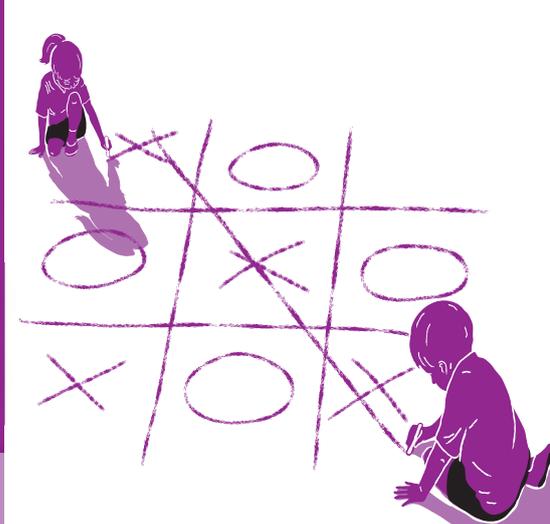




Connect to Protect



Summer 2008

Measuring Our Achievements

It is often difficult to see the progress of our work on a weekly or monthly basis. It raises constant questions about whether we are meeting our objectives with the activities we undertake. More importantly, can we say we are truly protecting children, if so – how?

As ECPAT UK has grown quite rapidly over the past few years we have more staff engaging with new contacts and the demand for ECPAT UK resources, including human resources, is consistently high. There is always a juggling act to balance the time and energy that goes into

for children. Our campaigns must be focused and have clear milestones and objectives. To achieve this ECPAT UK has a three year business plan with clear campaign objectives and we monitor and evaluate our performance and progress in different ways. For example, we use quick and cost effective on-line survey tools to gather feedback from training participants, we regularly analyse our website statistics and we monitor our presence in the media and in Parliament. We record every parliamentary question and debate related to our work. This allows us to see quite quickly where our

CAMPAIGN CALL

- Removal of Dual Criminality
- Guidance for Social Services on trafficking
- Removal of reservation to UN Children’s Rights Convention
- Inquiry into missing children
- Ratification of Council of Europe Trafficking Convention
- National Rapporteur on Trafficking
- Signature & Ratification of Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

OUTCOME

- Achieved 2008
- Achieved 2007
- Government review underway 2008
- Assessment by Home Office – due for completion by summer 2008
- With other NGOs ratification date brought forward from 2010 to December 2008
- Not there yet, but interest is building
- Signature achieved 2008, ratification pending

responding to new opportunities against making sure we consolidate our existing work. ECPAT UK is mindful that we must manage risk so that we don’t become more reactive than proactive, our strength is our focus and our determination for change. We know that a small organisation has to be innovative and efficient to achieve this change

campaigns and lobbying are having an impact and it allows us to document our progress. Over the past year we have worked hard but we have achieved significant progress in all areas of our work for children. You can see some of our achievements in the table above. *Christine Beddoe, Director*

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ECPAT UK News

Staff profile

Stefan Stoyanov, Campaigns Officer

Stefan joined ECPAT UK in June 2007 with a background in policy and parliamentary work on child trafficking in the UK and on children's rights in Europe. He has an MSc in European Social Policy from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Since joining ECPAT UK, Stefan has been working on the Three Small Steps campaign, calling on the Government to lift its reservation on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and to appoint a Child Trafficking Rapporteur – an independent expert to report on the issue and recommend change (see Connect to Protect Winter 2007 or www.ecpat.org.uk for more details on the campaign).

"I often say that I am thrilled to be in a job where I get paid for being on Facebook, watching TV (Parliament channel) and for doing other fun stuff. On a more serious note, I passionately believe that children's rights should, and one day will, inform governments' policy-making in all areas of life. As they currently don't, ECPAT UK has given me the opportunity to fight for the rights of the most vulnerable of children – those who have ended up being trafficked and exploited in this country."

In January the Home Secretary, Jacqui Smith, announced her decision to ratify the Council of Europe Trafficking Convention by the end of 2008 and to review the reservation on the UNCRC. This has given ECPAT UK a great sense of achievement and has been a strong boost to our efforts in achieving our stated aims.

Three Small Steps on Facebook

Stefan has built a constituency of new supporters for our campaign on the social networking site Facebook, and supporters can also lobby their Members of Parliament (MPs) online. Over 200 emails have already been sent and a significant number of Government ministers have responded. For more details and how to join the group email: info@ecpat.org.uk.

