

1996

1997

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

A report on the implementation
of the Agenda for Action adopted
at the first World Congress against
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
Stockholm, Sweden, 28 August 1996.

Report of the first year following
the Congress against
the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
held in Stockholm, Sweden, August 1996.

First published August 1997 by:
ECPAT International 328 Phaya Thai Road, Bangkok 10400 Thailand

The contents of this book are covered by international copyright
Small extracts may be reprinted without permission
with acknowledgement to ECPAT

Disclaimer

Every attempt has been made to ensure that the information contained in this
report is accurate. If there are serious omissions
or errors of fact they are deeply regretted.

Index

Introduction	
1. Background.....	6
2. Methodology.....	7
3. Assessing the First year.....	8
3.1 Plans of Action	8
3.2.1 Legal Changes.....	9
3.2.2 Law Enforcement	10
3.3 Education and Information.....	11
3.4 Youth Participation.....	12
4. National Activities	12
5. Actions by United Nations Bodies.....	21
6. Actions by other Intergovernmental Organisations	22
7. Other International Initiatives	23
Appendix.....	25
Representation at the first World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	

Introduction

Agenda for Action

ECPAT International has great pleasure releasing this first anniversary report on the follow up to the Declaration and Agenda for Action adopted at the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children The Agenda for Action which was unanimously adopted by all 122 governments represented at the Congress together with Inter-Governmental Organisation (IGO) and Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) participants on 28 August 1996, provides a framework for the eventual eradication of the sexual exploitation of children worldwide.

The Agenda for Action asks governments in cooperation with IGOs and relevant members of the civil society to work together to face the growing challenge of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. It reiterates its commitment to the rights of the child, bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child and accords high priority to action. Recognising the globalisation of these issues, it promotes stronger cooperation between States and all sectors of society both at the national and international level.

The Agenda for Action proposes a five pronged approach to the eradication of commercial sexual exploitation of children:

- 1) The coordination of actions at local, national, the regional and international levels.
- 2) The taking of preventative measures through the formal and informal education sector, sensitising relevant target groups to their rights and to the issue.
- 3) The protection of children already caught in the horror of the sex trade through the strengthening or development of relevant laws and policies and the strengthening of law enforcement programmes and international cooperation.
- 4) The recovery and reintegration of children into society through non-punitive, gender-sensitive support systems and
- 5) To promote the participation of children, including child victims and their families, so that they are able to express their views to take action to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation.

The Stockholm World Congress decided that the existing international mechanisms, namely the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, would provide the framework for following up the implementation of the Agenda for Action. However it became clear soon after the Congress that these existing mechanisms would benefit from wider support from the NGO community. A meeting hosted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in New York in December 1996 at which ECPAT International and the Geneva-based NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child participated, decided to establish an Advisory Group to the Special Rapporteur and a data-base of information which would contain relevant information on the implementation of the Agenda for Action. With support from UNICEF, ECPAT International agreed to accept the responsibility for establishing and maintaining the data base.

At the time of publication, this data base is still in the process of being established. This report is the first compilation of information so far received from the ECPAT network and numerous NGOs and governments from across the world. Admittedly it is incomplete and provides only a partial picture of the implementation of the Agenda for Action to date. However, it was the judgement of ECPAT International that, as a way to

mark the first anniversary of the Stockholm Congress, even this partial picture was worth sharing with a wider audience.

ECPAT International would like to take this opportunity to thank the numerous contributors of information - too many to mention here. Their valuable contribution made this report possible.

Hervé Berger
Executive Director
ECPAT International

1. Background

A New Global Partnership

The first world Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children was held in Stockholm, Sweden, August 27-31, 1996 Official government delegations attended the Congress from 122 countries (see Appendix) and were joined by other delegates representing Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and intergovernmental bodies and the commercial sector. Attendance at the Congress totalled 1,300 persons.

The Congress was called to consider the three areas of commercial sexual exploitation of children listed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

- the prostitution of children
- child pornography and
- trafficking in children for sexual purposes

On August 28, 1996 the participants unanimously adopted an Agenda for Action which confirmed the commitment of governments "to a global partnership against the commercial sexual exploitation of children". Unfortunately neither the Agenda for Action nor the subsequent Congress statements made any provision for a follow-up mechanism to monitor the actions of governments and NGOs in fulfilling the mandate of the Agenda.

The Congress itself was planned and organised by the Swedish Government in cooperation with three agencies:

- ECPAT, the international NGO working to end child prostitution which initiated the idea of the Congress and approached the Swedish government to organise the Congress
- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through its division on Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC) which is mandated to work in the area of the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- The Geneva-based NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child which represents 41 non-governmental bodies working in the area of children's rights.

On December 12,13, 1996 a meeting of these three bodies took place at UNICEF headquarters in New York. This meeting considered the need for follow-up to the Congress and agreed on two specific actions:

a) In order to assist the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteur of the UN Commission on Human Rights on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, it was agreed that an Advisory Group would be established with special responsibility to make recommendations to UN bodies on the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child agreed to coordinate the functioning of this Advisory Group and they expect to have their first meeting in October 1997.

b) The second agreed initiative was that ECPAT would be asked to establish a major information data-base which will store and share information on developments in all of the countries concerned with this issue. This information will provide ideas and background so that countries and organisations seeking to take action will have a central bank of data immediately available for their use.

The information will also be shared through a regular up-date to Governments and NGOs which reports briefly on initiatives taken and indicates what additional information is available. **In fulfillment of this**

responsibility and to mark the first anniversary of the adoption of the Agenda for Action, ECPAT is publishing this interim report on some of the actions taken in response to the Stockholm Congress

2. Methodology

To prepare for this report, ECPAT has been collecting information on government actions since the end of the Congress. Some of this material has been condensed into Monthly Updates which have been circulated among interested groups.

The quantum of material collected in this way has been surprisingly large with some governments and non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) taking action in so many areas that it would take a whole book to describe them. For that reason alone this report cannot claim to be comprehensive.

Instead we have sought to select key areas of action which have followed the Congress and try to identify and summarise the activities undertaken so far which contribute to the implementation of the Agenda for Action.

