



BAKU DECLARATION

AND RESOLUTIONS

**ADOPTED BY THE
OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
AT THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
BAKU, 28 JUNE to 2 JULY 2014**

**Principal Sponsor
Mr. Christopher Smith
United States of America**

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RESOLUTION ON

PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

1. Recalling the resolutions on human trafficking adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in St. Petersburg (1999), Brussels (2006), Oslo (2010), Belgrade (2011), Monaco (2012), and Istanbul (2013) as well as efforts by participating States to implement the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003 and 2005), and all OSCE commitments related to combating human trafficking,
2. Recognizing that according to the International Labour Organization, nearly 21 million people are enslaved at any given time, most of whom are women and children,
3. Alarmed that commercial sexual exploitation, begging, domestic servitude and other forms of forced labour can result in serious lifelong consequences for the physical, psychological, spiritual development and well-being of a child,
4. Expressing deep concern at increasing incidents of child pornography, solicitation for sexual purposes and other forms of sexual abuse and exploitation of children through the use of new technologies and the Internet, and stressing the urgent need to place the fight against these threats at the core of cyber-security-related efforts by the OSCE and participating States,
5. Recognizing that children in institutions/orphanages, children in alternative care, runaway youth, unaccompanied and separated children, children with disabilities, children belonging to national minorities, children without any citizenship, children without birth registration, child asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs, and children left behind by migrating parents are especially vulnerable to being trafficked and require special care and protection,
6. Aware that child sex tourism, which includes the travel of a person to a foreign destination where he or she engages in commercial sexual activity with a child, is a form of human trafficking,
7. Alarmed by numerous media reports that persons convicted of sex crimes against children in one State are traveling to other States where they sexually exploit children with anonymity and impunity,
8. Aware 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,

9. Commending participating States that are working with the travel and tourism industry to prevent child sex tourism and to ensure proper reporting of suspected child sex tourism,
10. Recognizing that effective prevention of child sex tourism can be enhanced by co-ordination and notification between law enforcement of participating States and other destination countries, including destination countries outside the OSCE region, of intended travel by individuals convicted of sex crimes against children,
11. Commending participating States whose laws allow the criminal prosecution of citizens, legal permanent residents, government contractors, and government employees who return to the participating State after sexually exploiting children abroad,
12. Aware that child victims of human trafficking require adequate time to recover from trauma, practical rehabilitative assistance, and, when participating in prosecution, special accommodation in trial procedure to be protected from re-traumatization,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

13. Calls upon participating States to step up efforts to achieve the universal recognition and consolidation of the civil, economic, social and cultural rights and individual freedoms of children of any status and of their right to effective protection against all forms of violence and exploitation, in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and its protocols and other relevant international legal instruments;
14. Also calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that child trafficking victims are not required to participate in the prosecution of their traffickers in order to receive assistance or rehabilitative counselling;
15. Also calls on OSCE participating States to create special accommodation in trial procedures so that child victims who choose to participate in prosecution of their traffickers are not re-traumatized;
16. Encourages the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, with input from the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit as appropriate, to call on participating States to share best practices in special accommodation in trial procedure for child victims of human trafficking;
17. Calls on OSCE participating States which have not already done so to clarify or establish laws that will allow prosecution of citizens and legal permanent residents who participate in child sex tourism or other forms of child trafficking while abroad;
18. Also calls on OSCE participating States to facilitate appropriate law enforcement co-ordination and notification procedures between participating States, as well as with other destination States, so that States are aware in advance of travel by individuals previously convicted of serious sex crimes against children;

19. Requests that the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit examine ways in which the OSCE can assist participating States upon their request in co-ordination and notification procedures between States such that States are aware in advance of travel by individuals previously convicted of sex crimes against a child;
20. Urges all participating States to exercise special vigilance and care over children who are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking.