries provide for a legal basis to protect children against sexual exploitation. The complication is getting evidence especially when a deed is committed in another state. Incidences of child exploitation are not always reported to the police. This is due to many reasons, as for instance that minors are reluctant in contacting the police, also emotional and financial aspects in exploitation cases play a role, etc.

Witnesses are also unknown to the police because they often involve general tourists. Many tourists are not aware of the problem and are not familiar with local reporting mechanisms in the countries where the exploitation takes place. But even when victims or witnesses report child sex tourism, the crime is not always given highest priority by law enforcement authorities as the destination country often is confronted with a range of other serious problems. Destination countries do not always have the resources to pursue all cases, sometimes lack for awareness of the severity of the offence or need to improve domestic legislation in order to facilitate prosecution. Corruption is a serious problem in many destination countries, too. So suspects manage to leave the country and avoid prosecution. This facilitates the situation for sex tourists to abuse children.

In order to collect the necessary evidence, international cooperation is essential. INTERPOL and EUROPOL are law enforcement organisations which collect, store and analyse relevant police data. INTERPOL has 188 member countries. EUROPOL assists law enforcement authorities of 27 EU Member States. Both organisations have a coordinated role in international law enforcement. They function as a secure platform for communication between different law enforcement agencies about criminal cases. They keep databases with images and information of victims and suspects. For suspects, INTERPOL works with a colour system. A red colour means that there is an international warrant for arrest. A suspect with a green notice has committed criminal offences and is likely to repeat these offences in other countries. INTERPOL and EUROPOL are no investigating bodies, they depend on the cooperation with the national police. Witnesses or NGO's are not supposed to report directly to both INTERPOL and EUROPOL, only law enforcement agencies are.

Constraints that international law enforcement agencies experience in the combat of sexual exploitation of children, is for instance the lack of intelligence, the lack of cooperation with some countries, the lack of harmonization of age of consent, etc.

Police can only take action when they get noticed by reports. Involvement of NGO's to gain more reports is very important. NGOs play an important role in raising awareness and supporting victims of sexual exploitation. Campaigns on child protection against sexual exploitation are needed to raise awareness and stimulate reporting.

3. Taking stock on international reporting systems

3.1 United Kingdom

Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP)

Stephanie McCourt, Detective Sergeant, Team Leader Overseas Tracker Team

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) Centre is dedicated to tackling the sexual abuse of children. CEOP is part of UK policing and The Overseas Tracker Team within the Intelligence Faculty and focuses on tracking and bringing offenders to account either directly or in partnership with local and international forces. The CEOP Centre concentrates on intelligence: how offenders operate and think, how children and young people behave and how technological advances are developing. CEOP stimulates cooperation between police forces, prosecutors and NGO's (which are in contact with victims) and helps to build trust and capacity. CEOP also raises public awareness and is working on an online reporting system, which is planned to be finished before the end of 2010.

CEOP has an overseas tracker team consisting of four people. Such a team is unique in UK law enforcement. They investigate and develop intelligence on British nationals who travel overseas to sexually abuse children. The focus is on those 'suspected' but never convicted, or convicted before 1997 because data on convictions before that time are not managed. By means of police investigation, identifying criminal associates, arresting offenders, highlighting risks to host countries and restricting travel liberties for convicted child sex offenders, the overseas tracking team disrupts, displaces and frustrates the intentions of travelling sex offenders. The overseas tracker team assists and trains overseas law enforcement and increases the flow of intelligence between different law enforcement agencies. When justice has failed or is not possible in the country of offence, the team supports and encourages UK Police forces to conduct extraterritorial prosecutions.

An example of a case which was initiated by a NGO is the case of Mr. P. who travelled to an South East Asian country for a holiday. A local NGO noticed P. in a high risk area talking to child prostitute pimps. The NGO investigated the case and identified two young girls (one under 12years, one under 16 years) who P. had paid to have sex with. The NGO ascertained the identity of the suspect and emailed it CEOP. The overseas tracker team investigated the case and found out that P. originated from an EU country and had been arrested for sexual assaults and rape of adult and child females in Europe, but he was never convicted. P. has children from a previous relationship and was currently living with his partner and step children. The CEOP overseas tracker team pressured local police to intervene as P. was likely to also abuse the children in his surroundings. Search warrants were executed and computers seized. As a result five children were protected.

A disproportionate amount of reports CEOP receives involve teachers suspected of targeting children overseas. Child sex offenders are becoming teachers at international schools in destination countries to have access to children. Many schools fail to check whether foreign teachers have been convicted

for child sex offences or do not have the ability to do so. A current project the overseas tracker team is working on involves a criminal record check package for teacher job applicants who are UK nationals or who have been resident in the UK.

Reporting mechanisms for child sex tourism: the situation in the UK

Ms. Alice Macek, Information Officer, ECPAT UK

Despite the fact that the UK has extraterritorial laws and experienced NGOs and law enforcement agencies committed to protect children from sexual exploitation, there are still few convictions of British nationals who travel overseas to sexually abuse children. A reporting mechanism would be one way to increase the low number of convictions. Very often offenders carry on offending due to delays in investigation while information is gathered. Good collaboration and adequate reporting systems are important to speed up the reporting procedure and to protect children sooner.

A major problem is that existing reporting mechanisms are not well known to the members of the public, tourists, the travel industry and NGOs. In the UK the government travel advisory service recommends members of the public to make reports concerning child sex tourism to Crimestoppers UK. Crimestoppers UK is a hotline for all sorts of crimes where it is also possible to report anonymously. In 2008 Crimestoppers UK received 60,000 calls. Crimestoppers UK is an independent charity and works closely with relevant police, including CEOP. Reports can also be made directly at CEOP. For this purpose CEOP launches an online reporting system before the end of this year.

ECPAT UK cooperates closely with CEOP on a formal and informal level, including sharing information about child trafficking and child sex tourism cases. ECPAT UK often provides information, expertise and contacts from across the ECPAT network to assist in investigations. Agreements or information sharing protocols between NGOs and law information (formal or informal) are essential to better communicate and share relevant information. In the UK the UK Data Protection Act 1988 provides a framework to ensure that personal information is shared appropriately.

Cooperation between law enforcement and NGOs and between NGOs has proven to be essential in getting child sex tourists convicted. NGOs can use their contacts with other NGOs and law enforcement agents to speed up the process. An example of crucial NGO involvement is the case of an UK resident T. who witnessed an Austrian man in Calcutta (India) sexually abusing children in his hotel room in 2006. T. reported it to the local police and to the Austrian consulate, but no action was taken. After months of frustration T. contacted ECPAT. ECPAT UK and ECPAT Austria worked together and were able to get the reporting process started. In 2007 the offender was convicted in Austria to two years of prison without probation. *Further information on this case is available in report 'Offenders beware! Child sex tourism case studies' produced by ECPAT the Netherlands as well as in Chapter 5 of this report.*

For reporting mechanisms to be successful, information sharing is crucial. It needs to be clear which reporting mechanisms exist, what they can and cannot achieve or be used for, and their relation to other reporting mechanisms. Roles and responsibilities of different actors must be clear and the

different actors should receive appropriate information about the case, including those who make the reports. Reporting mechanisms need to be monitored and evaluated and good practices shared with law enforcement agencies and NGOs working with (or developing) similar reporting mechanisms. Expert meetings are very important to share information and initiate and strengthen collaboration. It brings together a range of government, non-government, private sector and law enforcement agencies to discuss ways of working together to keep children safe from travelling sex offenders.