We have sought information in the following key areas:

- Establishment of a national Plan of Action
(Agenda for Action 2i, a, c)
- Legal Actions:
(Agenda for Action 3h, i 4a, b, c, d, e)
- Information Programmes:
(Agenda for Action 2b)
- Educational Programmes:
(Agenda for Action 1c, 3c, d, e, f, g)
- Child Protection:
(Agenda for Action 4g, h, 5a, b, c, d, e, f)
- Youth Participation:
(Agenda for Action 6a, b)

In order to keep this report to a manageable length, references to many legal changes, resolutions, statements and actions by governments and NGOs are kept brief. The full text of all resolutions and a longer description of most actions listed in this report will be available in the near future on a data base and web site which ECPAT International will establish.

3. Assessing the First Year : an Overview

The Stockholm Congress was successful in giving international media attention to children around the world who are the victims of commercial sexual abuse. Not surprisingly many government delegations returned from Stockholm determined to take immediate action to put in place national strategies to protect children from commercial sex abuse.

It is too soon to judge the success of these preliminary plans but this report demonstrates that many important initiatives have been started which, if fully implemented, should eventually make a major contribution to the overall goal of the Congress.

Some trends and developments can be noted:

3.1 National Plans of Action

The Agenda for Action commits governments to put in place by the year 2000 a national plan (agenda) for action which has both a timetable and progress indicators.

It is encouraging to see that this process has already begun and a large number of the governments represented at Stockholm have held initial meetings to begin consideration of their plans. In some countries this has been little more than an inter-departmental reporting session while others have gone further and invited the participation of NGOs and the commercial sector to share in the discussion. In a few countries the government has sponsored a conference with all the major organisations represented at Stockholm sharing in the process of consultation.

Even countries not represented at Stockholm have been affected by the Congress. Cost Rica for example did not have government representation at the Swedish Congress but the report of returning NGO representatives was sufficient to persuade government agencies to adopt a comprehensive National Plan of Action which they began to implement from July 1997.

The Agenda for Action pledges states to put in place strategies and measures "so that by the year 2000 There are national agenda(s) for action and indicators of progress" to reduce "the number of children vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation". Unfortunately many governments have not yet begun to take the first steps towards establishing a national plan of action, and with one year already passed there is little time remaining to meet the deadline of year 2000. All governments are urged to make the preparation of a National Plan for Action a high priority and to involve relevant sectors of civil society in its development.

Governments are also asked to ensure that details of their own Plan of Action are made public. This will provide help and guidance to other countries still formulating their own plan.

3.2 Legal Actions

3.2.1. Legal Change

Legal actions are given high priority in sections 3 and 4 of the Agenda for Action. These fall into two sub-sections: changes in the laws themselves and the enforcement of the laws.

Since the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, most nations have been forced to review and revise their laws to make them conform to the provisions of the Convention. In relation to the commercial sexual exploitation of children the last year has seen activity in several areas. The provision of extraterritorial legislation to counter the international activities of child sex abusers has been approved by many more countries and laws governing the production, dissemination and possession of child pornography have been amended. In addition laws to protect children in many parts of the developing world have been strengthened.

The current spate of laws related to extraterritoriality began when the Criminal Code of Germany was enacted in September 1993 to make provision for the prosecution of German citizens in Germany for crimes committed in another jurisdiction. Since then several countries followed the German example and the number has increased again since the Stockholm Congress.

In the years since the Congress, an extraterritorial law became effective in Ireland (December 1996), Austria (March 1997), Canada (May 1997) and the United Kingdom (May 1997).

Extraterritorial law is also under consideration by the governments of Denmark, Netherlands, Italy and Japan.

In another area of law reform, child pornography has become a major area of debate in most countries. The development of the Internet together with advances in technology have created problems which most current laws do not adequately address.

The new legal problem stems from the nature of the net itself. National boundaries have no significance for the distribution of child pornography and its transmission by anonymous remailers means that it is almost impossible to trace the source of material sent this way. Since the production, dissemination and possession of child pornography is not a crime in some countries this means it is virtually impossible to provide any regulation of its flow.

New technological developments add to the complication. When computer-generated images can be used in place of real children and where there is both virtual reality and interactive components those current laws which are based on the harm done to a child become outdated. Civil libertarians argue that the computer images provide the perfect definition of a victimless crime.

ECPAT believes that these issues cannot be handled by single nation conferences and is currently working with Interpol to determine how to develop international strategies which will regulate the production, dissemination and possession of child pornography. A meeting of experts to be held April 1998 will begin research into the important questions raised by the new technologies.

Laws to protect children have been greatly strengthened in many parts of Asia and Latin American to bring them more in line with the requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

3.2.2 Law Enforcement

The determination of some governments to end child prostitution can be judged by the considerable increase in law enforcement activity aimed at the arrest of sex abusers. Until recently the number of persons arrested and imprisoned for child sex abuse was relatively small and it was regarded as a minor infringement by many law enforcement agencies

Strict new laws, or the application of existing laws, have enabled the police to arrest many local persons as well as foreigners for child sex abuse in Asia and Latin America. In some European countries and in Australia the recently-passed laws of extraterritoriality have meant that citizens of those countries have been found guilty and imprisoned for sexually abusing children in another country. The largest number of such prosecutions has been in Australia where six separate cases have been brought under the extraterritorial law.

Public attitudes toward child sex abusers is hardening in many countries and has resulted in some high-profile court cases. Three events in particular had an international impact.

- The Congress itself took place against what the Belgian Foreign Minister called, "the shadow of infamy and horror" in Belgium when it was revealed that a paedophile ring had abused, tortured and even killed young children.
- One of the largest raids on paedophiles ever carried out took place in France in June 1997 when over 800 homes were searched.
- In Australia the Wood Royal Commission into police corruption focused on child sex abuse and exposed a well-organised ring of paedophiles which included several community leaders.

Such actions against paedophiles are not without controversy. In both France and Australia a number of the persons questioned by the police have committed suicide. This has led to a debate between civil rights groups claiming that more sensitivity must be exercised in such matters as against those who claim that suicide is a personal matter which, in some cases, can be seen as an admission of guilt.

It is probable that public attitudes toward child sex abusers will continue to be a matter for debate as the number of such abusers being brought to trial increases.

The failure of society to examine and understand the aetiology of child sex abuse means that there is confusion over the appropriate treatment of abusers. This is illustrated by the growing number of countries looking at the possibility of surgical or chemical forms of castration for persistent sex abusers. So-called "chemical castration" is now law in California but has not been applied because of appeals against its implementation.

