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DEP. OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

Subdirección General de Infancia

II ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

2006–2009

INSTITUTIONAL PRESENTATION

The abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, the international trafficking of minors for the purpose of trading with children, prostitution and the use of children in pornography are ever more common phenomena in globalised societies.

This is a matter which concerns individuals and institutions alike, be they public or private, making it necessary to implement action plans with a global and comprehensive aim, bearing in mind the situation at both national and international levels, making it possible for us to tackle the different factors which contribute to its existence and to reduce the market of “buyers”.

The first Action Plan to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents was an important milestone with regard to the visualisation of this type of Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child relating to child trafficking, child prostitution and the use of children in pornography (BOE (Official State Gazette), 31 January 2002), bringing into effect the commitments undertaken in the Declarations and Action Programmes approved by the World Conferences to combat the sexual exploitation of children, held in Stockholm in 1996 and in Yokohama in 2001.

The II Action Plan to combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents 2006 – 2009 aims to tackle the social problem involved in the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents by setting up a better organised work network with improved coordination among agents, essential to combat the sexual exploitation of children on all levels, from the supranational level to local levels. Adequate knowledge of the problem and training of professionals, increasing awareness in our society as to this phenomenon until there is zero tolerance and the toughening of coordination and cooperation methods between all the agents involved are all fundamental if these practices are to be eradicated.

Lastly, it must be underlined that this II Plan that we are presenting, as occurred with the I Plan, is the result of a coordinated effort from all those at the Childhood Observatory’s Working Group on Child Abuse and the commitment undertaken by the participating institutions, with the collaboration of Children’s Organisations. We must also stress the important work carried out at Valencia University (“Aggression and Family” Research unit) in evaluating the first Plan and in the methodological design of the second Plan. Having been approved at the Observatory’s plenary session on 14 December 2005, we aim to publicise it as widely as possible so that all of the actions it contains are widely known among all of those who play a part in preventing and eradicating the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents throughout the country.

State Secretary’s Office for Social Services, the Family and the Handicapped.
Dep. of Children and Family Services.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report includes the second Action Plan to combat the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of children and adolescents, which will be implemented over the period 2006-2009. This Plan is a continuation of the first Plan which was proposed, in its day, for the period 2002-2003, although it was kept in force for two further years and the actions initiated monitored. However, it has become necessary to approve a new Plan which can be adapted to the changes which have occurred, partly due to the advances which arose from the previous Plan, and which, in turn, can benefit from the experience gained, inviting the introduction of modifications in the content and structure of some of the objectives.

This second Plan, like its predecessor, is set within a context of concern and obligation on the part of society in general towards the rights of children. To this end, the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child requires States to protect children against all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse and, in order that this occurs, to take all necessary measures to prevent children from being incited or coerced into any illegal sexual activity, exploited through prostitution or any other illegal sexual practices or exploited in any type of pornographic show or material.

The plan has many precedents¹, but the main event to be underlined was the 1996 World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm. This Congress managed to bring international attention to the problem by establishing a Declaration and Agenda for Action. It recognised the need to combine efforts to protect children against all types of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and a consciousness that action on an international level is necessary to combat it efficiently. At this Congress the Spanish Government undertook to support this undertaking, and the first Plan was approved and presented internationally at the II World Congress held in 2001 in Yokohama (Japan), and finally its continuation via the proposal of this second Plan to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

¹ For further details, see the Evaluation Report on the Action Plan to combat the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (2002-2003).

This Plan, which follows in the steps of the earlier one, focuses on sexual exploitation for commercial ends, although it is based on the idea that often these situations are linked to others which also negatively affect the rights and wellbeing of children, such as sexual abuse, violence in the home or trafficking with human beings. In this sense the Plan does not differentiate between sexual exploitation and other forms of sexual abuse, insofar as the protection of children and the rehabilitation of abusers is concerned. In spite of this, it must be borne in mind that the sexual exploitation of children is a problem that needs to be addressed at international level, and therefore objectives or action plans aimed directly at the problem must be contemplated. Along these lines, as a result of the National Working Group set up to evaluate the Plan and held in November 2004, it was concluded that the National Plan to combat the sexual exploitation of children must be considered as a value added to the child protection plans which are the competence or jurisdiction and responsibility of the Autonomous Communities, and in which the participants embrace all of the action plans which deal with intervention in and direct treatment of cases of child abuse and sexual exploitation.