3.2 Switzerland

Reporting mechanisms for child sex tourism: the situation in Switzerland

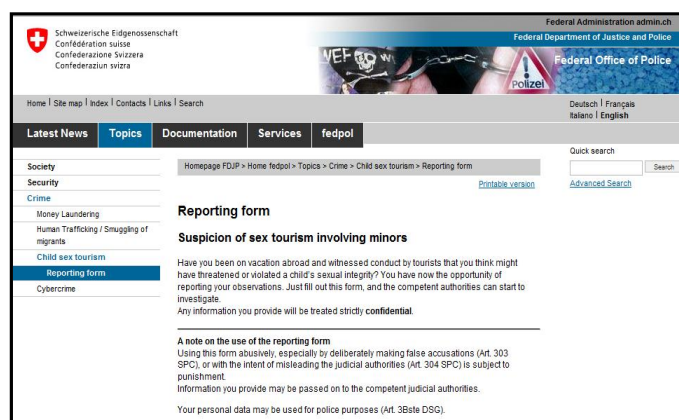
Ronja Tschümperlin, Head of ECPAT Switzerland

Switzerland's approach to combat sexual exploitation of children in tourism is based on four pillars: repression and law enforcement, rehabilitation, prevention and communication. Within the police force there is a specialized unit against pornography and paedophilia. The main tasks of this specialized unit are the coordination of intercontinental and international preliminary investigation, correspondence with INTERPOL and EUROPOL, acquisition and processing of information, analysis of images and video materials, identification of victims and offenders and contribution to global expert networks. Some people of the unit work on overseas offenders.

In Switzerland there is only one NGO working against child sex tourism (ECPAT Switzerland). ECPAT Switzerland collaborates with law enforcement agencies and also with tourism organizations. But there exists no institutionalised dialogue between law enforcement agencies and the tourism industry or between the three actors together. There is a great need for further collaboration, strengthening of the special unit against pornography and paedophilia and more NGOs working on this subject.

The Swiss website

www.stop-childsextourism.ch is an online reporting system which is linked to the police. It is not possible to make anonymous reports and intentionally misleading or false reports are punished. The reports can be made in four languages: German, French, Italian and English. In 2009 the hotline received twelve reports of which four were investigated further and only one actual case was opened. None of the reports resulted in a conviction. The lack of campaigning the hotline is an important reason why only few reports were made to the hotline. The hotline was advertised only twice in a national newspaper.



3.3 France

Prostitution of children and child sex tourism: French responses

Emillie Moreau, Office Central pour la Répression des Violences aux Personnes (OCRVP)

Regarding the French domestic law, a child sex tourist is a French national or a habitually resident on French territory committing sexual offences abroad against a minor under fifteen years of age. There is no specific sanction against child sex tourism as such, therefore the applicable law is the law against recourse of child's prostitution, the law against rape or sexual assault against children, the law against all sexual assaults against a child under fifteen years of age without constraint, nor threat or surprise or the law against child's corruption. The maximum prison sentence for sexual offences against children is twenty years.



**We should not keep silent
We should communicate
We need to work together
We have to share our
knowledge...**

**...to fight against sexual child
exploitation and to protect
children**

The OCRVP cooperates with French police correspondents in foreign countries (liaison officers), local and international law enforcement agencies and NGOs in order to exchange intelligence, identify victims and collect evidences against travelling French child sex offenders.

In 2009 two French child sex offenders were convicted in France. They were prosecuted for organizing prostitution of seven to fifteen years old minors abroad and for the recording and dissemination of child pornography. They were sentenced by the French court to seven years' imprisonment. One of the two was arrested in September 2007 in purchase of child pornography videos as a result of an international inquiry coordinated by EUROPOL. *Further information on this case is available in Chapter 5 of this report.*

Another case OCRVP investigated involved a French child sex tourist who committed sexual assaults against eight to ten years old girls in Thailand. Thanks to a mutual aid request sent to the authorities of Thailand and with help of the local NGO Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE), nine victims were identified and five of them were interviewed by Pattaya local police. The maximum sentence for this sex offence is twenty years' imprisonment.

From these cases it can be seen that cooperation between law enforcement and NGOs is crucial. Local NGOs often have contacts with victims of sexual exploitation. Therefore they play an essential role in identifying victims and supporting them. The first case also shows that with good collaboration between law enforcement agencies it is not always necessary for victims to attend the trial.

Reporting cases of child sex tourism: manual for implementing reporting procedures in hotels

Tania Sagastume, ECPAT France

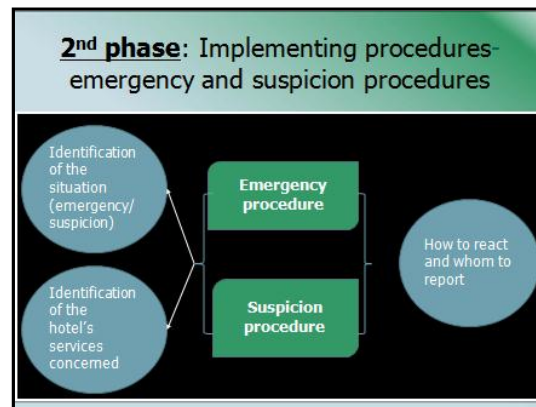
The tourism industry is an important actor and a valuable ally in the fight against child sex tourism. Child sex tourists make use of the facilities that the tourism industry offers. For that reason tourism professionals can play an important role in making reports of suspicious behaviour. The problem is that within the tourism industry there is a lack of knowledge on how to report cases and how to react towards child sex tourists and child sex victims.

In addition, in spite of important progress in France in the fight against child sex tourism, there are still very few convictions (about ten since 1994). The main obstacles are the lack of reports on child sex tourism cases and the lack of communication between the different concerned stakeholders, such as victims, local police, international police, NGOs and the private sector.

Based on these observations, ECPAT France decided to create a manual in order to help hotels to:

- Identify the appropriate contact to whom the case should be reported;
- Set up reporting procedures in certain or suspected CST cases within the hotel;
- Explain how to react towards the abuser and the child.

The manual is created with the expertise and technical help of ACCOR (African and Middle East section), the French police agencies OCRVP and SCTIP and ECPAT International with the objective to improve communication between key actors. The content of the manual consist of three phases. In the first phase the hotel identifies and contacts appropriate stakeholders for reporting, such as liaison officers (French police correspondents in foreign countries), local police and local NGOs. In the second phase the hotel implements two types of procedures; a procedure for emergency situations and another procedure for suspicious situations. The third phase focuses on appropriate attitudes towards the guest and the child.



The project is in an initial stage and has not been implemented yet. For the moment, the manual is a proposition of guidelines and needs to be adapted to the local context and to the type of hotel.

3.4 The Netherlands

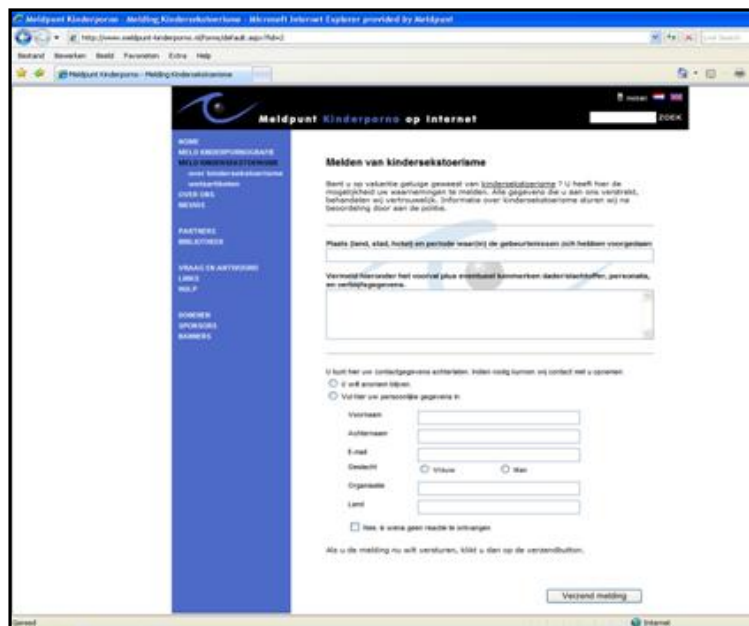
The Dutch hotline for reporting child sex tourism

Theo Noten, program manager, ECPAT the Netherlands

In the Netherlands there have been 67 cases of sexual abuse by a Dutch perpetrator abroad since 2002 dealt with by the public prosecutor and police. The majority of these cases involve rape in neighbouring countries, such as Belgium and France. Only a few cases are linked to child sex tourism in destination countries. There is no distinction in registration between adults and minors and between sexual abuse and sexual exploitation.

