

## INTRODUCTION TO THE PROTECTION SECTION

Legislation and law enforcement play an essential role in the protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation. Child protection requires adequate laws, and a committed and sensitised police force and Judiciary to implement them. In addition to good legislation that is properly enforced, the legal environment needs to be child-friendly and sensitive to the needs of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

The Protection Section of each country report focuses on the following aspects:

### **1) Information on the ratification status of some of the main international and regional CSEC legal instruments**

The main international legal instruments on this regard are the UN *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and its *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Optional Protocol)*; the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Trafficking Protocol, sometimes also referred as Palermo Protocol)* supplementing the UN *Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*; and the International Labour Organisation's *Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour*. The above instruments, as well as the main regional ones, and the key obligations they impose on States Parties are described below.

### **2) Review of the legislation in force in each of the selected countries**

For each country, ECPAT collected national legislation specific to three manifestations of CSEC: child prostitution, child trafficking for sexual purposes and child pornography. The reports describe the main provisions of these laws, if any, as well as other provisions that may be applied to such cases. The areas of alignment as well as some of the existing gaps between national laws and the international/regional standards described below are then outlined. The analysis focuses on the following questions:

- Does national legislation define child prostitution and does it prohibit all acts of offering, obtaining, procuring and providing of a child for prostitution, as required by the *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*? This section also addresses the issue of age of consent, which varies from country to country, because in some countries the low age of consent may potentially deny children the protection they are entitled to. In keeping with the CRC principle to protect all children from commercial sexual exploitation, ECPAT's position is that children under the age of 18 are never able to consent to being sexually exploited.
- Does national legislation define and prohibit child trafficking for sexual purposes, and if so does it comply with the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*?

- Does national legislation define child pornography, and does it prohibit all of the related acts listed in the *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*?

In addition to the above, legal developments that are particularly relevant to the fight against CSEC are highlighted, in the hope that these will serve as examples for other countries to emulate.

The reports also mention whether countries have enacted extraterritorial legislation enabling them to prosecute their own citizens at home for offences committed abroad. There are generally some conditions that must be met in order for prosecution to be possible under such laws. For example, in some countries a prior complaint of the victim, or a formal request for prosecution from the foreign government, is necessary before the offender's country will prosecute him. Also, in most countries the national law will be applied to the prosecution, but some countries will apply the law of the place where the offence was committed if it is more lenient than the national law. Finally, a person generally cannot be tried twice for the same offence, so if an offender has been prosecuted where the offence was committed, he usually cannot be tried again in his home country for that offence. Given the difficulties in its application, extraterritorial jurisdiction should be regarded as a subsidiary tool of international law, available only when other avenues are not open. The normal course of events is that an offender should be tried in the country in which he committed the offence. That is where the victim is situated, and where witnesses and other evidence are available. Therefore, where an offender has escaped the jurisdiction where he committed the offence, extradition back to that country is the best option provided national laws are strict enough and properly enforced so as to efficiently protect children. The reports thus look at whether extraterritorial legislation is in place or not as part of the national CSEC legal framework.

### **3) Recommendations for legal reform**

The overall purpose of the country reports is to make recommendations for legal reform with a view to strengthening protection for children. ECPAT encourages states to amend their laws not only to bring them in compliance with international standards, but in some instances to afford protection that is even stronger than the latter may afford. For example, while under international laws states are not required to criminalise the mere possession of child pornography, ECPAT considers that this act should be made a crime and urges states to amend their laws accordingly.

### **4) Child Protection Units**

This sub-section focuses on special police units with responsibility for crimes against children, child-friendly procedures, and training for law enforcement personnel (police/lawyers/prosecutors). Procedures that are child-friendly ensure that child victims of commercial sexual exploitation are not further harmed and victimised through the criminal process. Under the UN *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and the *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*, States Parties must protect children within the legal system. There are several elements that may form part of a child-friendly legal environment, including preparation programmes for child witnesses, the availability of a guardian *ad litem*

appointed by the court to protect the interests of a child during trial, and the use of testimonial aids such as anatomical dolls. Depending on the availability of the information, this section also includes information on child-friendly procedures in the court system, such as videotaped statements of a child's evidence or reduced formality in the court room. This information serves to highlight some interesting features, promising practices or to the contrary, areas of weaknesses in different countries. Support services for children, and the existing recovery, rehabilitation, reintegration services are also briefly examined.