The Plan, therefore, does not replace any of the Autonomous Community Protection Plans or Programmes, rather it represents that “added value”, i.e., the work taking place at national and international level to combat commercial sexual exploitation. Thus it goes without saying that collaboration between them all is required, in such a way that when the action contemplated in the Plan is being implemented State and autonomous community competences converge. The minors who are the victims of sexual exploitation and whom the measures will affect are considered minors in a situation of risk or state of neglect and therefore ought to be protected by the public institutions in charge of the protection and general welfare of children, and the non-governmental organisations which look after disadvantaged children.

Procedure followed in the preparation of the Plan

The Plan was prepared on the basis of the amalgamation of contributions from different Entities and professionals involved in this subject matter. Firstly, an initial proposal deriving from the conclusions of the evaluation of the previous plan, carried out by the University of Valencia through a contract signed with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in representation of the Childhood Observatory, was drawn up. This initial proposal served as a reference point for the debate, on the basis of which the different members of the Childhood Observatory's Working Group on "Child Abuse" were asked to contribute the suggestions they deemed pertinent, which gave rise to interesting proposals which were included in the Plan.

On the other hand, the incorporation of social initiative in the preparation of the new Action Plan was considered of great interest. Thus the meeting of the National Working Group organised by Save the Children and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in November 2004) in which NGOs and professionals in the field of childhood from different autonomous communities participated directly², and from which multiple proposals were derived and considered and included in the Plan. Furthermore, the consortium ECPAT-España was contacted and they drew up a list of proposals based on the analysis of progress made and matters pending insofar as combating this problem is concerned, following the criteria of the proposals drawn up on an international level.

Using the suggestions made by the different Bodies mentioned a second Plan proposal was newly presented to the members of the Childhood Observatory's

² Those who took part in the National Working Group to evaluate the 2002-2003 Plan and new proposals, organised by Save the Children and the Ministry for Employment and Social Affairs: Cruz Roja (Red Cross); Policía Nacional (National Police); ACTION Sanitaria y Desarrollo Social (ANESVAD); End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT); POI Plataforma de Infancia; Universidad Pontificia Comillas; Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales (MTAS); Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM); Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR); Instituto Madrileño del Menor y la Familia (IMMF); Save the Children; AFESIP (ACTION para Mujeres en Situación Precaria); Federación de Asociaciones para la Prevención del Maltrato Infantil (FAPMI); Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF); Organización Internacional de Trabajadores (OIT-Colombia); Servicios Sociales de Palma; Proyecto Esperanza; Guardia Civil; Instituto Madrileño del Menor y la Familia (IMMF); Secretaría de Turismo; Fundación Márgenes y Vínculos; Universitat de València; Proyecto Esperanza; Médicos del Mundo; Asociación Cultural por Colombia e Iberoamérica (ACULCO) y Amnistía Internacional.

Working Group on “Child Abuse” (16 November 2005), which resulted in a final review of the document based on the observations made.

Finally, the Plan was approved at the Plenary Session of the Observatory on 14 December 2005, and given the name *II Action Plan to Combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents*. It is included in full herein.

II. CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION OF THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

The sexual exploitation of children

One of the widely accepted definitions on an international level with regard to the commercial sexual exploitation of children is the one that was proposed in the Declaration and Agenda for Action of the World Congress to combat this problem. The sexual exploitation of children is defined as “a fundamental violation of children’s rights. It comprises sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration in cash or kind to the child or a third person or persons. The child is treated as a sexual object and as a commercial object. It constitutes a form of coercion and violence against children, and amounts to forced labour and a contemporary form of slavery”.