3.3 Education and Information

The Agenda for Action places great emphasis on the need for education and information sharing programmes with the goal of changing human behaviour and attitudes toward children. It recommends the inclusion of educational programmes in both formal and informal programmes for "all communities, families and children."

In recognition of the role which sex tourism plays in the growth of child sex abuse, the Agenda specifically recommends the mobilisation of the tourism industry "against the use of its networks and establishments for the commercial sexual exploitation of children."

Prior to the Congress in Sweden there had been a strong initiative from the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations (UFTAA) to have all travel agent groups sign a "Children's Charter" which included the pledge never "to promote or assist in the promotion of programmes, tours or travel whose purpose is the sexual exploitation of children."

Other tourism bodies had also made some general statements on the subject but it was the impetus of the Congress which led to a remarkable flood of positive new initiatives. These are given in more detail in the section dealing with tourism and include statements by many tourism bodies. (see p.45ff under Other International Organisations).

Among many such actions, two stand out.

- The decision of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) to launch an international campaign against commercial sexual exploitation of children was announced at the ITB Tourism Fair in Berlin, March 1997. Simultaneously they established a Tourism and Child Prostitution Watch Task Force to monitor developments. The Task Force has adopted a striking logo (see back cover) which warns against tourists taking part in child sex abuse. The logo will soon be seen in tourist-related offices, airlines and hotels around the world.

The World Tourism Organization followed this commitment by convening a meeting of World Tourism Leaders in Manila May 22,1997. Representatives from 77 countries attended and adopted the Manila Declaration which spoke of negative social impacts which stem from tourism. Included in this was the determination to work to end child sex tourism. It was an historic development for the tourism industry as a whole to begin to look at these new areas of social responsibility.

- In January 1997, the government of Brazil working through its Ministry of Tourism developed a national programme aimed at travelers and tourists warning them that the sexual abuse of children will not be tolerated. In tourist areas across the country posters and brochures show two large staring eyes and the message "Brazil is Watching You!".

The campaign challenges persons who had evidence that child sex abuse is taking place to send a fax to a police hot-line. In the first month 500 informants made use of this hot-line and investigations into the allegations have been taken up by a special police unit.

Such actions confirm the wisdom of the Congress recognising the special role of the tourism industry in working to end the commercial sexual exploitation of children. In most countries the majority of those who abuse children are the country's own nationals. However there is also considerable demand for child sex from foreign tourists and paedophiles traveling in developing countries. While tourism cannot be blamed for the

growth of child sex tourism it is within the context of growing tourist numbers that such abuse can easily take place.

Workers in tourism together with local NGOs are at the place where child sex abuse takes place. In hotels, beaches and resorts they see and hear what is being done to the children. In helping to monitor the commercial sexual exploitation of children tourism personnel are in a unique position to provide the data on which responsible actions can be taken.

3.4 Youth Participation

A highlight of the Congress was the participation of youth delegates. Their influence was such that a strong resolution was approved asking that children and/or young people should participate in future discussions relating to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. This decision conforms to a similar requirement included in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Judging from the reports so far received there is little evidence that this has taken place in most of the national discussions. However some countries, (e.g. Canada and Portugal) are proposing major youth conferences in the near future). It may be that the need for youth participation needs to be emphasised again to organisations planning consultations or discussions in the coming year.

Meanwhile the young people who attended the Congress in Sweden have kept in touch with each other and exchange views on how to help other young people. Some of these youth from Norway, United States of America, Japan, Brazil and the Philippines have been deeply involved in national and international youth seminars and panels.

This group of youth will be the nucleus for an international youth conference on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children to be held in 1999. Organised by ECPAT, the conference aims to have representatives from established youth organisations in thirty countries working on the issue over the next months and bringing their findings to the international gathering.

The Congress has been the catalyst for many new initiatives in society and the national reports which follow provide a small insight into some of these developments.

4. National Activities

(Countries marked * were not represented at government level at the Stockholm Congress)

Australia: The Department of Health and Family Services has been nominated as the lead government agency to followup the Congress Agenda for Action. The Canberra government and ECPAT Australia jointly hosted pre-Congress and post Congress consultations at which strategies were prepared for fulfilling the Agenda.

A Royal Commission into the police service in New South Wales (The Wood Commission) ended its work after two years and four months in March 1997. The commission uncovered large networks of corruption and paedophile activity in the community and several prominent citizens have faced trial. Named in the trial were police, clergy, school headmasters a former Supreme Court judge and senior government employees.

The Government is drafting a new Code of Conduct for all personnel overseas including embassy staff and Heads of Mission. The code requires standards of behaviour of the highest level and denounces specific activities such as the use of commercial sex workers where this is illegal and any sexual activity with minors.

A 56-year old man was committed for trial May 8, 1997 at the Melbourne Magistrates Court under the Commonwealth child sex tourism legislation for "encouraging" child sex tourism and engaging in sexual activity with a minor. He was the fifth person arrested under the Australian child sex tourism law and the first arrest under the provision for "encouragement" of child sex tourism.

Defence for Children International (Australia) held a "Global Gathering on Children's Rights" April 3-5, 1997. It brought together a wide range of professional groups from the Asia-Pacific region. Child Prostitution was one of the main items discussed.

Austria: On 27 November 1996, the Austrian Parliament amended its extraterritoriality legislation, Amendment #54CPC, effective 1 March 1997, which allows prosecution of Austrians who sexually abuse children outside Austria.

Bangladesh: Two hundred people were present at a post-Congress workshop organised by a new organisation called "Breaking the Silence" on the commercial sexual exploitation of children, Dhaka May 24,25. The meeting was opened by the Minister of Social Welfare with police, pediatricians lawyers and other professionals and organisations represented.

Belgium: In the wake of several paedophile sex abuse cases in 1996, the Belgian government reviewed police procedures and published the findings in April 1997. Important changes in the improvement of police investigations and cooperation between law enforcement bodies will be implemented.

A European Centre for Missing and Exploited Children based on the model of the successful Center for Missing and Exploited Children in the United States of America was launched in Belgium June 26, 1997. Some national centres for missing children already exist in other European countries.

Brazil: The Ministry of Tourism in Brazil (Embratur) allocated an initial \$500,000 toward a national campaign to end the commercial sexual exploitation of children, particularly aimed at foreigners. The campaign poster features two large eyes and the text "Exploitation of Children Beware Brazil is Watching You!"