## **RESEARCH AND LEGAL ANALYSIS CONSTRAINTS**

The information presented in the reports was collected from a number of sources, including official and non-official sources. It was compiled in collaboration with ECPAT groups around the world, who in turn validated the same. While care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information presented, the latter may not be exact. The translations used to compile the reports are not official, and ECPAT makes no representation or warranty that the reports are free of error or omission. Readers should further be aware that laws may have been amended or repealed since the time of writing. The information is sometimes linked to external sites over which ECPAT International has no control and for which ECPAT International assumes no responsibility.

The analysis provided is not meant to be an exhaustive review or representation of the legal situation in the relevant countries. It does not always take into account the jurisprudence, regulations, administrative guidelines, judicial practices or other factors that may affect the interpretation of the legal provisions presented herein. The focus of our review is on the legal provisions themselves. In some countries the information may be more limited or more detailed, but more information does not necessarily mean that more is being done in a given country: the result is dependent upon the information that ECPAT was able to access and that was provided by its member groups.

ECPAT stresses the importance of definitions of CSEC crimes that are consistent with international standards because it believes that common definitions foster a common understanding which in turn is more likely to work in favour of the eradication of CSEC. This is not to say that countries who do not adopt the exact definitions that ECPAT promotes are not taking measures against CSEC or that they are not being proactive in their fight against this phenomena. In different contexts, theory and practice may actually be distant one from another. Also, having legislation in place that mimics the language of the relevant international instruments does not necessarily translate into implementation on the ground and does not vouch for good practices.

ECPAT will continue to revise and update all the information provided, in an effort to make the most up-to-date information available on the ECPAT website and in future editions of this Report. Comments and corrections are most welcome and may be sent to [info@ecpat.net](mailto:info@ecpat.net).

## **INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON CHILD RIGHTS**

## **The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**

The *Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)*<sup>1</sup> is the first binding international instrument setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children. The CRC was adopted on 20 November 1989 and entered into force on 2 September 1990. Currently, 192 States are party to the CRC; every UN member state has ratified, accepted, acceded or succeeded to the document, with the exception of Somalia and the United States.<sup>2</sup>

The CRC defines a child as any person up to 18 years of age, and recognises that children have an inherent right to: life and survival; an identity; a nationality; be heard; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; health; and an education. With respect to commercial sexual exploitation, Articles 34 through 35 directly obligate States to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation including child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking.

Information on CRC ratifications is available from [www.untreaty.un.org](http://www.untreaty.un.org)

## **The Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Optional Protocol)**

The *Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography* (Optional Protocol)<sup>3</sup> is the first of two Optional Protocols to the CRC to enter into force. The *Optional Protocol* was adopted on 25 May 2000 and entered into force on 18 January 2002. At the time of writing this report, 107 UN member states have signed it.<sup>4</sup>

The *Optional Protocol* is the first international instrument to define and expressly prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.<sup>5</sup> It requires these offences to be treated as criminal acts,<sup>6</sup> also requiring States Parties to: establish grounds for criminalising these prohibited acts; ensure jurisdiction over the offences; provide for the extradition of offenders; encourage international cooperation between States to pursue offenders; and provide support to child survivors of commercial sexual exploitation.

The Protocol defines child prostitution as “the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration”.<sup>7</sup> Consistent with the CRC, a child is defined as a person below 18 years of age, and the definition of child prostitution includes any sexual activity with a child, including sexual intercourse, oral or anal penetration, and other forms of sexual touching.<sup>8</sup> The exchange of benefits may be in cash or kind and can be given to the child or to another person or persons on behalf of the child.<sup>9</sup> The *Optional Protocol* also obliges State Parties to categorise as criminal all acts of obtaining, offering, procuring or providing a child for prostitution.<sup>10</sup>

Under the Protocol, any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes is child pornography.<sup>11</sup> This includes audio and digital materials as well as the depiction of parts of a child and simulated images. The

*Optional Protocol* further obliges States to make criminal all acts of “producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling or possessing for the above purposes child pornography”.<sup>12</sup> It should be mentioned that the *Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action* further recommends that States criminalise the mere possession of child pornography, not just possession for the purposes of distribution.