Since the First International Congress held in Stockholm in 1996 on this matter, the term commercial sexual exploitation has generated much debate. To this end it is pointed out that some aspects of the sexual exploitation of children, for example their exploitation on the Internet, are not always commercial in nature. Therefore, at the second World Congress in Yokohama in 2001 it was concluded that it would be advisable to stop using the word “commercial” when referring to the sexual exploitation of children in general. Following this recommendation, and in support of the proposal drawn up by the National Working Group when evaluating the earlier Plan, in this Plan we propose the use of the term “Sexual Exploitation of Children”, which does not mean that the word commercial cannot be used when referring to situations in which the child is being used as a commercial object, as is the case with child pornography. Furthermore, we would underline that sexual exploitation not only comprises sexual relations but an entire group of different sexual activities with or without direct physical

contact, which have extremely negative repercussions on the proper development of the child and which damage, demean and on many occasions put the lives of the child and adolescent victims in serious risk

Among the different forms of sexual exploitation of children we would emphasise fundamentally two, child pornography and child prostitution, as well as the different methods used, such as the trafficking of minors for sexual purposes and commercial sexual tourism. Other types include, for example, forced early marriages. These forms and means of child sexual exploitation are often interrelated and are considered criminal acts. We set out below the definitions of each of these acts based on the descriptions contained in the Penal Code.

Child pornography

Child pornography includes the following actions:

- . Using minors for pornographic purposes in exhibitionist or pornography shows, either public or private or financing such activities.
- . Using minors to create any type of pornographic material or financing such activity.
- . Producing, selling, distributing or exhibiting pornographic material by any means in whose creation minors have been used.
- . Possessing pornographic material in whose creation minors have been used even if the material originated outside of the country or its origin is unknown.

All of the crimes mentioned relating to child pornography involve the child directly in the abuse, regardless of whether or not the user of the pornography has direct contact or not with the minor. But more and more frequently there exists another kind of pornography in which the minors are not used directly but are simulated. This occurs, for example, with the use of photomontages, the creation of computer drawings and images which simulate children in sexual activities, the use of adults in pornography who look young or are still not fully developed, as well as in written child pornography. These situations can be considered as “actions which potentially encourage child

sexual abuse”³, given that their aim is to generate sexual arousal using images of children, in such a way that these images when manipulated or through stories can have the same or even a worse effect on some abusers and which might prompt them to find some justification in carrying out such actions⁴. The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (November 2001, Budapest) includes these aspects in its definition, considering child pornography to be pornographic material which visually shows a child engaged in sexually explicit conduct, as well as a person appearing to be a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.

With regard to the term “child pornography”, proposals have recently been put forward which will change the definition to “exploitation of images of child sexual abuse”, either on film or in photographs. However, in spite of the fact that the proposal has been taken into consideration, in this Plan we are maintaining the term “child pornography”.

Child prostitution

Child prostitution includes the following actions: :

- . Inducing, promoting, favouring or facilitating the prostitution of a minor.
- . Using violence, intimidation or deception or the abuse of a situation of superiority or the necessity or vulnerability of the victim or to initiate them into or maintain a situation of prostitution.

Child prostitution is in fact the sexual abuse and exploitation of children. And given that child prostitution is a taboo subject, in most countries not a lot of information is available on an international level. However, a general consensus does exist in that the main reason that leads children to be victims of prostitution is poverty.

Insofar as the sexual abuse or exploitation of children is concerned, different situations occur, such as child trafficking, organised child sex rings and sexual tourism.

³ Pons-Salvador, G. (2004). The fight against child sexual exploitation: The challenge for sexologists. *Sexología Integral* 2, (3), 139-143.

⁴ Cánovas, G. (2004). *Stealers of innocence*. Madrid: Nuevos escritores.

Article 188 of the Penal Code contemplates the *trafficking of minors* for the purpose of sexual exploitation, criminalising the provision of support to minors so that they may enter, stay or leave national territory for the purpose of sexually exploiting them using violence, intimidation or deception, or the abuse of a situation of superiority or of the necessity or vulnerability of the victim or to initiate them into or maintain a situation of prostitution.

Included in *organised child sex rings*, are offences against the sexual freedom and indemnity of minors in which there is also the offence of unlawful assembly (article 187) and, in particular, offences related to prostitution when the culprit belongs to an organisation or association dedicated to the execution of such activities and offences involving the use of minors for pornographic purposes when the culprit belongs to an organisation or association dedicated to the execution of such activities. (article 189).

