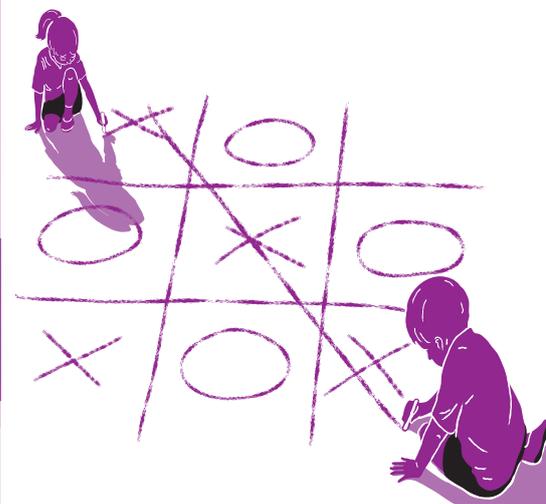




Connect to Protect

Summer 2007



thr3e small steps TO PROTECT CHILD VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

On 20 February 2007, ECPAT UK and World Vision launched a new campaign to urge the UK Government to protect trafficked children. The thr3e small steps campaign was born out of concern for the lack of support for children trafficked into the UK. In this year marking the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade it is a sad reality that child trafficking – a modern day form of slavery – not only exists in the UK but that children are being failed by the system that is supposed to protect them and they are left vulnerable to abuse by their traffickers who continue to profit from their exploitation and slavery.

ECPAT UK has been working hard to change this situation and to highlight just where the gaps are and what steps are necessary to ensure that best practice guidance and standards are implemented. In February 2007, we published a new report on child trafficking with the support of Save the Children's England Programme. Called **Missing Out** the report provides stark evidence of the protection gaps facing trafficked children across three regions: the North-East, North-West and the West Midlands. The report highlights 80 children known or suspected of being trafficked into the UK for sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and forced marriage. More shocking is that 48 (60%) of these children

have gone missing from local authority care and have never been found. As in our previous research the process of identifying children who have been trafficked is not always well established. Children very rarely disclose abuse unless they feel completely secure or they are at a crisis point.

As there is currently no national mechanism for the identification and care of children who have been trafficked, most are simply 'processed' as unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and are dealt with under the immigration system. This means that these children – having suffered horrendous abuse and exploitation – can get lost within a system that views them as immigration offenders and not as victims of a human rights abuse.

Since April 2006, ECPAT UK has been calling on the UK Government to sign and ratify the Council of Europe Trafficking Convention and guarantee basic minimum protection

The June 2007 release of the child trafficking scoping study by CEOP validates our research findings on children going missing from local authority care.

standards for trafficked children. This has been one of the campaign actions of the thr3e small steps campaign and on 23 March 2007 we achieved some success with the Government signing the Convention. But, the UK's commitment to protecting the rights of trafficked children will only be fully realised once the Convention is ratified and adopted into law.

ECPAT UK invites its readers to sign up to this campaign by sending letters to your MP and the Children's Minister and ask them to implement the thr3e small steps outlined



Anthony Steen MP, Martin Salter MP, Baroness Nicholson MEP, Annette Brook MP and Shailesh Vara MP (from left to right) at the thr3e small steps campaign launch.

below. Please send ECPAT UK a copy of the response you receive.

In this issue of our newsletter we also give you an example of good practice in supporting a trafficked child and we analyse the trends and emerging issues that are barriers to safeguarding vulnerable children. *Christine Beddoe, Director*

Write to your MP and to the Minister of State (Children, Young People and Families), Rt. Hon. Beverley Hughes MP urging them to:

- Withdraw the UK Reservation to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on immigration matters .
- Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.
- Appoint a National Child Trafficking Rapporteur.

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ECPAT UK News

New staff

ECPAT UK has been going through an unprecedented time of growth and progress. This expansion has come about as a result of successful project funding covering the next two to three years. We are delighted to welcome on board five new staff, bringing our staff total to seven.

Stefan Stoyanov – Campaigns Officer

Emma Kelly – Programme Coordinator:
Trafficking Training

Alice Macek – Administrative Officer

Debbie Beadle – Trainer: Communities and
Voluntary Sector

Jana Sillen – Policy Researcher

Jana is currently working with ECPAT UK on a report in collaboration with UNICEF on policy and practice on child trafficking in the UK. She is also a research assistant and advisor on trafficking to Anthony Steen MP, Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on the Trafficking of Women and Children. She comes to ECPAT UK from a legal background and having worked with ECPAT Netherlands before moving to the UK.