ECPAT NL started a lobby to increase the attention of Dutch authorities towards Dutch citizens who sexually exploit children abroad. Following questions in the Dutch Parliament, the Ministry of Justice launched a campaign against child sex tourism called 'Break the silence' in January 2010. The campaign aims to raise awareness, stimulate reporting and arrest more Dutch child sex tourists. The campaign is a cooperation of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, Royal Military Police, Anonymous Hotline of the Dutch police, Association of Dutch Tour Operators, Dutch Hotline for Child Pornography on the Internet and ECPAT NL. At the launch of the campaign the Dutch Ministry of Justice and the Association of Dutch Tour Operators signed an agreement to work closely together in raising awareness and tracking down Dutch child sex tourists.

The campaign promotes the Dutch website www.meldkindersekstoerisme.nl where suspects of child sex tourism can be reported (this can be done anonymously as well as in name). The reports are assessed by the Dutch Hotline for Child Pornography on the Internet and ECPAT NL. Reports with relevant information are referred to the Dutch police. In the period 13 January to 1 March 2010 the hotline received seventeen reports, of which eight were sent to the police. Witnesses of suspicious behaviour can also report by telephone to the Anonymous Hotline Meld Misdaad Anoniem, which also is in close contact with the police. In the above mentioned period of time four concerned citizens called the Anonymous Hotline to report child sex tourism.



The screenshot shows the 'Meldpunt Kinderporno op Internet' website. The main heading is 'Melden van kinderseksstoerisme'. Below this, there is a text box for the user to describe the incident. A dropdown menu is visible for selecting the location ('Plaats, land, stad, hotel en periode waar(ie) de gebeurtenissen zich hebben voorgedaan'). There are also checkboxes for 'Verwacht ik contact met de politie?' and 'Wilt u uw gegevens openbaar maken?'. The form includes fields for 'Voornaam', 'Achternaam', 'E-mail', 'Geslacht' (with radio buttons for 'vrouw' and 'man'), 'Organisatie', and 'Land'. A 'Verzend melding' button is at the bottom right.

Statistics of the unique visits to the hotlines' websites, and the page views show that it is crucial to keep communicating the web address for receiving reports from the public, through public

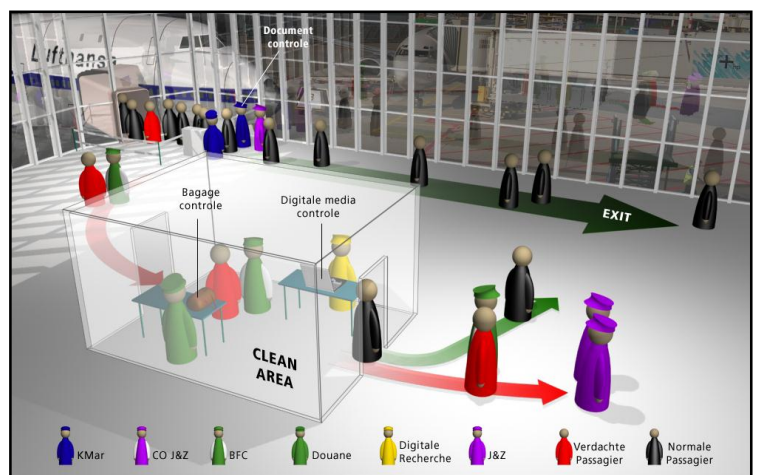
campaigns and via tourism industry consumer contacts. Therefore, ECPAT and the hotline are developing information leaflets and banners for tourism industry partners and other stakeholders. It is crucial that the online hotline is well found by online search machines, such as Google. The hotline must be high on the first page when people search for information on where to report child sex tourism.

Police Schiphol Airport Netherlands in the fight against child sex tourism

Henk van Ee, coordinator vice department Schiphol Airport

The vice department at Schiphol Airport works on recognizing and approaching travelling child sex offenders and child porn couriers throughout a multidisciplinary co-operation. The department works closely together with the Dutch police, the Border Agency and EUROPOL to arrest child sex offenders. With the help of digital experts laptops, digital cameras and usb-sticks of travellers with a certain risk-profile are checked for child pornography when they return from a child sex tourism destination.

Travellers are labelled as high risk-profile when they have relevant convictions or previous suspicions. But also men who travel repeatedly to risk destinations alone or with other men are considered to be of high risk, as well as middle aged/elderly men with young foreign female companions (and children) and persons in the company of groups or non-biologically related children. Recently there is also attention for sailors from destination countries and women travelling with children.



Child pornography is increasingly produced in connection with child sex tourism. This means that child porn couriers are in many cases also child sex tourists. They carry images of themselves sexually abusing children abroad. When child pornography is found, a house search is immediately arranged. EUROPOL intermediates when it concerns a foreign traveller. This multidisciplinary approach proves to be very successful, since three out of four arrests result in sentences in court.

3.5 Belgium

The Belgium hotline for reporting child sex tourism

Katlijn Declercq, Focal Point on European Institutions, ECPAT Belgium

In Belgium the private sector, the public sector and NGOs work closely together to fight sexual exploitation abroad. There is collaboration between the Federal Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, National Railway Company, Royal Federation of Belgium Transporters, I.S.A.L.T. (Institut Supérieur d'Animation des Loisirs et du Tourisme), Federation of the Tourism Industry, Child Focus, Plan International and ECPAT in raising awareness and bringing travelling child sex offenders to justice. Special in this collaboration is the involvement of the trucker -and railway industry and the military. This results from the fact that in many child sex tourism cases with Belgium nationals and residents, the perpetrators were travellers, such as truckers, business travellers, railway employees and military, instead of actual tourists.

In 2006 a big national public campaign was launched in Belgium to raise awareness about child prostitution abroad and to enhance the number of reports. Posters were placed at all airports and railway stations to promote reporting of sexual exploitation of children on the website www.stopchildprostitution.be. Reports can be made anonymous and in three languages (Dutch, French and English). The reports are handled by ECPAT Belgium. When reports include relevant information for investigation, ECPAT sends them to the police unit which handles child trafficking, child pornography and travelling abuse. Every month a multi-stakeholder team comes together to discuss the campaign and cases. For different stakeholders to cooperate effectively, a protocol for exchanging information and to clarify the roles of the different actors is necessary.

During the public campaign the website received approximately ten reports per month. Two third of these reports included enough information for the police to investigate. Since the start of the campaign the police investigated thirty cases concerning child prostitution abroad. Fifteen suspects were convicted in court. Permanent campaigning is of great importance to keep the hotline under the attention of travellers. Statistics show that over 15.000 people visited the website monthly during the public campaign. Two years after the campaign this number was decreased to only ten visitors. In July 2010 a new campaign is planned.



3.6 Australia

Australian reporting systems

Anita Dodds, Child Protection Adviser

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is Australia's international law enforcement and policing representative and the Australian Government's chief source of advice on policing issues. The AFP plays a significant role in ensuring children are safe in real and virtual environments, and specialised AFP teams work in Australia and overseas to prevent child sex tourism and child trafficking. The AFP has over 25 offices around the world and works with a range of partners, including government agencies, local and international law enforcement agencies, NGOs, private industry and members of the public.

The AFP has established specialised offices to prevent and respond to child sex crimes. The High Tech Crime Centre (HTCC) investigates all reports of child sex tourism. The Transnational Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking Team (TSETT) specifically addresses human trafficking crimes. Child Protection Operations Teams (CPOs) investigate and target offenders who travel offshore and commit sexual offences against children.

