



AS (17) D E

**MINSK
DECLARATION
AND
RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY THE
OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION**

MINSK, 5 to 9 JULY 2017

RESOLUTION ON

PREVENTING CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ONLINE THROUGH ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY

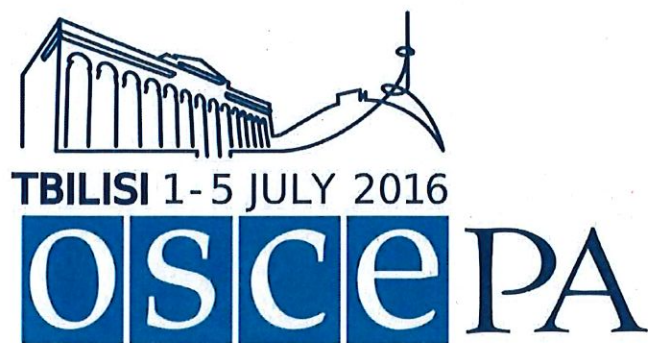
1. Recalling the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly resolutions on human trafficking adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in St. Petersburg (1999), Brussels (2006), Oslo (2010), Belgrade (2011), Monaco (2012), Istanbul (2013), Baku (2014), Helsinki (2015), and Tbilisi (2016), and all OSCE commitments related to combating human trafficking, as well as efforts by participating States to implement the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003 and 2005), and the Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2013),
2. Recalling the OSCE Sofia Ministerial Council Decision on The Special Needs for Child Victims of Trafficking for Protection and Assistance (2004), the OSCE Brussels Ministerial Council Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children (2006), and the OSCE Madrid Ministerial Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet (2007),
3. Recalling that the 2013 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings calls on participating States to train border officials, law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors, immigration, and other relevant officials regarding the use of the Internet and other information and communication technologies (ICTs) for human trafficking and related crimes,
4. Alarmed that, according to the International Labour Organization, almost 2 million children are still victimized every year by commercial sexual exploitation (or sex trafficking), which includes the use of girls and boys in sexual activities remunerated in cash or in kind, child sex tourism, the use of children in sex shows (public or private), and the production, promotion, and distribution of pornography involving children,
5. Distressed that sexual exploitation of children is a human rights violation that results in serious, lifelong consequences for the physical and psychological development and well-being of a child and, in many instances, is a form of human trafficking,
6. Concerned that classified advertising websites on the Internet are being used openly by traffickers to advertise children for sex trafficking,
7. Alarmed that classified advertising website owners accept payment from traffickers to advertise access to child sex trafficking victims, and sometimes intentionally remove the words and photos that would alert law enforcement to the fact that the victim is a child,
8. Distressed that, in some participating States, children advertised for sex trafficking on classified advertising websites are not allowed to seek justice by suing the classified advertising websites that advertised and financially benefited from the children's sexual exploitation,

9. Concerned that prosecutors fail to prosecute advertising website owners for knowingly or recklessly participating in and financially benefiting from the sex trafficking of a child,
10. Commending law enforcement officers that work co-operatively across borders to identify and rescue child victims of sexual exploitation whose images are posted online,
11. Concerned that, according to the United States Department of Justice, traffickers also seek out and groom children on social media platforms to lure children into sexual exploitation,
12. Alarmed that traffickers use pornography to groom children for sexual exploitation,
13. Distressed that, similar to many other studies, a 2016 study in the Journal of Interpersonal Violence (Stanley et al.) of 4,564 young people aged 14 to 17 in five participating States found in boys a statistically significant correlation between viewing online pornography and committing sexual coercion and abuse,
14. Alarmed that the 2006 European Journal of Developmental Psychology (Bonino, et. al) found that adolescent girls who report viewing pornography are more likely to report being victims of sexual harassment or forced sex at the hands of male friends or acquaintances,
15. Distressed that children are made vulnerable to committing or being victimized by sexual exploitation through exposure to pornographic websites,
16. Welcoming that numerous forms of age verification technologies have been developed over the last decade in the age-restricted online-gambling industry and are now available to protect children from accessing harmful internet pornography,
17. Commending participating States, such as the United Kingdom, Germany, Finland, Iceland, and others implementing age verification technologies and requiring pornographic websites to have age verification that prevents the grooming of children for sexual exploitation,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

18. Calls on OSCE participating States which have not already done so to enact laws allowing a child or former child victim to sue the classified advertising website which, in knowing or reckless disregard for the child's sexual exploitation, accepted money for advertising the child;
19. Calls on OSCE participating States to prioritize the prosecution of traffickers and all those who assist them, including classified ad website owners who financially benefit from advertising children for sex trafficking;
20. Requests that the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit examine ways in which it can assist participating States in identifying and rescuing children advertised for sex on classified advertising websites;

21. Calls on OSCE participating States which have not already done so to work with the private sector on requirements for and the implementation of modern verification technologies for access to pornographic websites, thus preventing child exploitation;
22. Calls on OSCE participating States to work with social media platforms on protecting children from pornographic content and intentional grooming by traffickers for commercial sexual exploitation;
23. Urges participating States to train border officials, law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors, immigration and other relevant officials to identify and combat use of the Internet and other information and communication technologies (ICTs) for committing trafficking crimes;
24. Calls on OSCE participating States to provide a decent system of shelter and both legal and psychological support for the victims of child exploitation located on their territory.