Information on the ratification status of the *Optional Protocol* is available from [www.untreaty.un.org](http://www.untreaty.un.org)

### **The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Trafficking Protocol)**

The *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Trafficking Protocol)*<sup>13</sup> supplements the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* and provides the first international definition for trafficking.<sup>14</sup> The Protocol was adopted on 15 November 2000 and entered into force on 25 December 2003. It has been signed by 97 UN member states.

The *Trafficking Protocol* - sometimes also referred as the *Palermo Protocol* as it was signed in Palermo, Italy - grew out of the urgent need to combat transnational crime as suggested by the UN Centre for International Crime Prevention, the UN agency responsible for crime prevention, criminal justice and criminal law reform. The Protocol establishes a system to criminalise traffickers and protect and assist trafficked persons, thereby strengthening preventive trafficking measures for all persons, particularly the most targeted victims - children and women.<sup>15</sup>

Under the Protocol, trafficking in children is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person under 18 years of age for the purpose of exploitation, such as, but not limited to, prostitution, forced labour, or slavery.<sup>16</sup> The *Trafficking Protocol* obliges State Parties to establish criminal responsibility under national law for the acts included in the definition.<sup>17</sup>

Information on the ratification status of the *Optional Protocol* is available from [www.untreaty.un.org](http://www.untreaty.un.org)

### **The International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO Convention 182)**

The *International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 (ILO Convention 182)*<sup>18</sup> represents the international community’s effort to legally define those types of labour in which children below 18 years of age should not be involved. The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1999 and entered into force on 19 November 2000; it has been ratified by 158 of ILO’s 178 member states. The Convention defines the worst forms of child labour as including all forms of slavery, trafficking, child prostitution, child pornography, use of children for illicit activities (such as for the production and trafficking of drugs), and use of children for any work that by its nature or the

circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children.<sup>19</sup>

Serious debate remains about describing such crimes as trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography as types of labour. Many child rights NGOs, including ECPAT International, have argued that to define such activities as labour compromises the protection rights of children and minimises the gravity of these offences. While the Convention has assisted in clarifying some of the debate around the most exploitative child labour, other forms of child labour and child work, it has not quelled the debates completely.<sup>20</sup>

Information on the ratification status of *ILO Convention 182* is available on <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifcs.pl?C182>

## REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS

### The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

This Convention<sup>21</sup> entered into force in July 2004. Fifteen member states of the Council of Europe have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto. Five non-member states have signed the Convention but at the time of writing this report, none has ratified or acceded to the Convention.<sup>22</sup> The Convention is legally binding among its parties.

The *Convention on Cybercrime* is the first international treaty on crimes committed via the Internet and other computer networks. Its main objective, set out in the preamble, is to pursue a common criminal policy aimed at the protection of society against cybercrime, especially by adopting appropriate legislation and fostering international co-operation. The Convention is the product of four years of work by Council of Europe experts, but also by the United States, Canada, Japan and other countries which are not members of the Organisation.<sup>23</sup>

The Convention deals with child pornography. It is particularly important because it provides a comprehensive definition encompassing computer-generated images. The Convention defines child pornography as pornographic materials which visually depict not only minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct, but also persons appearing to be minors as well as realistic images representing minors.<sup>24</sup> It obliges all parties to criminalise not only the production, offering or making available, distributing or transmitting and procuring of child pornography through computer systems, but also the possession of child pornography in computer systems.

Some states have ratified the Convention with reservations on the child pornography provisions. For example, Denmark declared that it would not criminalise the possession of obscene images of a person who has reached the age of 15, if such person has given her or his consent to the possession. The same reservation applies to visual representations of persons appearing to be minors and engaged in sexually explicit activity.

Information on the ratification status of the above international instruments may be found on the Council of Europe website at:

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ListeDeclarations.asp?NT=185&CM=2&DF=9/28/2006&CL=ENG&VL=1>

### **The Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings**

This Convention<sup>25</sup> opened for signature in May 2005 and has not yet entered into force. The Convention is a comprehensive treaty mainly focused on the protection of victims of trafficking and the safeguard of their rights. It also aims at preventing trafficking as well as prosecuting traffickers. The Convention is legally binding among its parties. Its definition of trafficking is modeled on that of the *Trafficking Protocol*.