The AFP collects intelligence on child sexual exploitation through various reporting instruments, including hotline reporting numbers and on-line reporting forms. Members of the public can report child sex crimes on the nationwide emergency hotline (000) which provides a rapid connection to the police and is available 24 hours a day. There is also a specialised nationwide hotline for sex crimes (1800 813 784). Anonymous reports can be made via Crimestoppers (1800 333 000) which provides a nationwide hotline for all crimes and is also available 24 hours a day. A number of NGOs also operate Help Lines through which members of the public can refer potential cases of child sexual abuse which are then referred to the AFP.

In Australia, suspicious behaviour can also be reported online. The AFP provides an online reporting mechanism which encourages members of the public to record all details of a potential offence in order to assist police with investigations. While the online reporting form enables the AFP to capture useful intelligence regarding child sex crimes, online reports may not be attended to until the next business day. So, in situations where a child faces immediate danger or risk of being sexually exploited, online reporting form is not recommended. In these cases, direct phone contact through the hotlines is encouraged to ensure child safety and welfare.

In addition to the formal hotlines and the online reporting form, many reports come from public emails sent to the AFP, State Police, International Police and NGOs. There is an increasing trend for members of the public to collect and directly forward information regarding suspicious behaviour of other travellers.

When a member of the public reports suspicious behaviour regarding child sex tourism or child trafficking to one of the hotlines, a specially trained police officer collects all required information. National and international response systems are immediately activated to investigate the report.

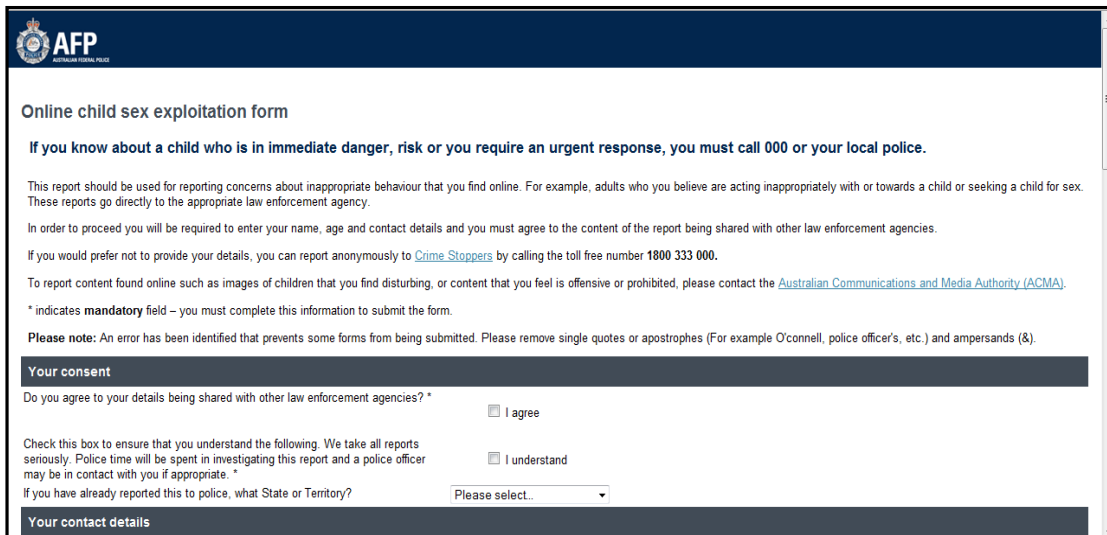


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The AFP has established the Australian National Child Offender Register (ANCOR) which enables police to register, case manage and share information about known offenders in accordance with legislation. Registered offenders must notify the AFP of their plans to travel overseas. The AFP makes determinations on travel restrictions based on legislation and in partnership with international authorities. Australian passport scanning processes increase the AFP's ability to detect the movement of known offenders. If a known offender travels without approval, ANCOR alerts the AFP and subsequent monitoring and controls are activated in international destinations with the support of local law enforcement agencies (including immigration departments). On 1 March 2010, 10,940 child offenders were registered on the national ANCOR database. Following the 2004 Tsunami, ANCOR alerted the AFP to increased travel requests to tsunami affected regions by up to twenty registered offenders.



AFP
AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

Online child sex exploitation form

If you know about a child who is in immediate danger, risk or you require an urgent response, you must call 000 or your local police.

This report should be used for reporting concerns about inappropriate behaviour that you find online. For example, adults who you believe are acting inappropriately with or towards a child or seeking a child for sex. These reports go directly to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

In order to proceed you will be required to enter your name, age and contact details and you must agree to the content of the report being shared with other law enforcement agencies.

If you would prefer not to provide your details, you can report anonymously to [Crime Stoppers](#) by calling the toll free number **1800 333 000**.

To report content found online such as images of children that you find disturbing, or content that you feel is offensive or prohibited, please contact the [Australian Communications and Media Authority \(ACMA\)](#).

* indicates **mandatory** field – you must complete this information to submit the form.

Please note: An error has been identified that prevents some forms from being submitted. Please remove single quotes or apostrophes (For example O'connell, police officer's, etc.) and ampersands (&).

Your consent

Do you agree to your details being shared with other law enforcement agencies? *

I agree

Check this box to ensure that you understand the following. We take all reports seriously. Police time will be spent in investigating this report and a police officer may be in contact with you if appropriate. *

I understand

If you have already reported this to police, what State or Territory?

Your contact details

The strengths of Australia's reporting systems include the establishment of formalised reporting systems, easy access to reporting mechanisms, public awareness of reporting mechanisms, rapid response by the AFP to hotline reports, cooperation at local and international levels, the provision of an anonymous reporting facility and the presence of AFP officers in prime destinations. Some recommendations for the improvement of Australia's reporting systems include providing more immediate responses to online reports, formalising cooperative processes with NGOs and acknowledging public reports by providing better information on the outcome of reports.

3.7 Costa Rica

Involving the tourism sector in the mapping of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in travel and tourism: the Costarrican experience.

Milena Grillo, Fundacion Paniamor

Costa Rica is the only country in Middle America where human trafficking routes originate from both North and South of the country. There are over a hundred blind spots to cross the borders. Four out of every ten persons crossing the Northern border to enter Costa Rica through blind spots are children and adolescents under the age of eighteen.

To date, over 250 tourism companies operating in Costa Rica are signatories to the Code of Conduct for the protection of children and adolescents against sexual exploitation in tourism and exercise a neighbour watch oriented first to prevent and secondly to report its occurrence. The criminal pursue and social control of child sex tourism has produced the displacement of this crime to private sites, turning its investigation process even more complex.

Case # 2. CSEC-TT and internal trafficking from the capital city (San José) to the beaches (Coco Beach, Guanacaste, Costa Rica)			
Recruitment	Transportation	Sheltering	Exploitation
¿Who does it?	¿Who provides it?	¿Overnight places?	¿Form of exploitation?
María	Non registered taxi driver	Hostels or hotels	"the youngsters offer their "sexual favors" 5 th tourists"
¿Where does the contact take place?	¿Means used?	¿Main places of operation?	¿Who are the exploiting clients?
Behind XX school, 125 mls. North from XXX., XX Community At the home of María, right on the corner.	By car	The Coco Beach	Tourist from various ages, mainly US and Canadians
¿How are the girls contacted?	¿Where are they taken to?	¿For how long do they stay at that place?	¿Way and amount of payment by exploiters?
In person	To the Coco Beach	For the whole weekend	US\$100 in cash
¿Frequency?	¿Who receives them at destination point?	¿When in the year?	¿Are relatives and/or public officers involved in the organization?
Every weekend	The "work" the street	High season	—

In this context, the geographic and social mapping of transnational and national trafficking routes and child sex exploitation areas linked to tourism activities has proved to be an innovative, cost-effective criminal and social investigation tool. The mapping is an exploratory and qualitative research method common to various areas of criminal investigation. It has been promoted in Latin America by Save the Children Sweden as a tool to profile the routes of trafficking of children for

sexual purposes, and applied by Paniamor to the investigation of commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism since 2006. The process consists of four stages:

- 1) The construction of physical geo-referenced national maps together with key informants from various law enforcement, migration and judicial agencies, to draw the routes (trafficking roots by lands, air and sea) used by criminal groups linked to this type of illicit activity;
- 2) The construction of physical regional and/or local social mappings with the input given by key institutional and private actors, who possess scattered pieces of information that once integrated result in first hand information on child sex tourism cases and the cultural and economic local dynamics underlying same;
- 3) The integrating of the results from both mapping exercises into periodic reports to be disclosed only to national authorities in the field of criminal investigation and prosecution, migration policies and victims protection. This to be used as input for national and/or local policies addressing prevention, control and prosecution of this crime, as well as for the protection of child victims;
- 4) The use of Geo-referenced System Technology to elaborate digital maps reflecting the knowledge resulting from the whole exercise, for use by law enforcement authorities in policy decision making and case investigation.