“After spending a year as a volunteer in a shelter for victims of child trafficking in Rome, I decided to dedicate myself to working to change government policy and practice on the protection of victims wherever there was a need.” Jana Sillen

Farewell to our Training Coordinator

We bid a sad farewell to Zuhra Bahman who coordinated our Comic Relief funded child trafficking training programme over the past year. In this time Zuhra designed and delivered 24 training workshops to practitioners working in the statutory and community sectors on identifying and supporting trafficked children. Zuhra also produced a training workbook and set up and managed a virtual e-group on child trafficking to enable training participants to share information on best practice. Zuhra leaves to pursue a Masters in Development and we wish her all the very best for her future endeavours.

Fundraising forum – share your ideas!

Fundraise online for ECPAT UK:

www.justgiving.com/ecpatuk/raisemoney/

- Rob Wells, Tim Pignon and Craig Trevor from Essex raised an amazing £982 for ECPAT UK while undertaking a four day marathon drive across Europe in the summer of 2006. They crossed the borders of 15 to 16 countries, and covered over 3,000 miles within the four days.

- Students from the East Lancashire Institute of Higher Education, part of Blackburn College, held a one day fancy dress event late last year to fundraise for ECPAT UK. As third

year BA Social Science students they were studying child sex tourism issues as part of a module on ‘Tourism, Gender and Sex’. The students raised a fantastic £155.53 for ECPAT UK.

Thanks to our volunteers!

We acknowledge with much appreciation all the hard work of our volunteers.

- Faye Hounsome – assisting with marketing ECPAT UK reports and building up a student network to campaign on our issues.

- Jelena Plantak – assisting with ECPAT UK’s relocation and office administration support. Providing research and logistical assistance on ECPAT UK’s child trafficking training community project and research support for other trafficking work.

Thank you to our funders

We acknowledge with much appreciation the generous support provided by the following funders:

The Body Shop Foundation
Comic Relief
Department for Education and Skills
The Home Office
City Parochial Foundation
Persula Foundation
Anton Jurgens Charitable Trust
The Wyndham Charitable Trust
The Stone Ashdown Charitable Trust
The Bromley Trust

Supporter views

Last time we sent you this newsletter some of you were sent a short questionnaire to help us judge the quality of our information. We did not receive many responses but all those who did take the time to write back stated that the style of writing and the quality of the information was of a high standard. You also said that the information was motivational and useful. Email was your preferred method of communication. Since launching our new website and e-news bulletin in September 2006 we can now boast more than 400 e-news subscribers, some of whom are our regular supporters.

We urge all our supporters who use email to subscribe to our e-news bulletin (go to www.ecpat.org.uk) to help us cut down on the administrative and environmental costs of producing a printed newsletter. The latest newsletter will also be put up on our website a short period after its release.

The survey generated mixed responses on the frequency of the newsletter publication. As a result we will continue to publish on a biannual basis whilst exploring other ways of connecting with all our supporters.

We recognise many of our supporters are unable to donate large amounts of money and welcome any amount, however small. Please feel free to help us in other ways and get in touch with us to share your ideas.



What Other Work Are We Doing?

Influencing

House of Commons Parliamentary Debate on the Joint Committee on Human Rights (JCHR) Inquiry on the Human Rights of People Trafficked into the United Kingdom

On 24 May 2007, the JCHR organised a parliamentary debate on their 26th Report on the Human Rights of People Trafficked into the UK and invited a response from the Government. ECPAT UK provided oral evidence to the Committee during its inquiry in autumn 2006 and a number of ECPAT UK's recommendations were included in the JCHR report.

At this debate, ECPAT UK's recent research findings into trafficked children going missing from care were highlighted. Anthony Steen, MP and Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on the Trafficking of Women and Children, said:

"ECPAT in a report published in January highlighted the fact that in three regions of England—the north-west, or Manchester; the north-east, or Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and the Midlands, or Birmingham, Coventry and Solihull—48 victims of child trafficking disappeared last year from social services care. They just disappeared. It is a tremendous indictment of the Government and the way in which they view themselves that they allow the ECPAT report to go unpursued day after day."

Mr. Vernon Coaker, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, also paid tribute to Christine Beddoe, Director of ECPAT UK, for her role in keeping the issue of child trafficking on the Governments' agenda.