The Convention applies to all forms of trafficking, whether national or transnational, whether or not related to organised crime. It applies whoever the victim - women, men or children - and whatever the form of exploitation: sexual exploitation, forced labour or services etc. The Convention provides for the setting up of an independent monitoring mechanism guaranteeing parties' compliance with its provisions.<sup>26</sup>

Information on the ratification status of the above international instruments may be found on the Council of Europe website at:

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ListeDeclarations.asp?NT=197&CM=2&DF=9/28/2006&CL=ENG&VL=1>

### **The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Conventions**

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has two regional conventions related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children and child rights.

On 8 December 1985, SAARC was formed by a Charter signed by Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The objectives of this association are to promote the welfare of South Asian people by strengthening collaboration among these nations across economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields.<sup>27</sup> These collaborations are to be guided by principles of "sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and mutual benefit."<sup>28</sup>

To accomplish its objectives, SAARC nations hold periodic meetings on technical, economic, social, cultural and scientific issues, and regularly schedule summits involving heads of state. During these summits, the member nations issue declarations on many issues, and, more recently, in January 2002, the member states drafted and signed two regional conventions, the *Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution*, and the *Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia*.

**a. 2002 SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution**

In January 2002, the *SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (SAARC Convention on Trafficking)* was signed by all seven SAARC member states. All seven countries have ratified it, and the Convention came into force in December 2005. Under this Convention, trafficking is defined as “moving, selling, or buying of women and children for prostitution within and outside a country for monetary or other considerations with or without the consent of the person subjected to trafficking.”<sup>29</sup> Member states must criminalise trafficking and the acts of keeping, maintaining, managing, knowingly financing, or taking part in financing a place used for trafficking, among other things.<sup>30</sup> This Convention outlines aggravating circumstances,<sup>31</sup> and addresses the need for mutual legal assistance among member states, including, if applicable, extradition.<sup>32</sup> And, the Convention sets forth measures to prevent trafficking of women and children, and to care and treat trafficking victims.<sup>33</sup>

The full text of this convention may be read and accessed from the following website:  
<http://www.saarc-sec.org/old/freepubs/conv-trafficking.pdf>.

**b. 2002 SAARC Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia**

Also in January 2002, the *SAARC Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia (SAARC Convention on Child Welfare)* was signed by all seven SAARC member states. All seven countries have ratified the Convention and it has come into force. This Convention is based on the CRC. Its broad purposes are to fulfil promises member states have made to South Asian children under various national, international and regional world conferences and SAARC summits; and, to work together and develop regional arrangements to protect the rights of South Asian children.

The full text of this convention may be read and accessed from the following website:  
<http://www.saarc-sec.org/old/freepubs/conv-children.pdf>

The following websites contain additional information:

<http://www.csrindia.org/Networking%20and%20Advocacy%20Programs/SANAT/Sri%20Lanka/For%20the%20Favour%20of%20Publication%20Press.pdf>

[http://www.mofa.gov.bd/highlight\\_saarc.htm](http://www.mofa.gov.bd/highlight_saarc.htm)

La Convención Interamericana sobre el Tráfico Internacional de Menores

La *Convención Interamericana sobre el Tráfico Internacional de Menores*, elaborada por la Organización de los Estados Americanos, busca asegurar una protección integral y efectiva del menor contra el tráfico internacional, por medio de la instrumentación de mecanismos adecuados que permitan garantizar el respeto de sus derechos. Esta basada en el derecho convencional en materia de protección

internacional del menor, y en especial lo previsto en los artículos 11 y 35 de la *Convención sobre Derechos del Niño*. La Convención considera la necesidad de regular los aspectos civiles y penales del tráfico internacional de menores y reforzar la importancia de la cooperación internacional para lograr una eficaz protección del interés superior del menor.<sup>34</sup>

Para mas detalles véase: [www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/tratados/b-57.html](http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/tratados/b-57.html)

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

The *Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action* and the *Yokohama Global Commitment* are not legally binding upon States. Rather, they create aspirations that States are encouraged to act upon.