Cambodia: An Inter-Ministerial Task Force for the World Congress joined with UNICEF and NGOs to draft a five-year plan of action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Police in Cambodia received intensive training in child abuse investigation in March 1997 from ECPAT International. As part of the training course some abducted children were rescued and charges laid against two traffickers.

Canada: The Bill C-27 to amend the Criminal Code relating to child prostitution and sex tourism came into force May 26, 1997. Originally designed to provide extra-territorial powers in commercial child sex crimes the bill was widened to include all forms of child sex abuse

The Canadian government has allocated resources to work against commercial sexual exploitation of children and is planning a major conference on child pornography in 1998.

An "International Summit on Sexually Exploited Youth" entitled "Out from the Shadows" is planned for March 1998. The conference will focus on the situation in the Americas. It is jointly sponsored by the Federal Government and the State of British Columbia.

Colombia: On the initiative of Colombia's First Lady, Mrs. Jacquin Strauss de Samper a "Cumbre Regional de la Infancia para America Latina y el Caribe" will be held in Colombia March 1-3, 1988. A major theme will be the commercial sexual exploitation of children. This has become an important issue in Colombia highlighted by a child pornography case involving a Frenchman.

Costa Rica*: A Permanent National Committee comprising both government and non-government agencies has been organised to work to end the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The two NGO representatives from Costa Rica who attended the Congress proposed a National Plan of Action which was amended and adopted. The plan initially covers the 12 month period July 1997 - June 1998. The Committee is coordinated by the Government department responsible for children's issues (Patronato Nacional de la Infancia) and is supported by both ILO and UNICEF.

Denmark: The NGO Red Barnet ran a campaign against child prostitution late in 1996. Leaflets were distributed to travel agencies warning tourists against child sex tourism. In November 1996 they lobbied the government to introduce a legal provision for extraterritoriality in child sex abuse but without success.

Ecuador: Defensa de los Ninos Internacional (Defence of Children International) is preparing an action plan which provides models to protect children from sexual abuse. Several NGOs have lobbied government to take more action to protect children from commercial sexual abuse.

Ethiopia: A national committee has been formed comprising government representatives, national child right organisations and UNICEF. They will coordinate activities and prepare an overall plan of action.

Finland: The Finnish Minister of justice was reported to be planning (December 1996) to submit a sex crime law proposal to the Finnish Parliament.

France: On 20 November 1996, France marked its first Journee Nationale des Droits de l'Enfant, with Prime Minister Alain Juppe, announcing a series of child protection measures. In preparation Monsieur Juppe consulted with representatives of French NGOs working in the area of children's rights and delegates who had been at the Stockholm Congress. Under the leadership of the Secretary of State for Humanitarian and Emergency Action, these participants contributed to the preparation of a first-stage National Action Plan for France. The Plan has five central pillars: help for victims, training of professionals, coordination of all those engaged in the fight against sexual exploitation of children, sensitisation and public information and international cooperation. Included in action taken under these broad categories is the proposal to introduce sociomedical treatment and follow-up for convicted child abusers (so-called "chemical castration"), the criminalisation of possession of child pornography and the inclusion of "virtual images" transmitted by Internet in child pornography legislation. A number of preventive measures - for example the banning of sex-shops in a radius of 100 metres of school, recreation centres and playgrounds - were also introduced. Strengthening laws to include all sexual abuse and the widening of extraterritorial legislation to include foreigners living on French soil were included in new measures announced on November 20, 1996. A public information and sensitisation campaign was also announced for early 1997 which includes wide dissemination of the helpline number and reinforcement of training of law, education and medical professionals to include awareness and understanding of sexual exploitation. In early September 1996 the

President of the Republic received French Ambassadors with overseas postings for a post-Stockholm briefing. Finally, as a sign of the importance it attaches to the subject, the French Government declared action against sexual exploitation of children and "the right of children to say no" a "Grande Cause Nationale" for 1997.

On June 16, 1997 the first major trial of paedophiles took place in Paris with 71 Frenchmen accused of organising, or subscribing to, a paedophile video network involving young boys. The following day 2,500 Gendarmes spread across France to search the homes of a further 800 persons known to be receiving paedophile videos. By June 22 there were 323 persons under investigation with 24 already detained. Five men committed suicide after being questioned by the police.

ECPAT-France convened a meeting in Chantilly, France, March 1997, to consider "The Five-Year Countdown" - i.e. the five years from 1996 to 2001 in which the Agenda for Action has to be implemented. Participants included over 100 representatives of airlines, advertising NGOs and the French press.

Germany: An inter-ministerial round-table meeting was held in Bonn November 1996 with representatives of all NGOs working on the issue, and all relevant Government ministers, with a view to formulating a National Plan of Action. The Ministry of Family is responsible for coordination of the activities of German government ministries in response to the Congress.

Ghana: The Philip Foundation in Accra has asked the government of Ghana to urgently consider the increasing rate of child sexual exploitation and to develop a national plan to end the abuse.

Guatemala: An inter-institutional Commission has been established through which government and non-government agencies will together deal with the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children. A National Plan of Action has been developed. The first meeting was attended by 102 persons representing 76 government and NGO agencies.

Holy See: Pope John Paul II received a delegation from ECPAT International at Vatican City on March 21, 1997. The Pope pledged support for the work begun at the Congress and urged "a concerted action on the part of institutions and governments" to end what he called "this most serious social plague".

Honduras: A 57-year old Florida Atlantic University business professor was arrested in the United States April 12, 1997 and charged with alien smuggling and passport fraud after he allegedly brought a teenage boy from Honduras into the United States for sexual purposes. NGO workers in Covenant House, Honduras claim such actions are becoming common-place and have documented at least three similar cases involving Americans in the past year.

India: The Commission for Women of the Indian Government held a national consultation on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Goa July 23, 24.

Indonesia: With support from UNICEF-Indonesia a workshop on "Sexual Abuse of Children and Adolescents" was organised by the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association and the Social Concern Foundation, Jakarta, March 20, 1997. Government departments, the police, NGOs and the media were present.

Ireland: The Irish Government passed the Sexual Offences (Jurisdiction) Act which became law December 16, 1996. It proposed an amendment at committee stage to a new Children's Bill, to outlaw the possession of

child pornography, and to make trafficking in children and allowing children to be used for pornography punishable offences. The Irish Government has also established a Working Group on the illegal and harmful use of the Internet.