For the mapping to be successful having the right informants is crucial. The right informants are not always people who have high positions within organizations. People working in the field often know better what is going on in the context where they operate. Good informants must have on-site experience from a significant time of services in the area to be mapped (with knowledge of the region and its inhabitants) and a clean record in terms of administrative/disciplinary sanctions that would indicate gender-bias or abusive behaviour or corruption acts or tendencies.

The right mix of informants is also important for the mapping to be successful. Participants need to feel safe and confident with each other. The presence of law enforcement within a group may cause informants from the tourism sector, such as taxi -and bus drivers, hotel employees, etc., to feel uneasy sharing case-related information. In these cases it is recommended to exclude law enforcement from the mapping exercise and work ahead with their experts in the drafting of the guiding questions to be used for eliciting the information from the participants. This to make sure all the aspects needed to initiate a criminal investigation will be considered in the mapping.

Next to having the right informants and the right mix of informants, having the right facilitators making the right guiding questions is essential to produce a mapping useful for its intended purposes. The facilitators need to have group management experience, be able to formulate questions in a way that elicits the information relevant to the mapping; and with the skills necessary to keep the participants focused on the issue under analysis until the essential information is registered.

For the first three years of implementation of this technique in a specific country or context, it is recommended that both the geographic and the social mapping be implemented yearly. Beginning year four, the geographic mapping may be implemented every three years to update the information existing on the routes of human trafficking. The social mapping is to be implemented yearly, focusing in specific areas of the country identified in the geographic mapping as of high vulnerability to the occurrence of both trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation linked to tourism

The fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents linked to travel and tourism is a complex, long term challenge that cannot be confronted adequately if worked case by case. It demands characterizing and tackling the dynamics of the criminal networks profiting of the same. Also, identifying and addressing the cultural and economic factors underlying its occurrence at local level. The experience carried in Costa Rica allows recognizing the mapping technique as a useful tool to walk this walk.

Further information: FUNDACION PANIAMOR, Incidencia@paniamor.or.cr , www.protegiendoles.org

3.8 Thailand

Child Sexual Exploitation: FACE's work & reporting systems in Thailand

Sudarat Sereewat, director FACE Foundation (FACE : Fight Against Child Exploitation)

FACE Foundation started as “The Coalition to Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE)” was founded in April 1995 and monitors legal cases of child sexual abuse/ child sex tourism through the Thai justice system, with special emphasis on foreign abusers. FACE also aims to work on advocacy regarding laws amendment, justice system and mechanism improvement to better protect children. FACE also works on public awareness raising through education and mass media particularly through press release about the court conviction of the perpetrators. For the activities for prosecution, FACE assists police officers in obtaining evidence (especially from victimized children), arresting and prosecution of child sex offenders. FACE helps victims of sexual exploitation by rescuing them (together with the police) from sexual exploitation, supporting them during police investigation, finding an appropriate and safe shelter for them, preparing them for testifying at court hearings, accompanying them to court and helping solve their personal and family problems as well. FACE works closely together with local and international NGOs, law enforcement officers, Thai government agencies concerned and agencies of other governments.

FACE does not have rehabilitation centres or or shelters. NGOs which run rehabilitation homes for children and young people rescued from sexual exploitation are CPRC, DEPDC and FFC. The CPRC (Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights Foundation), runs three rehabilitation homes and assists abused, neglected and trafficked children. DEPDC (Development and Education Centre for Daughters and Communities) works in Chiang Rai Province in the North and offers free education, vocational training and full time accommodation for young children. The Foundation For Children (FFC) helps homeless and underprivileged children in Bangkok and Kanjanaburi Province .

In Thailand there are a few mechanism/ committees dealing with the protection of children in general . For example, the National Committees on Child Protection (for Child Protection Act) deals with every group of children including the child delinquents and any kind of children at risk. The National Committee on Trafficking (for Anti-Human Trafficking Act) which consist of various government departments and ministries and NGOs at the nationl level. While in operation level there is the Anti-Human Trafficking Division (AHTD) of the Royal Thai Police and the Center Against Human Trafficking (CAHT) of the Office of the Attorney General. As well as the Bureau to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. In working on child protection issues, Thailand had been using multidisciplinary approach and multi-disciplinary team of the practitioners from several disciplines including law enforcement, legal personnel, social workers and medical personnel for all over the country as it is stated in the procedural law. FACE was the prime mover to push this approach in to the amendment of the Criminal Procedural law since 1999, with the support from other NGOs and responsible government agencies concerned .

The central legal framework prohibiting prostitution in Thailand is the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, B.E. 2539 (the “Prostitution Law”), which is active since 1996. The Measure to Prevent and Suppress of Trafficking in Women and Children Act B.B. 2540 came out in 1997 which has been replaced by The Anti-Human Trafficking Act B.E 2551 in 2008. Thailand has various Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on trafficking signed between Thai government agencies; MoUs signed among government agencies and NGOs, and MoUs among non-government agencies. Apart from that, there are several MOUs signed bilaterally between Thailand and neighbouring countries, to improve collaboration on common problems regarding trafficking and child protection issues. Thailand has a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLAT) for the practical work on legal/ criminal matters between two countries and is used trough the Office of the Attorney General. This includes the Extra-territorial law which can prosecute offenders who manage to escape from the countries they committed sex crime crime against children and returned to their own countries.

To report cases of child sexual abuse in Thailand, there are several mechanism and units , both government agencies and NGOs. Hotline for sex crimes, child abuse, domestic violence as well as trafficking cases – (1300), run by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security is quite well known and operated all over the country. Local people can call the general emergency hotline (191). This hotline is to report all crimes and is available 24 hours country. Tourists who want to make a report can go to any police station. However, they may prefer to contact the specific police unit (Crime Suppression Division) or Tourist Police. For contacting the Tourist Police, there is a special Hotline for tourists to call (1155). Tourists can report in three different languages (English, Japanese and Chinese). The tourist police can act immediately or links with the relevant police. It is a hotline for all sorts of reports, from lost wallets to sexual exploitation of children. The hotline handles around 1,000 cases per year and is advertised in both Thai and English.

TRAFCORD – another NGO in Chiang Mai also provides a 24 hour hotline service (tel. 0871745797) to receive reports on trafficking crimes. However, as the number is not 3 or 4 figures, they don’t

receive many calls. Reports come more via e-mail messages or telephone calls from network organizations and people who know TRAFCORD.

FACE does not have a hotline, but receives calls or e-mail messages from other relevant agencies once they got report from their hotline, or website. If the reports are related to child sex tourism cases/ paedophilia cases and trafficking cases, they contact FACE as the specialist on this issue. Apart from that, this network, both government agencies and NGOs, know that FACE has connection with the police and can get the right persons or the right unit to work on those cases.

3.9 Cambodia

Mechanisms for combating sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia

Pol. Col. Sok Reaksmey, Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection

In the last decade Cambodia worked hard to improve the protection of children against sexual exploitation. A specific law on the suppression of human trafficking and sexual exploitation of persons was implemented in 2008. There are specialized trained police forces, reporting mechanisms, cooperation on national and international level and campaigns to raise public awareness.