With regard to *the exploitation of children in sexual tourism*, in the reform made effective by Constitutional Law 11/1999 which affects article 23 of the Organic Law of the Judiciary (LOPJ) the scope of Spanish criminal law is extended to cover other territories when the offence is committed outside the country and involves presumptions of prostitution and corruption of minors. In this way, the sexual exploitation of children will be pursued even when the offences occur in another country. This type of exploitation has now come to be referred to as “sexual tourism”, although after the campaign to raise awareness with regard to this problem when the earlier Plan was being implemented⁵, the decision was taken to give this activity the term “commercial sexual exploitation of children in tourism”, a term which will continue to be used in this Plan. In this case, the word “commercial” will continue to be used given that the presumption is that people of both sexes, although for the most part men, travel abroad to have sexual relations with minors, usually in exchange for cash or some other compensation.

⁵ UNICEF (2004). Campaign against the commercial sexual exploitation of children in tourism.

III. LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

The legal framework of the State has undergone positive changes insofar as the sexual abuse and exploitation of children is concerned. Modifications have been made to the Penal Code, some articles of the Law regulating the Internet and in different ratifications to international conventions and protocols.

Modifications to the Penal Code:

Important modifications have been made to the Penal Code, passed by virtue of Constitutional Law 10/1995, 23rd November, insofar as offences against sexual freedom and indemnity and the protection of victims of abuse are concerned.

Title VIII of Book II, relating to offences against sexual freedom, was modified by Constitutional Law 11/1999. The guidelines governing the wording coincide with those used in Resolution 1099 (1996), adopted on 25th September, relating to child sexual exploitation, of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. They also comply with the commitment included in the Joint Action of the European Union of 29th November 1996 to review the national legislation in force relating, among other matters, to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation or abuse, contemplating effective and just penalties for such offences which also act as a deterrent, and extending the grounds of jurisdiction of the Courts beyond the strict territoriality principle.

The main modifications made effective by Constitutional Law 11/1999 are as follows:

- More severe punishment for offences against sexual liberty.
- The principle of universal justice is extended so that the Spanish courts are able to try crimes related to prostitution and corruption of minors committed by Spanish citizens or foreign subjects outside of national territory. Also a fine distinction has been made regarding the requirement that the crime be punishable at the place of performance; this ceases to be applicable where unnecessary by virtue of the International Treaty or a normative act of an International organisation of which Spain is a member.

- The trafficking of people for the purpose of sexual exploitation is punishable within or outside national territory. In terms of the age of the sexually abused minor, the age at which consent is considered irrelevant for the punishment of this type of conduct has been raised to thirteen years.
- The crime of corruption of minors has been re-introduced.
- The term “rape” has been re-introduced for certain types of sexual aggression.
- The following are punishable: the use of minors to create pornographic material, the production, sale, distribution or exhibition of pornographic material of this type, possession of this type of material, when the purpose is to carry out the above.
- In certain offences, where the victim is a minor (homicide, abortion without consent, bodily harm, child abuse, illegal detention, torture and other crimes against moral integrity, sexual liberty and privacy), the statute of limitations of such offences will begin to take effect when the victim becomes of legal age.
- Also modified is the figure of sexual harassment in the work or school environment or a similar situation, which up to the present time had only been considered when the harassment was perpetrated by a superior in rank. The circumstances considered to entail a conduct of harassment have been extended, and therefore are subject to punishment.

Subsequently, Constitutional Law 14/1999, adopted on 9th June, introduced a series of legal modifications to improve protection for abuse victims. One of the most relevant, from the children’s point of view, is the modification of the Code of Criminal Procedure to protect children involved in judicial proceedings and to avoid, where possible, the double victimisation they suffer during the trial. So, when the witness at a trial is a minor, and in order to minimise the repercussions he or she may suffer as a result, the judge can decide to question said witness avoiding a visual confrontation with the accused, using any technical or audio-visual media at his or her disposal in order to make the victim’s testimony possible. It is also stipulated that only in exceptional cases will it be possible to carry out face-to-face confrontations in court when the witnesses are minors.

The latest modifications to the Penal Code are established in Constitutional Law 15/2003, of 25th November. Special attention is given to sentence increases and the introduction of new offences such as the possession of pornographic material for personal use in which minors or disabled people have been used, and what is now called virtual child pornography, which consists of producing, selling, distributing, exhibiting or facilitating by whatever media pornographic material in which the voice or image be it altered or modified of minors or disabled people has been used, even if they have not been used directly.