AS (16) D E

**TBILISI
DECLARATION
AND
RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY THE
OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION**

TBILISI, 1 to 5 JULY 2016

RESOLUTION ON

LAW ENFORCEMENT CO-ORDINATION TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING BY KNOWN SEX OFFENDERS

1. Recalling the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly resolutions on human trafficking adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in St. Petersburg (1999), Brussels (2006), Oslo (2010), Belgrade (2011), Monaco (2012), Istanbul (2013), Baku (2014), and Helsinki (2015), as well as efforts by participating States to implement the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003 and 2005), the Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2013), and all OSCE commitments related to combating human trafficking,
2. Recalling the OSCE Sofia Ministerial Council Decision on The Special Needs for Child Victims of Trafficking for Protection and Assistance (2004), the OSCE Brussels Ministerial Council Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children (2006), and the OSCE Madrid Ministerial Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet (2007),
3. Alarmed that approximately one million children are victimized by commercial sexual exploitation every year, according to the International Labour Organization,
4. Distressed that sexual exploitation of children is a human rights violation that results in serious, lifelong consequences for the physical, psychological, and spiritual development and well-being of a child, and in many instances, is a form of human trafficking,
5. Alarmed that while international tourism has doubled in the last 20 years to more than one billion travellers a year, child protection laws in destination countries have not kept pace with the growth of the tourism industry,
6. Concerned that some business travellers and tourists have been opportunistic offenders, exploiting vulnerable or trafficked children in destination countries where law enforcement may be weak, undermined by corruption, or preoccupied with other crimes,
7. Alarmed by numerous media and law enforcement reports about persons convicted of sex crimes against children in one country who then travel to other countries where they continue to sexually exploit children, often with anonymity and impunity,
8. Concerned that the advancement of internet accessibility and mobile technology has had the unintended consequence of facilitating access by known sex offenders, as well as business travellers and tourists, to children who may be vulnerable to sexual exploitation,

9. Recognizing that impoverished children, unaccompanied children, children in institutions/orphanages, children in alternative care, runaway youth, children with disabilities, minority children, stateless children, children without birth registration, refugees and IDPs, and children left behind by migrating parents are especially vulnerable to being sexually exploited and require special care and protection,
10. Concerned that participating States may not have adequate systems to follow up on reports of child sexual exploitation, to keep data on children who have been sexually exploited, or to keep data on their own citizens who travel abroad and exploit children,
11. Recalling that the 2013 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings calls on participating States to develop and implement policies and actions, including law enforcement co-operation between participating States, to prevent the tourism industry from being used for all forms of trafficking in human beings, in particular for sexual exploitation of children,
12. Commending participating States that are working with the travel and tourism industry, including airlines and hotels, to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and to ensure proper reporting of suspected child sexual exploitation,
13. Commending participating States that are working to prevent child sex tourism through advance notification of law enforcement of other participating States, as well as of destination countries outside the OSCE region, of intended travel by individuals convicted of child sexual exploitation,
14. Commending participating States whose laws allow the criminal prosecution of their citizens, legal permanent residents, government contractors, and government employees who return to the participating State after sexually exploiting children abroad,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

15. Calls on OSCE participating States to work with the private sector and civil society to raise awareness among business travellers and tourists to prevent sexual exploitation of children;
16. Urges all participating States to prevent sexual exploitation of children in tourist destinations through education and awareness raising in the destination communities;
17. Calls on OSCE participating States which have not already done so to enact laws that allow them to prosecute their citizens and legal permanent residents for child sexual exploitation upon their return even if the crime is committed abroad;
18. Calls on participating States that have not already done so to collect and store information, in accordance with national provisions on the protection of personal data, on persons convicted of child sexual exploitation in order to facilitate the monitoring of their probation, and to develop, where appropriate, instruments to enable the exchange of

information internationally among law enforcement agencies pertaining to sex offenders' convictions;

19. Calls on OSCE participating States to develop where needed, or strengthen where existing, appropriate law enforcement co-ordination and notification procedures among participating States, as well as with destination states outside the OSCE region, so that states are aware in advance of travel by individuals previously convicted of child sexual exploitation, such as by:
 - a. Maintaining a registry within each state, in accordance with national provisions on the protection of personal data, of individuals previously convicted of child sexual exploitation and who may still be a threat to children;
 - b. Directing individuals on the state registry to alert their own government of their destination state in advance of travel abroad;
 - c. Before travel, checking flight manifests against the state registry of individuals convicted of child sexual exploitation in order to note the names of those who did not self-report in advance;
 - d. Designating a point of contact in each state to send and receive information on the impending travel of registered sex offenders;
 - e. Ensuring that information on registered sex offenders is transmitted appropriately ahead of travel to the destination country;
 - f. Keeping data on how many notifications are sent, whether the notifications arrive in the destination country before sex offender travel, follow up actions by the destination country, and which countries receive the most registered sex offender travel;
20. Calls on participating States, in a manner consistent with international standards of due process, to consider marking, refusing and/or revoking the passports of their own citizens when necessary to prevent the commission of a child sexual exploitation offence in another country;
21. Requests that the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit examine ways in which it can assist participating States in coordination and notification procedures between States such that States are aware in advance of travel by individuals previously convicted of sexually exploiting a child; and
22. Urges the OSCE to update its existing commitments concerning combating sexual exploitation of children.