Early Day Motion in Parliament

ECPAT UK secured an Early Day Motion (EDM) in Parliament in support of the Three Small Steps campaign in November 2007. An EDM is a motion calling for a debate on a specific issue in Parliament. Our EDM has enjoyed cross party support from 112 MPs to date. In February, to raise further awareness about the EDM, an event was held in Parliament to which the star of Strictly Come Dancing, Darren Bennett, was invited to demonstrate three small steps to MPs and present them with pedometers to measure their progress towards taking these steps.

New trustee

ECPAT UK welcomes Martin Houghton-Brown, Policy Advisor at The Children's Society.

Thanks to our volunteers!

We are extremely grateful for all the hard work done by Marcel Pinto and Anthony Schroeder.

Film screening

Anthony, our events volunteer, and his predecessor, Jelena Plantak, planned and organised our January film screening of 'Lilya 4ever', which was well received and gained us new supporters. The screening, attended by over 70 people, was followed by a presentation and question and answer session highlighting our Three Small Steps campaign.

Fundraising in Focus

Fundraise online for ECPAT UK: www.justgiving.com/ecpatuk/raisemoney/

Thank you to all the individuals and organisations that have helped us in the past few months in many different ways. Being a small, but dynamic, charity means we need all the help we can get and your regular contributions are truly vital to the success of our projects and day to day operations, including the printing of this newsletter.

Please do get in touch with your ideas on how you can support us. We are trying to think of cost effective ways to assist you with your fundraising ideas.

A special thanks and congratulations to our latest star fundraisers! Anyone can sponsor them, even after the event, by going to www.justgiving.com. Or you can log onto justgiving and donate directly to ECPAT UK, sponsor someone, or do an event yourself!

Berlin half marathon

Lauren Seager and Lauren Dooley raised a fantastic £641 by running the Berlin half marathon of 13.1 miles in record time. Lauren Dooley finished in just over two hours and Lauren Seager finished in two hours and thirty-nine minutes.



"Child trafficking and child sex tourism in the UK is a reality and we ran this half marathon to raise awareness of this and raise money for ECPAT UK."

See www.justgiving.com/laurensinberlin

Sheffield half marathon

Paul Gilbert ran the Sheffield half marathon on 27 April and raised £117.50.

See www.justgiving.com/paulgilbert83

Fancy dress event

In support of ECPAT UK, more than £180 was raised by Sandra Nichol and her third year BA Social Science students from East Lancashire Institute of Higher Education. This highly successful fancy dress event has raised money for ECPAT UK before.



What Other Work Are We Doing?

Influencing

ECPAT UK engages in campaigning and lobbying Government to ensure children's rights are included in policy making on human trafficking. This work can take various forms, including written submissions to Government consultations, briefings to MPs and developing campaign actions to engage and involve our supporters.

Home Affairs Select Committee Inquiry into Trafficking

The Home Affairs Select Committee (HASC) examines the expenditure, policy and administration of the Home Office and its associated public bodies. In February 2008, ECPAT UK responded to the HASC Inquiry into Trafficking and Christine Beddoe, Director of ECPAT UK, gave oral evidence to the Committee on 30 April 2008.

The HASC set out six criteria to investigate, including the coordination between authorities on trafficking cases. In its submission, ECPAT UK noted that a system of guardianship is essential to ensure actions are always in a child's best interests.

For a copy of ECPAT UK's submission please email, call or go to: www.ecpat.org.uk/downloads/ECPAT_UK_HA_Select_Committee_2008.pdf

The UK Border Agency Consultation on Code of Practice for Keeping Children Safe from Harm

This consultation was set up to seek out a range of views on how to improve the way children are treated within the immigration system. ECPAT UK sent a written submission and for a copy of it please email, call or go to: www.ecpat.org.uk/publications.html

Campaign Actions on UNCRC Reservation

Withdrawing the UK's reservation to the UNCRC has been one of ECPAT UK's goals in the Three Small Steps campaign. In March, we asked our supporters to respond to the UK Border Agency consultation. In only a few weeks, 95 of our supporters responded to

the consultation. We thank all of you who responded and voiced your views.

A campaign action in Trafalgar Square helped us collect 70 letters against the reservation. The event was organised by students from London universities, who also collected a petition on our behalf with over 300 signatures in support of our campaign.