INTERNET security:

The increase in new forms of criminal offences which have been created as a result of the use of new technologies has led to the creation of specialised corps within the State security forces: National Police Information Technology Crime Investigation Unit and the Civil Guard High Technology Crime Department. Legally, most important was the coming into effect of Law 34/2002, of 11th July, on the Information Society Services and Electronic Commerce (“LSSI”) after its enactment by the Spanish Parliament on 27th June, 2002. This was the first general legal regulation announced with regard to the Internet. Its main objective was to implement into Spanish law the European Union Directive on electronic commerce (Dir. 2000/31/EC), although it also introduces other elements relating to the “Information Society”.

- It permits the restriction of the free provision of information society services from other countries which belong to the European Economic Space in the cases foreseen in Directive 2000/31/EC, consisting of harming or seriously endangering certain fundamental values such as public order, public health or the protection of minors.

- It establishes the obligations and responsibilities of intermediary service providers who carry out activities such as the transmission, copying, holding and location of data on the net. Said service providers will be obliged to collaborate in order to prevent certain illicit services or content from being transmitted.

It fosters the establishment of codes of conduct with regard to the subjects which are regulated by said Law, as a self-regulatory instrument particularly apt for adapting the Law's different precepts to the specific characteristics of each sector.

- Article 18 provides that:

. The Public administrations will promote the drafting and application of voluntary codes of conduct, which will affect the procedures for detecting and withdrawing illicit content and take into special account the protection of minors when said content affects them.

. The authorities will encourage, in particular, the establishment of common criteria agreed by the industry to classify and label content and the adherence of providers to said criteria.

- With regard to the assignment of domain names, the Law establishes that different sites can be created using the country code (Spain) ".es" to facilitate the identification of content they hold in terms of the owner or of the type of activity they carry out. Among others, names can be created in relation with education, entertainment and the suitable moral development of children. These third level domain names will be assigned in the terms established in the National Plan on Internet Domain Names under ".es".

International ratifications::

The international legal framework has paid special attention to the problem of child sexual exploitation and our country has joined in these efforts. In this sense, in recent years Spain has ratified different protocols and conventions, among which we would underline:

- ILO Convention of 17th June 1999 no. 182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (ratification instrument deposited 14/03/2001 published in BOE (Official State Gazette) on 17/05/2001)
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, date of adoption 25/05/2000, relating to child trade, child prostitution and the use of children in

pornography (Ratification instrument deposited 5/12/2001 published in BOE on 31/01/2002)

- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, New York, 5th November 2000 (ratification instrument deposited 21/02/2002 published in BOE on 29/09/2003).
- Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Ratification instrument deposited 21/02/2002 published in BOE on 11/12/2003).
- Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Ratification instrument deposited 21/02/2002 published in BOE on 10/12/2003).

IV. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The general information on known cases of child sexual exploitation in Spain comes from the Ministry of the Interior State Secretary's Office for Security's Data Base. This data refer to the complaints received by the Police and their investigations. The Police Force has special resources to deal with the problems affecting minors, such as the Criminal Investigation Department's Juvenile Unit (GRUME) and the Civil Guard's Family and Children's Group (EMUME). With respect to registered cases of child pornography and the trafficking of images on the Internet, the Police Force relies on its Information Technology Crime Investigation Unit, which has the qualified officers and adequate means with which to detect, investigate and pursue crimes related to child pornography. The Civil Guard also has a Department specialising in high technology crimes.