Cooperation on national level include relevant governmental agencies, local NGOs, private sectors and the public at large. Local NGOs play an important role in the fight against child sex tourism in Cambodia. They have an investigative role and work closely with the police. There is international cooperation with foreign police and foreign government agencies in terms of investigations, meetings, joint trainings, study visits and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs). Especially with the neighboring countries (Thailand, Lao and Vietnam), there is close cooperation in the fight against the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. Cooperation with other countries needs to be further improved in terms of formalizing procedures for collaboration between foreign police forces.

As a result of the efforts made by the Cambodian government, especially law enforcement agencies, a significant number of offenders are arrested and victims rescued. Just recently (2009) a large Crack-down Operation resulted in a total of 165 cases, 231 offenders were arrested (31 foreigners) and sent to courts, while 671 victims were rescued. Most offenders of child sex tourism are not Western, but from within the country or the Asian region. But the majority of the crimes that are committed by foreigners, involves the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Eight provinces in Cambodia have a hotline number which are available 24 hours a day (see table 1). Reports can be made in Khmer, English, Vietnamese and Thais. The hotlines are managed by the Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection. Not all calls which are made to the hotlines include serious leads to investigate further. Out of twenty reports on child sex tourism which were made to the hotlines in November 2009, only two had enough information to open a case.

Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection (AHT&JP)	023 99 79 19
Department of AHT & JP Office of Phnom Penh	017 27 62 22
Department of AHT & JP Office of Seam Reap	017 25 82 22
Department of AHT & JP Office of Bantey Meanchey	017 26 02 22
Department of AHT & JP Office of Preah Sihanouk	017 25 92 22
Department of AHT & JP Office of Battambang	017 25 62 22
Department of AHT & JP Office of Kampung Chhnang	017 32 62 22
Department of AHT & JP Office of Kampung Thom	017 25 24 22
Department of AHT & JP Office of Kampung Thom	017 25 24 22

Table 1: Hotline numbers of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Offices

3.10 Overview South East Asia

South East Asian reporting systems: a comparative overview

Anita Dodds, Child Protection Adviser

All ten South East Asian countries have established hotline reporting numbers which can receive public reports of child sex tourism. Cambodia was the first country to establish a specialised hotline and Singapore was the final country in 2008. All ten countries conduct public awareness campaigns to promote their hotlines and compile annual reports of calls received (although some annual reports are not made available to the public). South East Asia is investigating the possibility of establishing a single regional hotline number.

The hotlines that are successful have short, easy to remember, toll-free numbers with the opportunity for anonymous reporting. They are available 24 hours a day and staffed by multi-lingual operators. The hotlines have formalised processes for recording and referring reports, and close cooperation with different stakeholders on national and international level.

Some problems with the South East Asian hotlines involve a high turnover of hotline staff, limited training for staff, poor English language capabilities, unanswered calls, the lack of online- and email-based facilities, slow follow-up to calls and shortcomings in counselling and collecting intelligence. It is recommended that hotline staff are trained properly and that processes are improved to ensure rapid transfer of urgent information to appropriate police partners. Adequate technical support is required to ensure the hotline reporting equipment can satisfactorily respond to the increasing public usage.

To ensure accountability and transparency, all countries should be encouraged to accurately complete monthly and annual statistical summaries of all reports received. Best practice lessons should continue to be shared amongst South East Asian law enforcement agencies. This has already proven to increase the quality and effectiveness of many South East Asian hotlines.

4. Child sex tourism trials

Prof. Marco Scarpati, ONLUS- ECPAT Italy and professor of law

In both sending and destination countries there is an increased awareness of child sex tourism. More and more tourism organizations have policies on the protection of sexual exploitation of children in tourism, and provide their staff and customers with information about reporting suspicious behaviour. Many countries included hotline mechanisms and cooperate in investigations. Still, very few cases arrive to a sentence.

Trials need evidence based on facts and scientific approaches. Evidence needs to be validated by means of cross examination and contrasts with other evidence needs to be excluded. It is crucial that the evidence is gathered in a correct way in order to be used in court. Evidence which is gathered on the basis of passion (often done by NGOs) does not always follow the rules of law and trial and therefore is useless in court. It needs to be clear to all involved actors what kind of evidence is needed and how it should be gathered to successfully convict an arrested offender in court. NGOs, police, lawyers and judges must understand each other correctly and speak a common language. To improve this, expert meetings and study groups focused on the trials should be organized. Cooperation and meetings between judges and prosecutors in different nations should be formalized and databases of sentences should be created and shared between different actors.

There is not enough consideration to the needs of children who are a victim of sexual exploitation in trials. Possibilities for taking evidence in the pre-trial stage of a criminal proceeding, such as taping testimonies of children on video, should be utilized further in order to minimize the human and economic costs of testifying in court. There should be specific interview rooms that are adjusted to the needs of traumatized children. The children should be questioned by a specialized interrogator in the language of the child and with the presence of a psychologist. Victims of sexual exploitation may be hostile and have a resistance to testify because of their depended relations with offenders. Therefore, it is especially important for this group to be able to testify outside the court room, and not in the presence of the accused offender.

5. Cases

5.1 A Dutchman escaped from the Philippines to Thailand

As presented in the Poster Presentation on the Philippines

Some time before 2005, a Dutchman W. came from Thailand to Olongapo city and established a hotel on Baloy beach. He employed a woman (call her Josie) from Samar Island, Central Philippines to be the manager. W. seduced her teenage daughter (call her Anglie), a minor and sexually abused her. He promising her mother to marry Anglie. The mother tolerated the relationship expecting a marriage. But that was a lie. He took Anglie with him on a trip to Manila and they did not come back. The girl was hidden away. The mother went to Preda to get help. The Preda rescue team investigated immediately and with a tip off was able to find where W. had hidden the child - in a house in Angeles city in Pampanga.

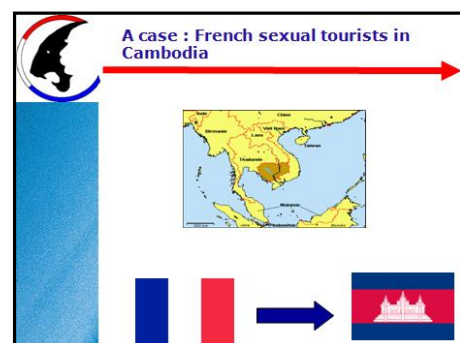
Preda organized a visit to the house with the Mother and the police to find Anglie. The Preda investigators and the mother were able to go into the house while the police waited outside because as they said they had no search warrant. The child was rescued, W. was brought by the police to the Police Station for investigation and the police took six hours to take statements. W. was then released. The child was brought to the Preda home for exploited girls to rest and recover. The next day Preda social workers and legal officer brought her to the office of the prosecutor in Angeles city to file charges.

W. hired a prominent politically well connected lawyer and got bail. Despite of the statement of the child and the evidence of the mother and the police, the prosecutor did not file the complaint in the court. Therefore No departure was issued by the judge. W. sold his property and was able to escape before Preda could learn of the inaction of the prosecutor. Only then was the case filed in court and an arrest warrant for W. was issued. W. has since been located in Thailand.

5.2 Two French men convicted in France for organizing prostitution of minors in Cambodia

As presented during Session "Taking stock on international reporting systems: Best practice - part I"

In 2009 two French child sex offenders were convicted in France. They were prosecuted for organizing prostitution of fifteen year old minors abroad and for the recording and dissemination of child pornography. They were sentenced by the French court to seven years' imprisonment. One of the two was arrested in September 2007 in purchase of child pornography videos as a result of an international inquiry coordinated by EUROPOL. He admitted that he went to Cambodia for several years to have sexual relations



with children.



The search of his house allowed the discovery of several video tapes staging him while having sex with young Asian girls. Another person who was on the films was known to be the organizer of the meetings with the young girls. He was arrested in October 2007.