Israel: The discovery of a 12-year-old girl working in a brothel in Tel Aviv April 1997 has inflamed a long-running debate in Israel over legalizing the sex trade. The girl was the daughter of a Russian Jewish immigrant family.

Italy: The Italian Parliament has been considering the criminalisation of possession of child pornography for the past two years. With the assistance and lobbying of ECPAT-Italia a new text has received approval by all political parties. Parliament began debate on the new law July 11,1997. This bill, known as the "Promotion of the Rights and Opportunities for Childhood and Adolescence" foresees harsh sentences for people producing pornographic material, using children, and disseminating this through the Internet, or simple possession. People organising sex tourism will receive up to 12 years imprisonment. The new laws will apply to Italians abusing children in other countries. People paying to have sex with children will serve a three year imprisonment.

A paedophile ring operating from a school in a small town near Naples was discovered and resulted in the arrest of 17 persons, June 1997. Around 12 children aged between six and nine years old had been drugged, chained and raped inside the school.

An International Forum and March for Peace run in association with the UN Development Programme and the UN Information Centre for Peace in Rome will be held in Trento Italy, October 7,8,1997. A major section of the Forum will deal with children subjected to sexual abuse.

Japan: During the state visit to Japan of Queen Silvia of Sweden, May 28,1997, a follow-up meeting to the World Congress was held under the joint sponsorship of the Swedish Embassy, UNICEF Japan and ECPAT. An "Appeal" communique issued at the end of the meeting urging increased government action to combat commercial child sex abuse was read at a public meeting in the Ginza and circulated to governments and UNICEF offices around the world.

The May 28, 1997 meeting helped spur a June 18 decision by Japan's three ruling parties, the Liberal Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party and Sakigake to set up a working group on child prostitution. Their mandate is to consider the present laws on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and propose possible law reforms to the Japanese Diet (parliament) January 1998.

With assistance from UNICEF-Japan, the Japanese government produced a poster against commercial sexual exploitation of children, December 10, 1996. Over 10,000 copies have been distributed to airports, travel agents and tourist centres.

Latvia: The government of Latvia released a "National Statement on the Protection of Children's Rights", April 1997. An action programme for the years 1998 to 2000 will be implemented by the Protection of Children's Rights Centre in the Ministry of Education.

Lithuania: A conference on child sexual abuse was held June 15-17, 1997 by Gelbekit Vaikus (Lithuanian Save the Children) at which lawyers, psychologists and social workers discussed the problems raised at the 1996 Congress. Wide media coverage was given to the event.

Luxembourg: In September 1996 the Ministries of Culture, Education, Family, Youth, Women and Health formed a working group to prepare action programmes in the general areas of child rights, education and protection. They were also charged with consideration of the law covering the sexual abuse of children. A brochure on Children's Rights was published in German and French 1997 and addressed to all parents and professionals working with children. The government plans to open a help centre for the victims of sexual abuse.

Macedonia: An international seminar was jointly sponsored by the First Children's Embassy of the World (Medjashi) and ECPAT International 16-18 December 1996 in Skopje to consider child sexual abuse. Three smaller conferences were held later on the same issue in regional cities. As a result a hot-line for children was established.

Morocco: The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, October, 1996 asked the Moroccan government to undertake studies to determine the extent of the problem of child prostitution and to consider concrete measures to eradicate it.

Myanmar: The Myanmar report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, January 1997, was sharply criticised by the Committee for what it said were human rights violations which affect children. Special mention was made of the rape of girl children in border regions by members of the Burmese military and of the general sexual exploitation of children. The Myanmar delegation claimed that many of these allegations were in fact not true.

A Myanmar delegation to the Mekong Region consultation April 17-19, 1997 reported back to its Minister of Social Welfare with a strong recommendation that Myanmar should join in Mekong regional cooperation to prevent the trafficking of children in the region but no decisions have yet been taken by the government.

Namibia: A UNICEF supported programme has been developed to prevent the sexual exploitation of children through training personnel who work with children in legal, psychosocial and pedagogical areas.

Nepal: UNICEF, NGOs, police and a local University have combined to develop an advocacy and communication programme in five districts where child trafficking and child abuse rates are known to be high. UNICEF is also conducting a survey on child sex workers.

Police arrested the owners of several massage parlours in Kathmandu and charged them under the Public Offences Act. Several girls of average age 15 years were released.

Netherlands: The Dutch government announced, May 1997, that changes in the law are under consideration to provide extraterritorial legislation.

The Dutch Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Health and Welfare jointly funded ECPAT-Netherlands to print and distribute 80,000 sets of luggage labels for tourists which include the words "Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children", written in Dutch and English.

Terre des Hommes, Netherlands are completing a study on "Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Juveniles in the Netherlands" and will present their findings to the government in September 1997.

In October and December 1996 two NGOs: ChildRight Worldwide and Transact held meetings with 25 "experts" from such fields as police, justice and politics to identify the "bottlenecks" in Dutch policies on

child prostitution and child pornography. Working groups are now meeting regularly and will release a public report early in 1998.

New Zealand: The Assistant Commissioner of Police attended the Congress and convened a post-Congress meeting of law enforcement officers and ECPAT-New Zealand, November 19, 1996. It was the first time some government agencies working for child protection had met and new ways of cooperation were considered.

Nicaragua: Forum discussions were held in Nicaragua straight after the Congress and provided the first opportunity for the public discussion of commercial sexual exploitation of children. A Commission of government and non-governmental agencies was subsequently set up to form a legal code for children but unfortunately this was not adopted before a change of Government. The new government has said that the Code will be a priority but that the wording has to be revised. NGOs are questioning the creation of a Ministry of the Family which will replace the Social Welfare Ministry, the Commission for the Rights of Children and the Government Commission on Women. They claim the objectives of the new ministry are too moralistic and that its content will not address the needs of children.

Norway: An international focal point for child pornography has been established by the Norwegian Ombudsman for Children and Redd Barna. The web site has received wide publicity and is now deluged with information from around the world. The focal point monitors both child pornography and the activities of paedophiles. Information is shared with the Norwegian police and the Interpol representatives in the countries concerned.

Pakistan : Save the Children groups are sponsoring a research study of all organisations working with sexually abused children. They will prepare a report on the current situation and propose needs to be met.

The Philippines: Senate committees continue to recommend that the death penalty be introduced for serious child-sex crimes but this is strongly opposed by most NGOs. So far it has not become law. Other Senators in the Philippines are proposing compulsory castration.