House of Commons Debate on Enforced Criminality of Children

ECPAT UK acts as advisor to the All Party Parliamentary Group on Trafficking of Women and Children (APPG). On 6 February 2008, Anthony Steen MP, chair of the APPG called a debate in Parliament on enforced criminality of children in response to news of Romanian Roma children trafficked into the UK to commit petty theft and other criminal activity. The police believe that an estimated 1,000 to 2,000 Roma children have been trafficked into the UK for organised criminal activity.

The debate also raised the issue of children trafficked by Vietnamese criminal networks for cannabis cultivation in the UK. ECPAT UK highlighted this issue in its reports *Missing Out* and *Rights Here, Rights Now* showing how Vietnamese children were being forced to tend cannabis plants in extremely hazardous conditions, deprived of their freedom and in debt bondage to Vietnamese drug gangs.

During the debate, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, Vernon Coaker, noted the UK Human Trafficking Centre was building a database on all victims of trafficking and co-ordinating research into criminal gangs that force children into criminal activity. Currently UK trafficking legislation does not criminalise trafficking for enforced criminal activity, such as street crime and ECPAT UK is campaigning to close this loophole.

To read the full debate go to: www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm080206/halltext/80206h0001.htm.

Training

In the last few months ECPAT UK has trained over 250 people in identifying and safeguarding child victims of trafficking, in England, Wales and Scotland.

Training for Trainers

We piloted our new Training for Trainers in Safeguarding Trafficked Children in the West Midlands area. Over two days 26 trainers and policy makers were trained to use a trainers manual created by ECPAT UK. We are particularly grateful to Save the Children and the Government Office for the North West for commissioning this piece of work.

In Your Hands e-Learning course

This year from January to February we piloted our first ever e-learning tool on safeguarding trafficked children called 'In Your Hands'. This new training tool is available for all agencies that may come across trafficked children and will be freely accessible upon registration on ECPAT UK's website.

A number of Local Safeguarding Children Boards in the North West of England and members of the West Midlands Regional Trafficking Task Group took part in this trial. 56 people registered to trial the e-tool and 30% of these completed an online evaluation questionnaire. Despite some technical glitches, the majority felt it improved their ability to identify trafficked children (88%), whilst around the same percentage felt more confident and competent in responding to child victims of trafficking.

We hope to have the final version ready by summer. ECPAT UK acknowledges with appreciation the Home Office for funding this initiative and thanks Academy Internet for designing the course. By the end of the year we hope to have a separate version for use in Scotland.

For more information see: www.ecpat.org.uk or, email training@ecpat.org.uk

Internal Trafficking of Children in the UK

Over the past few years increasing attention has been paid to the movement of British citizen children throughout the UK for sexual exploitation. In January 2008, a police operation led to the rescue of thirty-three children, aged between 13 to 15 years, all UK citizens, who had been subject to internal trafficking.

The accepted international definition of internal trafficking is the trafficking of people within state borders. The nationality of both the perpetrator and victim is irrelevant to the definition. ECPAT UK uses the definition of trafficking as set down in the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000). Also known as the "Palermo Protocol", it states a child is any person under eighteen-years of age and Article 3 (c) defines child trafficking as:

"The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered 'trafficking in persons:'"

Article 3 (a) states that exploitation includes, "at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs."

This definition is inclusive of internal trafficking and has been adopted by the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, which the UK is to ratify later this year. These international agreements make it clear that in the case of a child victim of trafficking consent is irrelevant as is the means by which it may have been achieved.

ECPAT UK research

ECPAT UK's 2007 study, *Missing Out*, documented non-citizen children trafficked into the UK, with evidence of some being internally trafficked. The research looked at areas in the North-East, North-West and the West Midlands and found 80 children known or suspected of being trafficked for sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, drug cultivation, manual labour, benefit fraud and forced marriage. Eight of these children were believed to be involved in exploitative labour or prostitution in London and later found in Manchester, Newcastle and the West Midlands. Three girls were pregnant when seen by social services.

Our research indicates that most of the known cases where children are believed to be internally trafficked involve trafficking of girls for sexual exploitation. But, this may happen to young men as well; in one case a young male said he had been forced into prostitution in London and Manchester. Anecdotal evidence also suggests children in domestic slavery and those used for benefit fraud may be transferred from one family to another across the country.

In *Missing Out* we showed that of the 80 reported cases of known or suspected child victims of trafficking, 60% went missing without trace from social services care. This pattern of children going missing was confirmed by Government research in 2007, and recently the Guardian newspaper reported on more than 400 foreign children having gone missing from local authority care across the country, some of whom may have been trafficked. ECPAT UK's research suggests that many of the missing children may be under the control of their traffickers and exploited in different locations around the country.