ECPAT UK is disappointed that no date was given for the ratification of the *Council of Europe Convention on Action against the Trafficking in Human Beings*, although we welcome the news that the *UN Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography* is being reviewed for ratification.

You can read the full debate online: www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmhansrd/cm070524/hallindx/70524-x.htm.

UK Government Consultation on Planning Better Outcomes and Support for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children

In May, ECPAT UK sent a written response to the Government consultation on unaccompanied asylum seeking children.

In its submission ECPAT UK raised a number of key points:

- The consultation document does not explain how child victims of trafficking who are also asylum seeking children will be provided basic safeguards that are consistent with the Government's own legal obligations to special protection.
- There are no procedures in place allowing for UK residency permits for trafficking victims, leaving children with no option other than to pursue the asylum route in order to access temporary or permanent residency.
- Voluntary return of some trafficked children to family or guardians in their country of origin may be possible, but the majority face living in fear of violence, stigma, sexual abuse and re-trafficking if they are forced to return to their own community without safeguards in place.
- Home Office proposals related to 'failed unaccompanied asylum seeking children' risk increasing the harm to trafficked children.
- Child victims of trafficking have been exposed to a range of human rights abuses and their claims should be assessed on the basis of need and not on the basis of their age.
- A system of Guardianship to represent the best interest of the child should be appointed so that children can navigate through the complex range of services.

Read our recommendations online: www.ecpat.org.uk/child_trafficking.html.

Training

Child Trafficking Training Programme

ECPAT UK provides introductory, advanced and specialist training on child trafficking to a range of agencies and groups. In partnership with AFRUCA (www.afruca.org) we provide training to the voluntary sector and community groups on the protection of child victims of trafficking. ECPAT UK has also recently been granted funding by DfES over three years for child trafficking training aimed at government agencies including social services. This, together with some funding from the Home Office to develop E-learning tools on child trafficking will form a significant area of work for ECPAT UK in raising awareness of best practice standards and ensuring that children's rights to protection are upheld and promoted.

The training is open to all those who come across young people in their day to day work including social workers, youth workers, medical practitioners, foster carers, community workers and teachers. Each training session is tailored to the needs of the participants, delivered using a participatory method and in a multidisciplinary environment or in-house. As part of the training, participants are given a Training Workbook and encouraged to join the Virtual E-Group on Trafficking to share information, expertise and concerns. Following is a brief summary of the content of a day-long training session, which could be altered depending on the needs of the trainees:

- General context of UK and global trafficking in children
- Identification and support needs of trafficked children in the UK
- Relevant UK legislation
- Multi-agency and practical solutions to safeguarding trafficked children

If interested in the training please email info@ecpat.org.uk or see www.ecpat.org.uk.

SUPPORT US with a regular donation!
£50 helps us train 2 social workers on victim identification.

Sharing and Promoting Best Practice

ECPAT UK regularly gives information and expert advice on the nature of child trafficking and on the prevention and child protection issues that surround it. We also provide training to enable practitioners to identify a trafficked child and know what guidance they should follow to safeguard vulnerable children. The article below is a contribution from a refugee/asylum specialist who attended one of our training workshops and subsequently successfully dealt with a trafficking case. The process of identifying and then pursuing the best interest of the child as demonstrated by this case is an example of best practice that we are happy to promote and share.

Story of a survivor

My client, Julie, was a victim of human trafficking and was brought to the UK for the purpose of being forced to work in the sex industry. She has recently been granted refugee status under the 1951 Refugee Convention. This is a story of a 16 year old mother who has suffered physical and emotional abuse throughout her life; this is the story of a survivor of human trafficking.

Julie was born in a small village in Benin. Her parents died when she was a baby and she was brought up by a woman who forced her to work long hours cleaning and selling fish. Julie was very frightened of her carer who was a

firm believer in corporal punishment. Julie fell out with her carer when she became pregnant and refused to have an abortion. She then moved in with her partner. Soon after she gave birth to a baby girl she became pregnant again, but was left without any support because her partner died in a car crash. Julie decided to return to her carer's home but found that she had died and that the current tenants blamed Julie for her death. Julie realised that she was completely on her own, homeless and without any kind of financial or emotional support. Her biggest worry was providing for her

daughter so she started begging strangers for work. A man (who later asked her to call him "the boss") took pity on her and took Julie and her daughter to his home. He told her that he knew a man overseas who could help her and that if she agreed to work for him, he would look after her and her family. A few days later Julie, her daughter and "the boss" travelled to the UK by air. Julie naively believed that she was safe so it came as a big shock to her when "the boss" repeatedly asked