### **The Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action (Agenda for Action)**

The *Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action (Agenda for Action)* calls on States, all sectors of society, and national, regional, and international organisations to take action against the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The *Agenda for Action* grew out of the 1996 First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm, Sweden, as a result of collaborations between the ECPAT movement, UNICEF and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. On 28 August 1996 during the First World Congress, 122 countries adopted the *Agenda for Action*. Currently, 161 countries have adopted it.

The *Agenda for Action* asks countries to develop National Plans of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and to implement the *Agenda for Action* in six areas: coordination, cooperation, prevention, protection, recovery and reintegration, and child participation. The National Plans of Action provide governmental and child-care agencies an opportunity to cooperate in devising strategies through national policy to eliminate the sexual exploitation of children and promote child rights in their country.

### **The Yokohama Global Commitment**

As a follow up to the First World Congress, in December 2001 the Government of Japan hosted the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Yokohama. One hundred and sixty-one countries then affirmed their commitment to the *Agenda for Action* by adopting the outcome document, the *Yokohama Global Commitment*. Further, the Second World Congress participants recognised and welcomed the positive developments that had occurred since the First World Congress, including better implementation of the CRC and increased mobilisation of national governments and the international community to adopt laws, regulations and programs to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation.

<sup>1</sup> G.A. res. 44/25, annex, 44 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 167, U.N. Doc. A/44/49 (1989). Entered into force 2 September 1990.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Treaty Collection. *Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*. Accessed in September 2006 from: [www.untreaty.un.org](http://www.untreaty.un.org)

<sup>3</sup> G.A. Res. 54/263, Annex II, 54 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 6, U.N. Doc. A/54/49, Vol. III (2000). Entered into force 18 January 2002.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Treaty Collection. *Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General*. Accessed in September 2006 sur: [www.untreaty.un.org](http://www.untreaty.un.org)

<sup>5</sup> Article 2.

<sup>6</sup> Article 3.

<sup>7</sup> *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, Art. 1; *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*, Art. 2 (b).

<sup>8</sup> *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*, Art. 2 (b).

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.* Art. 3, p. 1(b).

<sup>11</sup> *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*, Art. 2(c).

<sup>12</sup> *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography*, Art. 3, para. 1(c).

<sup>13</sup> G.A. res. 55/25, annex II, 55 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 60, U.N. Doc. A/45/49 (Vol. I) (2001).

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* Articles 3 and Part III.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* Arts. 3-10.

<sup>16</sup> *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the United Nations *Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, Art. 3

<sup>17</sup> *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the United Nations *Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, Art. 5, p. 1.

<sup>18</sup> *Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour* (ILO Convention 182), 38 I.L.M. 1207 (1999). Entered into force 19 November 2000.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* Article 3.

<sup>20</sup> Subgroup Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. *Semantics or Substance: Towards a shared understanding of terminology referring to the sexual abuse and exploitation of children*. January 2005.

<sup>21</sup> CETS No. 185.

<sup>22</sup> Council of Europe. Accessed on 26 September 2006 from: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=185&CM=2&DF=9/28/2006&CL=ENG>

<sup>23</sup> Council of Europe. Accessed on 26 September 2006 from: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=185&CM=2&DF=9/28/2006&CL=ENG>

<sup>24</sup> *Convention on Cybercrime*, Article 2.

<sup>25</sup> CETS No. 197.

<sup>26</sup> Council of Europe. Accessed on 26 September 2006 from: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Summaries/Html/197.htm>

<sup>27</sup> *Charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC Charter)*. Article I.

<sup>28</sup> SAARC Charter. Article II.

<sup>29</sup> 2002 SAARC *Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution*, Article I(3).

<sup>30</sup> 2002 SAARC *Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution*, Article III.

<sup>31</sup> 2002 SAARC *Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution*, Article IV.

<sup>32</sup> 2002 SAARC *Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution*, Articles VI, VII.

<sup>33</sup> 2002 SAARC *Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution*, Article IX.

<sup>34</sup> Accedido en septiembre de 2006 en el: [www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/tratados/b-57.html](http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/tratados/b-57.html)