It is clear that going missing is a risk factor leaving trafficked children vulnerable to exploitation by their traffickers who continue to manipulate and exploit them. ECPAT UK has found that traffickers use different methods to recruit vulnerable young people. In some cases of sexual exploitation, they 'groom' girls by forming romantic relationships with them and deceive them with promises of a better life abroad only for them to end up being sexually exploited, locked up against their will and threatened with violence and in debt to their traffickers.

The danger is that if child protection intervention is not immediate the young person will continue to be under the hold of the trafficker, making it impossible to remove her or him from the exploitative situation. The failure to identify these children as at risk of significant harm and to refer them to specialist support and accommodation within 24 hours leaves them highly vulnerable.

Other research

In 2006 the Coalition for the Removal of Pimping (CROP), a charity providing families of victims of sexual exploitation with support, argued that there were parallels between international and national trafficking. They documented cases of young girls being gradually groomed by young 'boyfriends', often using drugs, and then moved between towns and cities for sexual exploitation by older men.

A 17 year old Ugandan girl, found by police was charged and detained but later released. She was brought to the UK, raped and moved around for two years, and then taken to the West Midlands. Shortly after being placed in care she went missing and has not been heard from since. *Missing Out, 2007*

A 16 year old Vietnamese girl found wandering the streets in Birmingham said she had been in the country for 15 months and held against her will by her 'boyfriend'. She was pregnant when found and there was suspicion that she had been exploited in prostitution in London. *Missing Out, 2007.*



The girls, some as young as 12, were instilled with a distrust of their families and friends and went missing for hours, days or weeks without explanation. Once exploited, the girls found it hard to escape because of threats of violence against themselves or their families and being trapped into debt bondage where they were expected to pay back money spent on them or for drugs supplied to them. They were forced to pay back the debt through sexual exploitation.

CROP argues that these children are being internally trafficked around the country and that more data should be collected to gain a better picture of the problem. CROP has been campaigning for these children and young people to be treated as victims of sexual abuse and for child protection agencies to work together in providing care and protection for them to escape their traffickers. The UK Human Trafficking Centre, set up to coordinate national anti-trafficking initiatives, is currently compiling evidence of such cases to build a better understanding of the nature and extent of internal trafficking of children across the UK.

In 2006, Barnardo's undertook a survey of its services for sexually exploited children to establish how many were coming across victims of internal trafficking. It found that since 2002, their services had identified 76 child victims of internal trafficking of which 47 were sexually exploited. Just under a quarter, mainly girls, were of African-Caribbean origin or dual heritage and the rest were white British, most of them under the age of 18. The majority were moved by their exploiters for relatively short periods of time, up to 72 hours, and often to the same place. Many of these children were identified as the most vulnerable who regularly went missing from care. The services also reported that the children were being manipulated by their abusers using friendship, affection and attention which often led to a romantic relationship in which the abuser was seen as a 'boyfriend'. Some of the children were being given drugs or alcohol to control them and shown sexually explicit material to normalise their abuse. Much of the exploitation was taking place in private houses or flats where some of the girls were locked up and subject to sexual assault and group rape.

This problem is not new and is legislated against under the UK Sexual Offences Act, Sections 47-50 on the Abuse of Children through Prostitution and Pornography and the Child Sex Offences provisions contained in Sections 9-15. This legislation has been used in the past, but lack of multi-agency working and other factors have hampered investigations. Ten years ago, Wolverhampton police documented gangs taking young girls from city to city within their networks. In an 18 month police operation they investigated 91 cases, 71 of which involved coercion and exploitation. 35 adults were charged with the sexual exploitation of children. Similarly, in 2004, Welsh press reported children (both boys and girls) as young as 12 from care homes being trafficked for sexual exploitation in brothels throughout South Wales. Reportedly, the children were being groomed on the internet and some of them were refugee and asylum seeking children. NGOs at the time felt there was a lack of joint working and adequate support structures to protect such children.

UK as a transit country

ECPAT UK's research in 2004 and 2007 also found evidence of children trafficked out of the UK. As with internal trafficking, the use of the UK as a transit country for trafficking children to other destinations has not received much attention. Yet, as early as 1995 West Sussex Council identified Nigerian girls trafficked into the UK going missing from care and, in some cases, being taken to other Western European countries for sexual exploitation. ECPAT UK is still being referred cases where we know that children are leaving the UK on false documents.