He admitted organizing "joy rides" in Phnom Penh with the aim of prostituting girls of seven to fifteen years old. Investigation of OCRVP established that fifty different victims were recorded during several years. Images were sent to the French police delegation in Cambodia and shown to APLE, a French NGO which has its own investigators. Three victims were namely identified. They were sexually abused by the two French offenders when they were seven and eight years old. It was not necessary for the victims to come to the French court, because the victims were interviewed and filmed by the French liaison officer in Phnom Penh. The French police prepared the questions and were able to add more questions during the interview through a translator.

5.3 Cambodian child witnesses in German court

As presented during the Poster Presentation of Germany as well as in the Session "Recommendations from Law Enforcement Experts"

In 2006 a French NGO, Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) who takes action against the sexual exploitation of children and runs an office in Cambodia, got tipped by street children that a German sex tourist was sexually abusing children. He was a musician from Northern Germany and was HIV positive. In July 2008 the German court convicted him to six and a half years of prison and a lifelong preventive detention for the sexual exploitation and bodily injury of at least five children, because he knowingly took the risk of infecting the victims with HIV/AIDS. Special in this case is that the German court summoned children from a destination country for the first time. Eight Cambodian children (victims and children who witnessed the abuse) were brought to Germany to testify in court. The trial took thirty days.

	Case Study M.O.	
<p><u>Cambodian child victims as witnesses in a German court procedure</u> A German sex tourist travelling to Cambodia (in summer 2006) was convicted in July 2008 to serve a sentence of six and a half years followed by a lifelong preventive detention. He was charged with sexual exploitation and bodily injury of at least five children because he knowingly took the risk of infecting the victims with HIV. The novelty of the case is the fact that several abused children from Cambodia came to Germany in order to testify against M.O. During the trial, German NGOs were very concerned about the well-being of the children/witnesses who came to Germany in order to testify.</p>		

Before an offender can be taken to court, the prosecution office needs full details of the crime. It needs to be exactly clear what happened, when and where it happened, who are victimized and who committed the crime. This needs to be based on evidence that sustain in German court. It does not matter who provides the evidence, NGOs or police (in this case much evidence was collected by APLE), what matters is that it is done according to German regulations and that it is well documented. Dealing with witnesses and victims requires special consideration. Victimized children should be questioned by specially trained interviewers. The interview must be done right after the crime, when their memory is fresh and unbiased. It is important to let witnesses speak freely and ask questions without putting them under pressure or influencing them. Mistakes are easily made and as a result statements can be doubted in court. Therefore, recording of the interviews is crucial to evaluate whether the doubts are due to clumsy questioning or to lying by the witnesses.

In the initial hearings of the children in Cambodia, many mistakes were made. A young inexperienced Cambodian lawyer did the hearing with several of the children together, which should never happen because then they can influence each other. Questions were asked suggestively, contradictions were unnoticed and the picture of the suspected person was shown again and again (instead of letting the children identify the offender out of a line of pictures). For these reasons, the statements were not useful in German court. The judge interviewed the children again, compared the results with the audio recordings of the initial hearings and questioned the Cambodian lawyer about the mistakes that were made. In this way enough contradictions and doubts were taken away and the offender was sentenced to jail. Fortunate in this case was that one eight year old boy had not seen the photo of the offender yet and was able to point out the accused when the German police showed a list of photos.

Within the German law there is not much opportunity to use statements of victims and witnesses when they have not testified in court. Therefore it is necessary in extraterritorial cases of child sex tourism to bring the children to the offenders country of origin to testify in court. Another possibility is to do a part of the trial overseas. In that case the lawyers of the State, the experts, the judges, the arrested offender and the defence lawyer, all need to go to the country where the crime took place. In some cases it is easier and cheaper to bring the children overseas to testify in court. In this case the Cambodian children (all boys) experienced their stay in Germany as a good time. They were accompanied by APLE staff and stayed with residents in Germany with a Cambodian background.

5.4 An Austrian convicted in Austria for sexually exploiting children in India

As presented during the Poster Presentation on India, Session "Taking stock on international reporting systems: Best practice - part I" (for detailed version, as well as additional cases see Offenders Beware! Child sex tourism case studies, produced by ECPAT NL)

In December 2007, a 39 year old unemployed man from Linz (living in Vienna) was sentenced to two years without probation. The court heard that the man, who had two similar previous convictions, travelled to India repeatedly for several months at a time. Witnesses said that he took small boys into his hotel room a few times per week. Two witnesses, an Australian living in Britain and a French citizen who worked as volunteers for a charity in Calcutta, observed the Austrian in March 2006 when he went to his hotel with a boy between six and nine years old. The two men followed the accused and watched him performing sexual acts on the boy via his hotel window. Back in Britain, the Australian witness reported the incident to the police. He had been trying for months for action to be taken and was not really getting any cooperation from any of the agencies. Therefore he contacted ECPAT International. Almost one year had passed and no official police authority still had taken the witness' statement. In collaboration of ECPAT Austria, ECPAT UK and ECPAT International, the UK police finally took his statement. The NGOs started to liaise through their contacts to the responsible authorities. This eventually helped at least to speed up the procedure which lasted already quite some time.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations were a result of the Working Group Session and additional presentations and discussions. They therefore do not represent exhaustive and concluding statements, but rather highlight some of the more central topics and points of discussion.

Hotlines

- Adaptation to national context (where it is located, etc.)
- Constant campaigning is necessary through different modes (languages)
- Hotlines should be open 24/7
- Hotlines should be toll free
- Use both phone and website for reporting
- Consider the possibility to report anonymously
- When anonymously reports are not possible, explain why (for further research)
- The hotlines should be managed by trained, multi lingual personnel
- The hotlines should have formalised processes for recording and referring reports
- Close cooperation is needed with different stakeholders on national and international level
- The management of the hotline should include a program for victim protection
- Have regular evaluation of effectiveness of service

Reporting forms

- Set a context (basic information, why people should report and warning not to perform police work)
- Include a warning that when a child is in danger there should be an immediate report to the local police too
- Have enough space for comments
- Have well guided questions
- Acknowledge public response by an automatic response
- Consider offering the reporting forms in various languages and at destination and countries of origin of tourists

Cooperation

- Multi stakeholder approach (law enforcement, NGOs, private sector, government)
- Cooperation should be formalized in regulations and there should be a protocol
- Cooperation should exist on both national and international level
- There should be international standards on reporting and how to handle reports
- Form an international group of specialists that monitor and work closely together with local police

Cooperation with the Tourism Industry on reporting structures

- There needs to be approval and support from the higher management
- Training of staff is necessary in this regard
- Internal procedures should be established (company policies)

Child protection considerations for hotlines

- Speak in child language
- Risk assessments and protection systems need to be in place
- Coordination & collaboration with other agencies (law enforcing) -> follow up
- In case of rescue operation NGO should accompany police
- Need to be clear with working within the framework of the right of the child (systems working with & for the children)
- Free, barrier free services

Conclusions from the cases

Abusers are very inventive in finding the weakest links within children and countries. Because of the dependent relation of the victims to their exploiters, very few reports are made by the victims themselves. Reports come from very diverse sources, such as taxi drivers, parents, tourists, victims when they are arrested for other crimes, NGOs and other police forces. Evidence is very difficult to gather and investigation is time consuming and expensive when several countries are involved. NGO involvement, media attention and public pressure are essential to bring cases before courts. Most important to arrest and convict offenders is collaboration between all stakeholders at national and international level. When suspects are arrested, some manage to flee the country and avoid detention or bribe the victims in order to withdraw their complaint. In addition if the accused is released on bail, he or she may find a way to disappear. Close monitoring of accused child sex tourists released on bail is therefore necessary. For victims there should be more attention to offer them a long term solution and support them to turn back to a normal life.