President Ramos issued Executive Order 275 to constitute a Special Committee for Children chaired by the Ministry of Justice. Three NGOs are members of the committee.

On September 19-22 1996, a regional training workshop on psycho social intervention among prostituted children was conducted in Manila by ECPAT with support from the Danish government. There were 30 participants from 29 organisations in 3 Asian countries. Several other national seminars and workshops on assisting victims of child sex abuse have been held.

Poland A report on the Congress was circulated among all members of parliament. As a result some parliamentarians are working together to establish a programme which will protect children from sexual abuse.

The Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights in Warsaw published a book on Child Prostitution and Child Pornography as a follow-up to the Congress.

Police have uncovered Poland's largest child sex ring with the arrest of a 40-year old local government official and former army officer. As the organiser of a paedophile ring the man had over 1000 names of both victims and clients on his computer. Several arrests have followed.

Portugal: A World Forum to be held October 6-10, 1997 will take as its theme "Keeping Children Safe in a Dangerous World". The Forum aims to "develop understanding of key issues for children and encourage collaboration and transfer of know-how".

Singapore: The government is considering the possibility of castration of persistent child molesters. This was announced by Chief Justice Young Pung How when he was sentencing a persistent sex offender to 20 years preventative detention and 24 strokes of the cane.

Slovenia : In its report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, September 1996, the Slovenian government reported that increased unemployment and lawlessness were having a negative impact on children, especially in the form of increased child sexual abuse.

South Africa: The Community Law Centre at the University of Western Cape recently submitted research on a National Register of Sexual Offenders to a Ministerial Task Force in the government's Department of Welfare

Spain: The Ministry of Social Affairs held a Congress follow-up seminar, October 1996, Spanish Government officers met with ECPAT-Spain and NGO representatives to discuss a national response to the Agenda for Action.

Fifty members of a child prostitution ring in Seville were arrested, March 29, 1997. The group had been active for several years and among those abused were many Moroccan boys.

The World Tourism Organisation in Madrid played host to the launching of a national campaign against child prostitution by ECPAT Spain, May 28, 1997.

Sri Lanka: A 24-hour help line for cases of child sex abuse was set up February 19, 1997 on the instructions of President Bandaranaike. Police have been active in arresting sex abusers; and a number of foreigners have been charged with child sex abuse in recent months.

In June 1997, the Attorney General's Department of Sri Lanka established a special unit to assist with investigations into cases involving sexually exploited children. All child-abuse cases are now considered by the High Court and the police will advise the Special Unit as soon as a charge is laid to enable proper investigations to take place.

A Presidential Committee set up December 1996 to prevent child sexual abuse met regularly and presented draft legislation to the President, May 1997. The proposals include the establishing of a Child Protection Authority with wide-ranging powers, training programmes for the judiciary and a multidisciplinary team in each district and province of the country.

Sweden: A cross-ministerial working group for implementation of the Agenda for Action has been established to include the Ministers of Social Affairs, Health, Education and Justice. The Swedish government began a review of its legislative instruments, May 1997 in relation to the criminalisation of the possession of child pornography.

In June 1997 ECPAT-Sweden ran a national campaign with full-page advertisements in several newspapers protesting the inadequacy of the proposed changes in child pornography laws. 30,000 persons joined in the protest claiming that the law should declare the possession of child pornography to be a criminal offence.

Switzerland : In March 1997, Swiss deputies called for a modification of the Swiss Penal Code (article 54), under which the recruitment of convicted child sex abusers into professions where they would have access to children will be restricted. They also called for more facilities for treatment of sex offenders to be created and for a multidisciplinary, inter-cantonal commission to be set up to advise on early release or parole of sex offenders. The Conseil d'Etats has asked for consideration of specific extra-territoriality laws on child sex abuse.

In June 1996 one chamber of the Swiss parliament-the Council of States decided to approve the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The national parliament agreed to ratification February 1997.

Taiwan *: Tourism organisations in Taiwan have joined with ECPAT-Taiwan to run a "Perfect Traveler" campaign. Tourists are asked to sign a pledge not to sexually abuse children while on holiday and to work to end the practice. The campaign was launched on July 1, 1997 in Taipei and over one thousand tour operators signed to support the campaign by making a public promise not to be involved in child sex tours. A major newspaper is one of the campaign sponsors.

Thailand: The Thai Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Bill was announced in the Royal Gazette October 1996 and became effective December 21, 1996. The new law increases the penalties for procurers, clients, brothel owners and parents who sell their children into prostitution. Customers of prostitutes aged 15 to 17 face a jail sentence of 3 years. The punishment is heavier if the child is under 15 years.

On November 19-2, 1996 ECPAT supported the holding of training courses in Thailand for workers with sexually abused children.

The National Commission for Promotion and Coordination for Children held a Conference of several government departments and NGOs June 19-21, 1997, to consider "Child Rights Protection: Problems and Solutions". It concluded there is a serious need for laws and judicial procedures to be adjusted in order to ensure better protection of children's rights.

Togo: Anti-Slavery International recently sponsored a research programme into the trafficking of children in West Africa.

Uganda: The Slum Aid Project in Kampala has begun a research programme to ascertain the extent to which child prostitution occurs in Uganda.

United Kingdom: The UK Sex Offenders Bill was introduced into the House of Commons 18 December 1996. The Bill includes the establishment of a register of convicted child sex offenders. The UK claims to be the first country to have a centralised "image file" of images taken from seized pornography with a view to tracing pornography production and distribution networks, identifying victims and offenders. The new law has a limited extraterritorial provision. It was passed by the British parliament March 20, 1997 and comes into force later in 1997.

Government officials met with ECPAT and NGO representatives in February 1997 to discuss progress on a post-Congress plan of action. The government Home Office, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, H.M. Customs, the British Travel Agents' Associations and ECPAT-UK are working together to produce an information leaflet on the new UK laws against child sex tourism.

The Children's Society held the First National Conference on Child Prostitution March 6,1997 with representatives from the police, the legal profession, health and social services and community agencies. The book "Child Prostitution in Britain", was launched at the Conference.