Conclusion

The research above shows how both citizen and non-citizen children are being trafficked within the UK, often though not exclusively, for sexual exploitation. Little is known about other forms of internal trafficking. It is often the most vulnerable who are targeted and groomed for sexual abuse by their exploiters, who from what is known in the UK context, pose as 'boyfriends'. As the exploitation progresses the children appear to go missing intermittently and in the case of foreign children may go missing for longer periods or are never found. Early identification of the risk to these young people in such situations, and early intervention and support is vital in preventing harm. Young people do not readily disclose this form of abuse, so practitioners must be able to respond to indications of possible sexual exploitation and trafficking. Sexually exploited young people from abroad may also need protection against removal from the UK to situations where they may be at risk.

It is also evident that what professionals are now defining as internal trafficking has been recognised in the past as the sexual exploitation of children in prostitution, including where it involved the movement of children and organised criminal networks. In practical terms, seeing these crimes as internal trafficking may not change much because the same child protection framework applies to children of all nationalities 'in need' under the Children Act 1989. But, differences lie in non-citizen children not speaking English, having no family in the UK and lacking documents or with false documents requiring them to apply for leave to remain in the UK under the asylum law. Further research would help clarify the similarities and differences between the vulnerabilities and situation of all children at risk of internal trafficking and the gaps in policy and practice in safeguarding these children. Also essential is an examination of the challenges in prosecuting against internal trafficking with a view to establishing victim and witness protection measures to enable successful prosecutions.

Netherlands example

In the Netherlands, most of the trafficking in minors is for sexual exploitation and more than 40% are of native and non-native Dutch origin with 36% Dutch nationals. In half of the cases the abuser, mainly male, forms a romantic relationship – known as the 'lover-boy' method – with the victim, mainly girls. The 'lover-boys' trap girls by posing as 'boyfriends', and then force them into providing sexual services.

According to the 2008 report by the Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking, "if someone introduces a minor to prostitution this constitutes trafficking even if no coercion is involved".

ECPAT UK Campaign Achieves Success

Dual Criminality scrapped from child sex tourism law

ECPAT UK has been campaigning for the removal of 'dual criminality' for several years. The Home Office recently announced that as of May 2008 'dual criminality' will no longer apply to the Sexual Offences Act (2003). The amendment passed through Parliament without any challenge. This achievement is a direct result of ECPAT UK campaigns and lobbying.

ECPAT UK was established in 1993 to campaign for laws to prosecute British nationals for sexually abusing children abroad. Our first success came in 1996 with the introduction of extra-territorial provisions in the Sex Offenders Act (1997) and then updated with the Sexual Offences Act (2003). However, in the formation of these laws the legal principle of 'dual criminality' was applied, meaning that sexual offences could only be prosecuted if they were considered a crime in the country where the offence took place. This created a significant barrier for investigating and prosecuting crimes against children when the abuse happened in less developed countries where traditional laws had not caught up with the modern realities of child sex tourism including the production and distribution of child abuse images and grooming. With the removal of 'dual criminality' from British law any British citizen or resident can be charged for any offence within the Sexual Offences Act (2003) even if the offences were committed abroad. However, regardless of the law it all comes down to political will, police commitment and new information from the public to make a difference. There have been no prosecutions for child sex tourism offences under the Sexual Offences Act (2003) since 2005. ECPAT UK continues to campaign for tougher action against child sex tourism.

Grooming

In a 2002 White Paper the Government outlined the act of child sexual grooming as undertaking "a course of conduct with a child leading to a meeting where the adult intends

to engage in sexual activity with a child". The course of conduct includes a number of grooming techniques used by adults inappropriately befriending children.

Grooming techniques have been studied in various contexts, involving both direct contact with children by adult strangers, known family members and through the internet. The act of grooming is not new. A study by Barnardo's in 1998 identified four stages in the grooming of British children. The first stage involves the giving of gifts, the next stage creates dependency by encouraging the child to cut off ties with family and friends, the third stage involves taking control over all aspects of the child's life and finally total dominance occurs, to the extent that the victim is prepared to do anything, including having sex with other men in order to please the groomer, who portrays himself as the boyfriend.

ECPAT research has identified how grooming plays a significant part in child sex tourism offences. Perpetrators of abuse who deliberately travel to poor communities in order to abuse vulnerable children often apply subtle grooming techniques. ECPAT research studies in India, Sri Lanka and Nepal identified that vulnerable and marginalised children were more likely to spend time alone with a foreigner because they were looking for safe shelter and affection. Offenders respond to this need by first building up a non-sexual relationship, gaining trust and becoming 'friends'. The emotional dependence and grooming of children and their communities is often overlooked in child sex tourism investigations, and when police and prosecutors complain that children won't give evidence it is often perceived to be as a result of bribery rather than manipulation.