When I first met Julie, she looked terrified, powerless and almost defeated. Her body language clearly indicated that she had suffered at least one form of abuse and that she had been damaged by the ill treatment she was subjected to from an early age.

her for sex. Julie, who was heavily pregnant resisted. She was dropped off the next day with her daughter in a busy street in Nottingham. That was the last time she saw "the boss". Later that day a woman found her and took her to Social Services where she was allocated a social worker. I met her two days later.

When I first met Julie, she looked terrified, powerless and almost defeated. Her body language clearly indicated that she had suffered at least one form of abuse and that she had been damaged by the ill treatment she was subjected to from an early age. She was very emotional and heavily pregnant. I offered to be her birth partner and a month later, she gave birth to a baby boy whom I had the honour of naming. As I continued working with her, it became very apparent to me that she was a vulnerable young woman whose behaviour had continuously been submissive because she had always been at the mercy of the person who "cared" for her. This unfortunate set of events led her to strongly believe that she had no rights and left her with no self value or hope that things would ever get better.

Julie's application for asylum was initially turned down on the grounds that her claim was not based on a fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. The Secretary of State for the Home Department deemed that not being able to be cared for in Benin was not a valid reason for seeking asylum and was not satisfied that she had been trafficked as she gave her consent to come to the UK. My concern was that if she was returned to Benin, Julie would have no option but to live on the streets again. Street culture had been her experience and she would most probably be forced to sell her body to provide for her family. Moreover, she would be exposed to further abuse and the risk of being re-trafficked.

If returned to Benin, Julie would be exposed to further abuse and the risk of being re-trafficked.

The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000) (hereafter UN Trafficking Protocol) defines trafficking as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation". It was my professional opinion that Julie had indisputably been trafficked into the UK. To start with, she couldn't have travelled from Benin to the UK independently. She was transported by air to the UK with her daughter while "the boss" dealt with immigration control. Another important point is that Julie did not pay any money towards her own or her daughter's tickets. This suggested that she could have been in a situation of debt bondage;



whereby she was expected to return the favour by engaging in activities such as forced labour or sexual exploration. The only reason why “the boss” decided to abandon her is certainly to do with the fact that she was heavily pregnant and therefore of no use to him in her condition.

I strongly disagreed with the Home Office’s argument that Julie agreed to being trafficked. How could someone of her age and background - she lived in social deprivation and never went to school - possibly comprehend the concept of human trafficking? Julie’s understanding was that “the boss” was going to look after her and her children. She didn’t realise at the time that he had ulterior motives. Even if she had, it was very unlikely that a young person with such a submissive attitude could have possibly challenged the only person who, in her eyes, was willing to help her.

Paragraph (c) of the UN Trafficking Protocol states that “the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in sub paragraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in sub paragraph (a) have been used”. Abuse of power is a means mentioned in sub paragraph (a); “the boss” clearly abused his power by deceiving Julie and this is further evidence that she has been trafficked.

Julie’s solicitor appealed against the Home Office decision and asked me if I would write a report for Julie as well as testifying in court. Julie was very emotional on the day of the court hearing and kept asking me to help her beg the Judge to allow her to stay in the country with her children. I was questioned for over an hour by her Barrister, the Home Office representative and the Judge and was delighted to find out five weeks later that Julie and her children had been granted refugee status.

Contributed by Leila Benkheilil, Asylum/Refugee Specialist

Good Practice Recommendations

1. Depending on the nature/level, report any unusual behaviour or anything you find suspicious to your manager for advice and the clients Social Worker and the other professionals involved with the client and the Police.

Victoria Climbié died because the partner agencies involved in supporting her failed to share sensitive and vital information in relation to her physical mistreatment which later led to her death.