United States of America: The proposal to castrate repeat child sex offenders is a controversial issue in the United States and there is considerable interest in a Californian proposal which will require "chemical castration" of persistent child offenders. Although the State lawmakers approved this bill in August 1996 it is subject to a number of appeals and it will be sometime before it can be implemented. The 1996 Communications Decency Act of the United States placed the responsibility for protecting children from child pornography on the people who post messages. In June 1997 the US Supreme Court struck down the law saying that it violated the First Amendment rights of citizens. President Clinton has subsequently initiated discussions on alternative measures to filter inappropriate material on the web. New Microsoft technology called Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) provides ratings for material which can then be filtered according to its content but civil liberties groups have already signalled that they consider this to be a violation of the Constitution.

Uruguay: A National public forum on child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation is planned for October 1997.

Vietnam: A National Plan on Prevention and Control of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children has been prepared. The plan includes educational and health actions, information dissemination and training and is done in association with UNICEF, ECPAT and NGOs.

Vietnamese NGOs followed up the Congress October 3,1996 with a workshop to analyse the current situation and made plans for a training course for local social workers.

5. Actions by United Nations Bodies

United Nations General Assembly: A resolution passed at the 52nd General Assembly, November 1996, on "Prevention and eradication of the sale of children and of their sexual exploitation, including child prostitution and child pornography" welcomed the convening of the Congress in Sweden and described the Agenda for Action as an important contribution to the global efforts aimed at the eradication of such practices. The UN called on all States to implement "on an urgent basis" measures outlined in the Agenda. It makes mention of the need for improving laws and specifically urges the adoption and implementation of extraterritorial laws in the area of child sex abuse.

A paper on the "Impact of Armed Conflict on Children" was tabled by the UN Secretary General at the General Assembly 51st Session 26 August 1996. Prepared by Graça Machel the report lists many issues for children including evidence that children can become the victims of commercial prostitution following the arrival of peace-keeping forces. The report claimed that in six out of 12 country studies on the sexual exploitation of children the arrival of peacekeeping forces had been associated with a rapid rise in child prostitution.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child With the signature of the Cook Islands to the Convention in May 1997, Somalia remains the only country in the UN which is neither States party or signatory. When the Cook Islands ratifies the Convention, the United States will be the only country which has signed but not ratified the Convention. To date 190 countries are States parties.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Unicef has identified its follow-up to the Congress in the following areas:

- preventing children at risk from becoming involved in sexual exploitation
- protecting the rights of children already involved in sexual exploitation and
- psycho/social reintegration of children who have left a situation of sexual exploitation.

In collaboration with NGOs and governments, UNICEF is providing training and intervention in four major areas: health, education, child rights advocacy and awareness-raising. Guided by the Committee on the Rights of the Child UNICEF will pursue legislative amendment and implementation.

UNAIDS The theme for UNAIDS in 1997 is "Children Living in a World with Aids". UNAIDS estimates that in 1996, 400,000 more children under the age of 14 years were infected with HIV. This figure includes children who have been infected by sexual abuse and exploitation. It is estimated that 350,000 children died of AIDS in 1996. It was announced June 27, 1997 that UNAIDS will convene a coalition of organisations to run a comprehensive campaign of education and research to give better understanding of the problem and improved protection for children in vulnerable situations.

UN Commissioner for Human Rights: The 53rd session of the UN Commission on Human Rights meeting March 10-April 18, noted the success of the Stockholm Congress and recognised the role of NGOs in the continuing work to end child sex abuse.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights is responsible for the follow-up of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography adopted in 1992.

The Commissioner provides the secretariat for the two working groups established by the Commission on Human Rights to draft optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on children in armed conflicts and sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: The third session of the Working Group to draft an Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of Children, Child Pornography and Child Prostitution was held February 3-13, 1997. There was division on the wording of the texts covering definitions, penalisation and prosecution, protection of children and international cooperation and coordination. Support for an Optional Protocol appears to be growing but so far the wording has proved elusive.

UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) The CRC has recommended that States parties develop programmes for the rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of sexual abuse. It has also recommended that States parties take appropriate measures to prevent and combat sexual abuse of children. In its review of the State's reports on Implementation of the Convention, the CRC includes direct questioning on the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The World Health Organisation (WHO): WHO joined with the Unit for International Child Health at Uppsala University, Sweden to examine adolescent health as a follow-up to the Stockholm Conference.

6. Other International Intergovernmental Organisations

Baltic Council : In April 1997, the Human Rights Commissioner of the Baltic Council called for transnational cooperation between police and social services to stop child sex tourism in the Baltic States. The council has published the results of an enquiry into child prostitution in the region in particular the growing incidence of child sex tourism from wealthier countries.

European Union: The European Parliament held an emergency debate September 19,1996 and adopted a resolution on minors, victims of violence. A European Parliament resolution passed 12 December 1996 covered measures to protect minors against child sex abuse. On December 16, a meeting of the European Ministers of Home Affairs and Justice in Brussels extended the mandate of the Europol Drugs Unit to include trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

The European Commission released a Communication on "Combating child sex tourism", 27 November 1996. It contained proposals for deterring and punishing child sex abusers; stemming the flow of sex tourists from member States; helping to combat sex tourism in third countries and encouraging the EU Member States to take a united stand against child sex tourism.

Council of Europe: On 25 September 1996, the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly passed a resolution(1099) urging enactment of strict laws and regulations on child pornography.

Interpol – ICPO: The Interpol-ICPO General Assembly held in Antalya October 23-29, 1996 passed several resolutions which were influenced by the Congress in Sweden. In areas of child pornography it examined current laws and recommended that member countries should give "maximum importance" to investigations of child pornography with special concern to protect the interests of the child. In the general area of offences against minors it urged member countries to provide "increased resources for combating such offences, especially by trained specialist personnel to work in special units within police forces."

On March 18-20, 1997 Interpol organised an international conference on Offences Against Minors in Buenos Aires. With 130 delegates from 43 countries the conference concentrated on four main themes: the development of a database on child sex offenders, national review and revision of laws, education and training campaigns, and specialisation of means of repression. Twelve more countries joined the Standing Working Group.

The ninth Interpol meeting of the Standing Working Party on Offences against Minors was held in Thessaloniki, Greece 6-8 May 1997.

World Tourism Organization (WTO): The WTO launched an international campaign against child sex tourism March 8, 1997 at the ITB tourism fair in Berlin. The central force in the campaign will be a Task Force on Child Prostitution and Tourism Watch. Members of the Task Force include several international tourism organisations and representatives of ECPAT. A common logo will be widely used by tourism organisations around the world. The Task Force has held two meetings: Berlin and Monaco (March and May 1997).