Appendix

List of Participants

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Balder, Ain	Estonian Police, Tartu, Estonia
Barner, Françoise	Onlus/ECPAT-Italy
Beldean, Adriana	Eine Welt Zentrum Herne, Germany
Berardi, Giorgio	ECPAT International, Thailand
Chanchani, Aditi	Equations India
Cullen, Shay	Preda Foundation Inc., Philippines
Declercq, Katlijn	Focal Point on European Institutions of ECPAT International based in Belgium
Dodds, Anita	Independent Child Protection Expert, Vietnam
Friedrich, Dr. Ireen	European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN), Austria
Fritz, Romana	Ministry of Justice, Austria
Fuchs, Heinz	EED Tourism Watch, Germany
Goseco, Perla	Onlus/ECPAT-Italy
Gremel, Harald	Federal Criminal Police Office, Austria
Grillo, Milena	Fundación Paniamor Costa Rica
Harmsen, Carlota	ECPAT Germany
Henke, Regina	ECPAT Switzerland
Hoesl, Thomas	Forensik.IT, Germany
Howard, Andrew	ECPAT UK
Kärsti, Helle	Estonian Association of Travel Agents
Kleine, Rebekka	District Court Kiel, Germany
Kröger, Perdita	Ministry of Justice, Germany
Karammel, Susy	GTZ/ Sustainable Tourism Development, Germany
Klingvall, Helena	ECPAT Schweden
Kolpakova, Olga	Stellit, Russia
Kreissl, Marion	ECPAT Germany
Liedler, Angelika	Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth, Austria
Macek, Alice	ECPAT UK
Maedler, Christiane	GTZ/ centre for Cooperation with the Private Sector Public-Private Partnership (PPP), Germany

Maurer, Mechtild	ECPAT Germany
McCourt, Stephanie	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre, UK
Mendez Jimenez, Luis	MAIS-ECPAT; Dominican Republic
Minninger, Sabine	ECPAT/ EED TourismWatch, Germany
Moreau, Emilie	DCPJ (Central directorate of criminal investigation) OCRVP (Central office for countering violence against people), France
Mueseler, Andreas	REWE Touristik, Germany
Neils, Jennifer	ECPAT Germany
Noten, Theo	ECPAT The Netherlands
Prpic, Sandra	Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Austria
Raul, Heido	The Southern Circuit Prosecutor's Office, Estonia
Reasmey, Sok	Cambodian Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile protection Department of the CNP, MOI
Roomeldi, Malle	Tartu Child Support Center, Estonia
Rudat, Heike	State Office of Criminal Investigation Berlin, Germany
Sagastume, Tania	ECPAT France
Scarpati, Marco	Onlus/ECPAT-Italia
Schwalbe, Carlota	Translator, Freiburg, Germany
Schermann, Julia	BMFSFJ - Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Germany
Selvamony, Vidya	Equations India
Seif, Jennifer	Fair Trade Tourism South Africa
Sereewat, Sudarat	Face Foundation, Thailand
Sriratanaprayoon, Chakorn	Royal Thai Police, Thailand
Tautz, Jasper	German Travel Association
Tränkle, Stefanie	ECPAT Germany
Tschümperlin, Ronja	ECPAT Switzerland & Kinderschutz Switzerland
Van EE, Henk	Royal Marechaussee Schiphol-Airport, The Netherlands
Verheijen, Celine	ECPAT The Netherlands
Winkler, Astrid	ECPAT Austria; Respect



Expert Meeting 2010

Tackling the Sexual Exploitation of Children by strengthening the cooperation between
NGOs, law enforcement authorities and the private sector

È How to improve reporting procedures?

Agenda

Sunday March 7th, 2010

15.30 Start registration of participants

17.30-18.00 Welcome and Introduction: *Steffi Traenkle* and *Marion Kreissl*, ECPAT Germany,
European project manager

18.00-19.30 **Outlining the problem: What do we know about offender case studies?**

The destination's point of view

Offender case studies (child sex tourism and child trafficking cases) will be outlined and compared with regard to law enforcement: Which are the challenges for the law enforcement of extraterritorial cases? How have extraterritorial cases been dealt in the past? Experts from the destinations will present posters and discuss them with all participants:

Father Shay Cullen (PREDA Philippines)

Vidya Selvamony (Equations India)

Luis Mendez Jimenez (MAIS-Ecpat Dom. Rep.)

Olga Kolpakova (Stellit Russia)

Malle Roomeldi (Tartu Child Support Centre Estonia)

Sudarat Sereewat (FACE Foundation)

ECPAT Germany

Facilitator: Jennifer Seif (Fair Trade in Tourism South Africa)

19.30 *Diner. Informal meeting with all participants afterwards.*

Monday, March 8th 2010

09.00 – 10:30 **Child Sex Tourism and Child Trafficking: Global structures for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children**

Giorgio Berardi (ECPAT International)

The link between child sex tourism, child trafficking and child abuse (images) online.

Ireen Friedrich

The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)

Sandra Prpic (Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs Austria)

Structures of international law enforcement authorities and their cooperation with national authorities

Followed by a plenary discussion, Moderation: *Mechtild Maurer*

10.30 - 11.00 *Coffee break*

11.00 - 13.00 **Taking stock on international reporting systems: Best practice - part I**

Which procedures and instruments (help lines, reporting forms) exist to report suspicious cases? How do NGOs, tourism professionals and police use them and how do they cooperate? What works?

United Kingdom: *Stephanie McCourt (CEOP/Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre, UK)*

Alice Macek/Andrew Howard (ECPAT UK)

Switzerland: *Ronja Tschümperlin (ECPAT Switzerland & Kinderschutz/Child Protection Switzerland)*

France: *Tania Sagastume (ECPAT France) and Emilie Moreau (Office Central pour la Répression des Violences aux Personnes (OCRVP))*

Followed by questions & plenary discussion, moderated by *Theo Noten*

13.00 -14.30 *Lunch*

14.30 - 16.00 **Taking stock on international reporting systems: Best practice - part II**

The Netherlands: *Theo Noten (ECPAT The Netherlands/ Meldpunt- Internet Hotline to report Child Sex Tourism)*

Henk van Ee, Crime Department Schiphol Airport

Belgium: *Katlijn Declercq (Focal point on European institutions, ECPAT International)*

Australia: *Anita Dodds (independent expert based in Hanoi)*

Costa Rica: *Milena Grillo (Fundación Paniamor)*

Followed by questions & plenary discussion, moderated by *Astrid Winkler*

16.00 - 16.30 *Coffee Break*

16.30 -18.00 Working groups: Recommendations for reporting facilities

Facilitators: *Milena Grillo, Vidya Selvamony, Astrid Winkler, Steffi Traenkle, Jennifer Seif, Mechtild Maurer, Olga Kolpakova*

Followed by a presentation of the working groups and recap of the day.

Moderation and recap of the day: *Marion Kreissl*

19.30 Dinner and informal meeting.

Tuesday, March 9th 2010

9.00 – 11.00 Taking stock on international reporting systems: Best practice – part III

Thailand: *Sudarat Sereewat*, Director of FACE (Fight Against Child Exploitation), Bangkok and *Chakorn Sriratanaprayoon*

Cambodia: *Reaksmey Sok* (Cambodian Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile protection Department)

Overview South East Asia: *Anita Dodds* (independent expert based in Hanoi)

Followed by questions & plenary discussion, moderated by *Giorgio Berardi*

11.00 - 11.30 Coffee break

11.30-13.00 Recommendations from Law Enforcement Experts

Which information is required to bring offenders to court? What needs to be reported and to whom? What needs to be done if the suspect is a foreigner? Which public authorities have to be involved? Which are requirements for the gathering of evidence? What can NGOs and the private sector do to support law enforcement?

Germany: *Rebekka Kleine*, Judge at District Court

Italy: *Marco Scarpati*, ONLUS/Ecpat-Italia, professor of law

Followed by questions & plenary discussion, moderated by *Steffi Traenkle*

13.00 – 13.15 Wrap up and final words

Steffi Traenkle, Marion Kreissl

13.30 Lunch