Indicators to look out for:

- Poor attendance at school/college
 - Sudden change in behaviour/attitude
 - Marks of physical mistreatment
 - Sudden display of cash/jewellery etc.
2. Pay attention to details and develop a strong relationship based on trust and honesty with your client so that they are not afraid to approach you for support.
 - Always allow time and space for the client to open up when and only when they are ready.
 - Every individual is different and responds to trauma in his/her own personal way.
 - Talking about their experiences for people whose ability to trust has been fragmented is very hard. Victims of trafficking very rarely disclose their full experiences until they feel safe and in a position where they can stay permanently in the UK.
 3. If English is not your client’s mother tongue it is advisable to book an experienced interpreter who has been CRB (police) checked and do not use a family member for translation purposes.
 - It is preferable in some cases to use an interpreter of the same gender as the client (females who have suffered sexual abuse for instance will not feel comfortable around men or talking about their experiences with a male interpreter, so it is recommended that a female interpreter is used instead).
 4. Letters and reports from practitioners, teachers, doctors, other professionals and friends help to support a client with their application for ‘Leave to Remain’ in the UK.
 - Always start your letter by introducing yourself and stating your relationship with the client.
 - Be honest and accurate and always give clear examples to support the point you are making.
 5. Raise awareness of the human trafficking issue in your organisation and devise an adequate procedure to be followed by all staff.

Trafficked Children

Missing Out

ECPAT UK's new report uncovers some disturbing trends and issues in relation to children being trafficked into the UK. *Missing Out: A Study of Child Trafficking in the North-West, North-East and West Midlands*, produced with the support of Save the Children's England Programme, provides an overview of the three regions and makes detailed national recommendations on safeguarding trafficked children.

The research reveals the myriad forms of exploitation that trafficked children are subject to and also highlights serious contradictions in UK policy and practice towards safeguarding vulnerable children from abroad. A key emerging issue covering all nationalities of child victims of trafficking is that high numbers of children are going missing from local authority care. It documents how local authorities struggle with limited resources, expertise and the uncertainty of trafficked children's immigration status.

The following is a brief outline of some of the key trends emerging from the research:

Missing children: of the 80 reported cases of known or suspected child victims of trafficking, 48 (60%) have gone missing from social services care and are still missing. Often these children go missing within the first week of going into care. The care arrangements vary – emergency accommodation, foster care and even round the clock monitored housing.

Victim identification: some local authorities have set up local guidance on child trafficking to identify and prevent children going missing, but many are still undetected. Traffickers utilise different routes, methods and exploit children in different ways throughout the journey and not just on reaching the destination country. Even after children have been trafficked into the UK they can continue to be moved internally or out of the UK. Most trafficked children are girls between the ages of 16 and 17 years. Across the three regions, children are being trafficked for sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, benefit fraud, labour exploitation,

There is an urgent need to investigate the large numbers of suspected or known trafficked children who go missing each year. We are calling on our supporters to write to your MP and ask how many children have gone missing from local authority care in your constituency over the last three years. Send a copy of your letter to ECPAT UK and we will compile the results for the next newsletter.

manual labour and for under-age forced marriage.

Children's mental health: trafficked children often suffer from high levels of post-traumatic stress disorder which can manifest itself as depression, anxiety, fear, hostility, anti-social behaviour and an inability to remember the most traumatic experiences. But, physical symptoms of abuse such as pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and drug addiction can also be present and lead to the mental health issues going unnoticed. Inability to recall past events can affect the credibility of the child in giving evidence or information to authorities.

Sexual exploitation: the majority of cases of children being trafficked for sexual exploitation are female. In 2006, Operation Pentameter, a UK-wide police operation, found 84 trafficked females in brothels and

saunas of which 12 were under 18 years. 9 of the 12 rescued girls were African, challenging the previous assumption that trafficking for sexual exploitation mainly involves Eastern European or East Asian girls. Trafficked children continue to be controlled by so called 'boyfriends' who exploit them in off-street or on-street prostitution.

Domestic servitude: trafficking of African children for domestic servitude is an area of concern but only comes to light when a child is abandoned or manages to escape. Children fear giving evidence against family or community elders who may have been involved in sending them to the UK.

Private fostering: remains of concern because of reported cases of children being trafficked into the UK under these arrangements for domestic servitude or benefit fraud.

Labour exploitation: children trafficked for exploitative labour are also highly vulnerable to physical abuse and sexual exploitation. Many Vietnamese children are being trafficked into the UK and forced to work in extremely hazardous 'cannabis factories'. In raids the children have been removed and charged with drug and immigration offences.

Accommodation: under the Children Act (1989) there are two levels of protection – s20 provides accommodation and s17 provides support. Trafficked children aged 16 and above are often assessed under s17 and placed in unsupervised accommodation.