The WTO in cooperation with the Philippine government sponsored a meeting of World Tourism Leaders to consider the "Social Impact of Tourism", Manila, Philippines, 22,23 May 1997. Thirty Ministers of Tourism were among the political and tourism leaders from 77 countries meeting in Manila. The consultation approved a Manila Declaration which included the agreement for tourism bodies to work for the elimination of child sex exploitation in tourism.

7. Other International Initiatives

The Federation of International Youth Travel Organisations (FIYTO): FIYTO attended the founding meeting of the Task Force on Child Prostitution and Tourism Watch and its executive has agreed to give full support to the campaign saying "since youth are the principal victims of child prostitution FIYTO feels it is important that the youth tourism sector be present at the start of this initiative".

International Air Transport Association (IATA): The 52nd Annual General Meeting of IATA in Geneva, November 1996 passed a Resolution "Condemning Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children" and urged a global partnership that would mobilise the business sector against the use of its network and establishments for illegal purposes. They endorsed practical measures to educate industry staff, inform passengers, cooperate with other agencies and establish guidelines covering advertising and doing business with tour operators and hotels.

International Federation of Tour Operators: At the annual meeting, June 1997, IFTO agreed to give full support to the international tourism campaign to end child prostitution. They have adopted the logo of the campaign against child sex tourism and will give it full prominence.

International Hotel Association (IHA): The IHA meeting in Mexico City October 1996 adopted a resolution against the Sexual Exploitation of Children which recommended that all hotels "consider measures to prevent the use of their premises for the commercial sexual exploitation of children".

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco & Allied Workers Assoc'tns (IUF): Several regional, and local trade union organisations related to the IUF and other international trade unions working in the tourism area have passed resolutions on child prostitution most of which note that workers in the tourism sector must play a key role in the fight against child prostitution.

Mekong Region: "Regional Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Area on the Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights" was discussed at a joint NGO, government and police consultation, Thailand April 17-19, 1997. Representatives were present from Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan province in China. It was agreed that a new UN convention or protocol was needed to protect children from being trafficked across borders.

National Travel Agents and Tour Operators Associations within the European Union (ECTAA): The Assembly of ECTAA, November 1996 approved an ECTAA Declaration against Child Sex Tourism. ECTAA pledged its members "never to promote in any way tourist tours or programmes with paedophile purposes" and declared their willingness to "cooperate with the authorities countering child sex abuse at all levels and with the various organisations concerned with the welfare of children, to identify offenders and assist the victims".

The NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child: The Group was responsible for a study on "Approaches to the Prevention and Psycho-social Recovery of Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation" which was presented at the Congress. Subsequently the study has been produced in the book "A Right to Happiness"

The NGO Group sponsored a discussion in Geneva, April 8, 1997 on the sexual exploitation of children in armed conflicts. The meeting brought together 80 persons representing the Commission for Human Rights, military representatives of diplomatic missions and NGOs. The purpose was to exchange information.

Pacific Government grants from Australia and New Zealand will be used by ECPAT groups in the South Pacific to research the situation of child sexual abuse in Pacific Islands. Initial studies will be carried out in Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Samoa in collaboration with the University of the South Pacific in Suva.

The Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations (UFTAA): The Universal UFTAA was one of the earliest organisations to make a commitment to the campaign to end Travel Agents' child prostitution. Since the Congress they have joined the Task Force on Child Prostitution and (UFTAA) Tourism Watch and at each of their regional meetings discussions have been held on ways to help the campaign.

All tourism operators linked to UFTAA are being urged to sign a "Children's Charter" and to find ways to follow up the recommendations from the Congress.

The World Conference on Religion and Peace: 20,000 copies of a multireligious "Statement on Children and Sexual Exploitation" were printed by the WCRP in three languages and widely distributed among religious organisations.

The World Congress on Family Law and the Rights of the Child: The second Congress was held San Francisco June 3-6, 1997. One section of the Congress dealt with "Children in a Violent World" and had panels to discuss extraterritorial laws governing child pornography.

The World Federation of Mental Health (WFMH): Following the Congress the WFMH produced a resolution on "Child Prostitution and the World Bank", November 1996. This has been forwarded to the World Bank and will be used as the basis for continuing talks.

Appendix

Government delegations attending the Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Stockholm, Sweden 27-31 August 1996

Albania	Germany	Monaco
Andorra	Ghana	Mongolia
Angola	Greece	Morocco
Argentina	Guatemala	Mozambique
Australia	Guinea-Bissau	Myanmar
Austria	Holy See	Namibia
Bangladesh	Honduras	Nepal
Belgium	Hungary	Netherlands
Bolivia	India	New Zealand
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Indonesia	Nicaragua
Botswana	Iran	Nigeria
Brazil	Iraq	Norway
Bulgaria	Ireland	Oman
Cambodia	Israel	Pakistan
Canada	Italy	Panama
Cape Verde	Jamaica	Paraguay
Chile	Japan	Peru
China	Jordan	Philippines
Colombia	Kenya	Poland
Cote d'Ivoire	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Portugal
Croatia	Republic of Korea	Qatar
Cuba	Kuwait	Romania
Cyprus	Laos	Russia
Czech Republic	Latvia	Sao Tome & Principe
Denmark	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia
Ecuador	Libya	Senegal
Egypt	Lithuania	Seychelles
Eritrea	Luxembourg	Sierra Leone
Estonia	Macedonia	Slovakia
Ethiopia	Madagascar	Slovenia
Finland	Malawi	South Africa
France	Malta	Spain
Gabon	Mauritius	Sri Lanka
Gambia	Mexico	Sudan
Swaziland	Tunisia	Suriname
Sweden	Turkey	Uruguay
Switzerland	Ukraine	Venezuela
Tanzania	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam
Thailand	United Kingdom	Zaire
Togo	United States of America	Zambia
Trinidad and Tobago		Zimbabwe

United Nations Bodies

- Committee on the Rights of the Child
- Commission on Human Rights
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UN/AIDS)
- UN Centre for Human Rights
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNPA)
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division
- World Health Organisation
- World Tourism Organisation (WTO)

Other Inter-Governmental Organisations

- Commonwealth Secretariat
- Council of Europe
- European
- European
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
- Organisation of American States
- European Parliament
- International Criminal Police Organisation