In the 2006 ECPAT UK report 'The End of the Line for Child Exploitation' we asked Cambodian children's NGO APLE to tell us about whether grooming was relevant to child sex tourism offences in Cambodia.

Action Pour Les Enfants, Cambodia (APLE), has categorised the active grooming process by foreign sex offenders where a relationship of support or dependency exists, as 'god-fathering'. It is common for foreign child sex offenders to assume the fatherly duties of monetary support, discipline, education (often in the form of English lessons), and food and shelter. Consequently, such 'god-fathers' are grooming the child, the child's relatives and other persons close to the family by providing housing, luxuries such as televisions, video games and radios, or even the basic necessities that an ordinary Cambodian family is often unable to afford. This relationship of support therefore creates dependency on and trust in the foreigner who appears to be giving and kind. This ensures both the child's silence and the family's inaction or disbelief should the child divulge information pertaining to abuse. However, it is important to realise that even the smallest of gifts has a comparatively huge effect on Cambodian children who can be readily groomed by foreign offenders without much effort or monetary input. For example, a child sex offender who offers a mobile telephone to a child as a method of grooming has two effects. Firstly, the child is most often from an extremely poor background and therefore sees this as a truly wonderful gift, as no one in their community has a mobile telephone. Secondly, it allows the offender to directly arrange meetings with the child and his/her friends either whilst in Cambodia or abroad without the risk of being seen in public places with the child/children.

The subtleties of the grooming process can take time and often manifests in a child sex tourism setting with sex offenders staying in the same place for long periods of time or returning to the same place year after year.



After a connection in the community has been established the sexual abuse will begin. This can involve contact sexual abuse, as well as the production of child abuse images. Perpetrators are increasingly using new portable technologies, such as laptops, digital cameras, webcams, memory sticks and mobile phones to produce, collect and exchange child abuse images. In cultures where displays of sexuality are taboo taking a child's photo in a sexual position is enough to silence the child. Children whose images are distributed over the internet may feel violated, ashamed, insecure and vulnerable to further harm and the perpetrator will use this to manipulate and control them.

Those who abuse children abroad also use email, internet social networking sites and mobile phones to maintain contact with children with the sole intention of sexually abusing them. Online grooming provides greater anonymity to child sex offenders and much greater challenges in trying to protect children. The internet allows abusers to build trust and engage in intimate and sexually exploitative conversations much earlier than they can in real life and they can also, at the touch of a button, exchange explicit child abuse images thus normalising such exploitative behaviour.

Section 15 of the Sexual Offences Act (2003) makes it an offence for "a person aged 18 or over to meet intentionally, or to travel with the intention of meeting, a child in any part of the world, if he has met or communicated with that child on at least two earlier occasions, and intends to commit a 'relevant offence' against that child either at the time of the meeting or on a subsequent occasion". It is important to note the offence is committed when the offender meets the child or travels to meet the child, anywhere in the world, with the intent to commit a sexual offence against him or her, but that the abuse does not have to take place. The evidence of the intention to abuse the child can be drawn from communications with the child or other circumstantial evidence. With the removal of 'dual criminality' this section of the Act will now apply to grooming offences committed abroad irrespective of whether there are parallel laws in place in that country.

ECPAT UK will continue to campaign for these laws to be implemented to protect children around the world and to prosecute the offenders.

Bankers Order Form

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 Please send this form back to us and not to your bank.

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 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.

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ECPAT UK

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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, Jubilee Campaign, World Vision UK and UNICEF UK.

JOIN US AND SUPPORT ECPAT UK

Supporter Application Form

Become a Supporter and receive a biannual newsletter, subscription to our e-news list providing regular campaign updates and a copy of our latest report.

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

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

Become a Friend of ECPAT UK and receive any three ECPAT UK reports annually in addition to what is provided to Supporters.

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:

.....

.....

Postcode: Email:.....

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

GiftAid declaration: I want all donations I have made to ECPAT UK since 6 April 2000 and all donations in future to be treated as Gift Aid donations until I notify you otherwise. (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)

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Yes, I would like to be kept informed about your work. (If you are happy for ECPAT UK to contact you in the future, please tick here.)

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