ECPAT UK recommends that the UK Government:

- Remove its Reservation to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in respect of immigration matters.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Pornography and Trafficking to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.
- Include the Borders and Immigration Agency subject to Section 11 of the Children Act (2004) ensuring they have a statutory responsibility to safeguard children.
- Introduce a system of Guardianship for all trafficked children as someone who has a statutory duty to support the child in their legal, practical and emotional needs and who can advocate on their behalf.
- Appoint a National Child Trafficking Rapporteur who is responsible for gathering information and annual reporting on national statistics, trends and emerging issues.



Publications

Missing Out:

A Study of Child Trafficking in the North-West, North-East and West Midlands

Christine Beddoe, ECPAT UK, 2007

Price: £10.00 (including p&p)

This report is a summary of research findings on the trafficking of children across the North-East, the North-West and the West Midlands. The results of this investigation present a disturbing picture and raise serious questions about the current UK Government response to child trafficking, despite recent positive initiatives.

This is essential reading for those working directly with vulnerable children and is also a key resource for policy makers and those in government seeking a better understanding of the multi-faceted child protection dimensions of trafficking and how it relates to UK policy and practice.

The End of the Line for Child Exploitation: Safeguarding the Most Vulnerable Children

Christine Beddoe, ECPAT UK, August 2006

Price: £10.00 (including p&p)

This report highlights gaps in legislation and policy that are failing to protect vulnerable children from British sex offenders who travel abroad. In particular, it looks at the ways in which child sex offenders operate abroad, how UK policy and law deals with such crimes and the work of the tourism industry in combating it.

A key document for anyone interested in building up their understanding of the sexual exploitation of children in tourism. Those with an interest in international law, child protection, the tourism industry, as well as policy makers and university lecturers teaching law, tourism and human rights courses will find it especially useful.

How to order: please send a cheque made out to ECPAT UK for the required amount and post to our address with the publication form below. You can also phone, email or check our website (www.ecpat.org.uk) for details. Please write your name and address on the back of the cheque and let us know the address that you want your order sent to.

Donate

We are campaigning to protect and support trafficked children in the UK. We also continue to advocate against the sexual exploitation of children in tourism destinations and to lobby government to close legal and policy loopholes.

Donate online

See: www.ecpat.org.uk/support.html or www.justgiving.com/ecpatuk/donate.

Make a regular donation

To help us long term please fill in the **Supporter Application Form** and the **Bankers Order Form** and post back to us together with your donation to become a regular supporter.

Single donation

To make a single donation please send us a cheque or postal order made out to ECPAT UK or donate online.

How your donation helps

- £5 a month enables us to communicate with agencies abroad working on child sex tourism or child trafficking.
- £10 a month means we can produce and deliver briefing packs to lobby government and members of parliament.

Bankers Order Form

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Missing Out Price: £10.00 each (including UK p&p)		
The End of the Line for Child Exploitation Price: £10.00 each (including UK p&p)		
TOTAL:		£

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Stamp



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Template design: Paul Lane, Savvy Design Ltd.
Printed by: The Printed Word

ECPAT UK (End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking) is a leading children's rights organisation campaigning to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation.

ECPAT UK is part of an international network spanning more than 70 countries.

ECPAT UK represents a coalition of UK based organisations protecting children's rights. These are: Anti-Slavery International, Save the Children UK, NSPCC, The Children's Society, The Body Shop Foundation, Jubilee Campaign, World Vision UK and UNICEF UK.

JOIN US AND SUPPORT ECPAT UK

Supporter Application Form

I want to become an ECPAT UK Supporter: £15 annually (waged);

£5 annually (unwaged/student); £..... any amount each month quarter year by standing order

I want to become a Friend of ECPAT UK: £120 annually; £10 monthly by standing order

Single donation: I want to donate £..... Online donation: I have donated online £.....

Title:..... Name:.....

Address:

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Postcode: Email:.....

I enclose a cheque or postal order made payable to ECPAT UK

giftaid it (Gift Aid declaration)

I would like ECPAT UK to claim back the tax on all my donations/supporter fee until further notice.

(Please remember to tell us if you no longer pay enough income and/or capital gains tax to cover the money we reclaim from the Inland Revenue – currently 28p for every £1 you give.)

Signature: Date:

ECPAT UK would like to keep you informed about our work. If you do not wish to receive this information please let us know by ticking this box.

