



**OSLO
DECLARATION**

**OF THE
OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
AND
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
AT THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION**

OSLO, 6 to 10 JULY 2010

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

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RESOLUTION ON

**COMBATING DEMAND FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND
ELECTRONIC FORMS OF EXPLOITATION**

1. Commemorating 2010 as the ten-year anniversary of the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Particularly of Women and Children, as well as the United States Trafficking Victims Protection Act 2000,
2. Commending the OSCE nations that have adopted legislation to prevent and prosecute human traffickers, as well as to protect victims, with the ultimate goal of promoting human security in the OSCE region,
3. Recalling the principles of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's St. Petersburg Declaration (1999), Brussels Declaration (2006) and Kyiv Declaration (2007), 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 trafficking,
4. Recognizing that child pornography is a multi-billion dollar enterprise, with a growing number of more than 4 million websites on the Internet featuring sexually exploited minors,
5. Noting that the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates 1.8 million children worldwide are exploited each year through prostitution and pornography, and that these children would not be exploited without willing buyers in their locality and/or buyers coming from abroad,
6. Recognizing that child sex tourism is a developing phenomena and defined as the commercial sexual exploitation of children by people who travel from one place to another and engage in sexual acts with minors,
7. Aware that law enforcement and media reports indicate that known sex offenders who have committed crimes against children are travelling internationally, and that – without cross-border communication – the criminal background of such individuals may not be known to local law enforcement prior to their arrival,
8. Aware that the countries of destination make trafficking in human beings possible through a continuing demand for sexual exploitation and exploitable labour without social security protections,
9. Recognizing that the misuse of the Internet has created websites devoted to the covert and open advertisement of trafficking and prostitution victims for sale, and easy and covert access to these victims for buyers, and

10. Underlining that a climate of impunity for buyers of trafficking and prostitution and child pornography victims encourages demand and fuels trafficking,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

11. Calls on all participating States to sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and also ILO Convention 182, calling for immediate action to ban the worst forms of child labour, including child prostitution and child pornography;
12. Urges OSCE participating States to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any peacekeeper removed from the field due to sexual exploitation or abuse of the local population;
13. Urges OSCE participating States to co-operate with the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in order to launch public education campaigns on the culpability of the buyer in the cycle of human trafficking;
14. Encourages OSCE participating States to work with the business community in order to establish trafficking-free supply chains as part of a voluntary professional code of conduct and industry standard;
15. Encourages OSCE participating States to work closely with the hotel, airline, and tourism industries to ensure industry awareness, co-operation, and capacity to report suspected trafficking to local authorities;
16. Encourages the Office of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings to facilitate workshops at all OSCE field missions and presences on effective consular services to combat sex tourism and trafficking in persons;
17. Requests that the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit examine ways in which the OSCE can assist participating States in combating the use of the internet for the sexual exploitation and abuse of trafficking victims;
18. Requests that the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit research methods and promulgate recommendations to increase international co-operation to track the travel of known sex offenders for early warning of local law enforcement at the destination of their travel;
19. Encourages OSCE participating States, in co-operation with the Office of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit, to establish best practices for engaging website owners as partners in the prevention of the criminal misuse of the internet for human trafficking and child pornography, including:

- a. Digital tagging of adult sections of websites using industry standard Platform for Internet Content Selection rating headers in order to facilitate effectiveness of PC-based parental and other screening software;
 - b. Community flagging of website postings reasonably believed to be advertising a trafficking or child pornography victim;
 - c. Use of manual and regularly updated electronic screening for criminal postings;
 - d. Telephone and credit card verification on all posts, which enables the website to block from use a person who has previously posted a trafficking or child pornography victim;
 - e. Co-operation with law enforcement and social welfare agencies to provide all pertinent information regarding persons who have posted trafficking victims or child pornography as well as their victims and buyers;
 - f. Trafficking and child pornography reporting hotlines, as well as posting and distribution of information to educate potential buyers about the legal, health, societal, and other risks for both buyer and victim; and
 - g. An ongoing dialogue with law enforcement on measures to prevent the facilitation of the trafficking and child pornography market on the Internet;
20. Urges OSCE participating States to strengthen international co-operation by instituting formal multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention and detection of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, and child sex tourism; and
21. Strongly encourages the OSCE and participating States to take immediate steps to promote the aggressive prosecution of knowing or careless buyers of human trafficking victims and child pornography.