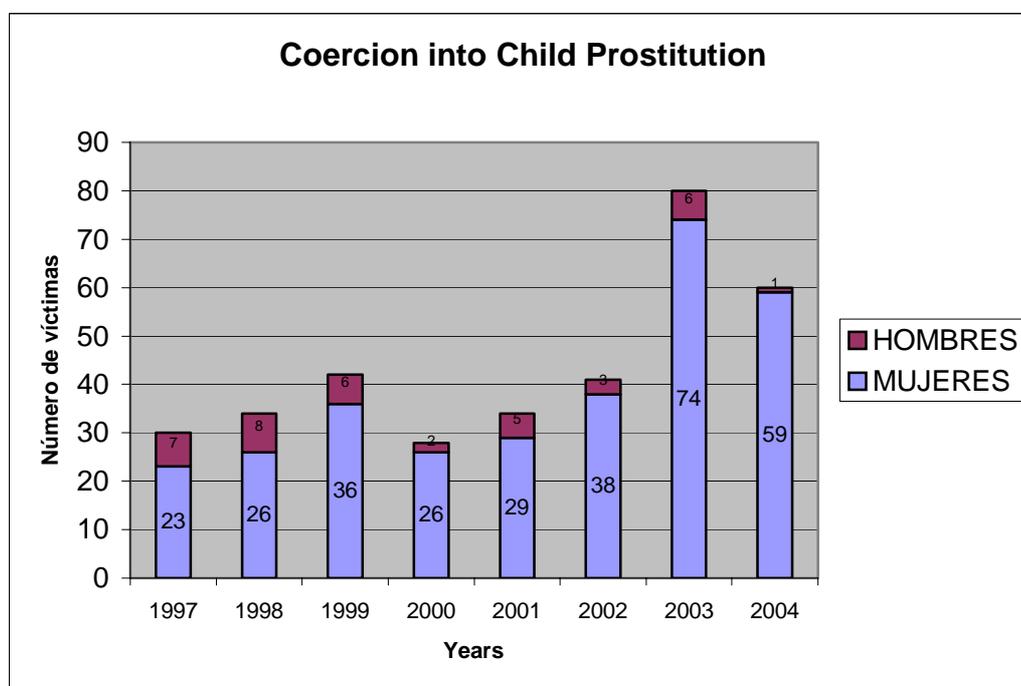
In this section we will specifically be presenting the statistics which refer to cases in the different Autonomous Communities from 1997 to 2004, in relation with the complaints filed regarding suspected crimes of prostitution through coercion, child pornography and corruption of minors and the mentally handicapped. No information is available as to the number of these cases which went to trial.

On the other hand, we do have data made available by Interpol España (which belongs to the Police Force's General Commissariat) which, in view of the increase in recent years of crimes committed against minors, has intensified its investigation and analysis of images of sex crimes against children. It has a data base of more than 250,000 photographs which allows police forces around the world to compare images and establish links between content, locations and styles. In this section we have compiled data relating to child sexual exploitation provided by investigations carried out in 2004 by Crimes against Persons Unit V.

Coercion into prostitution.

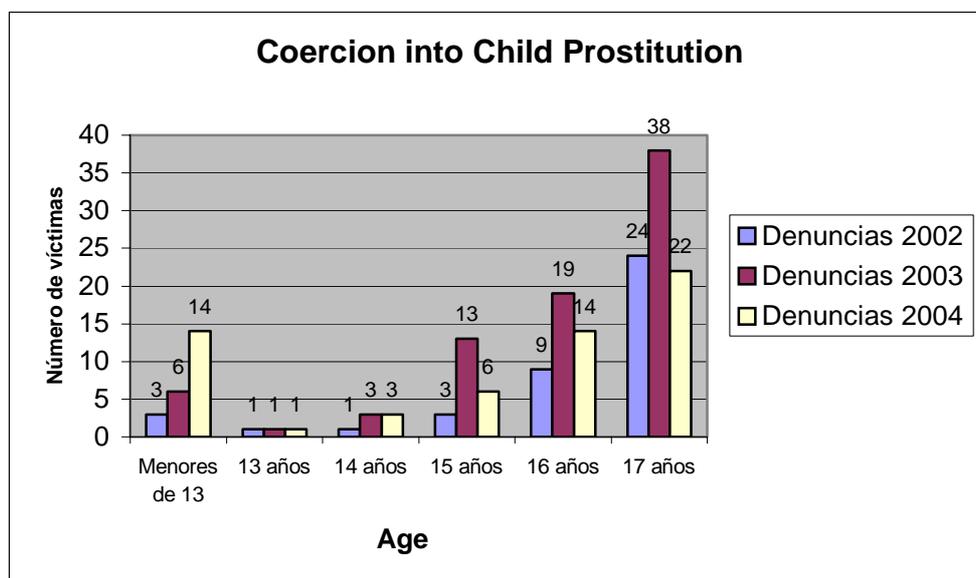
From 1997-2004 a total of 349 cases were registered, of which 311 (89.12%) corresponded to females and 38 (10.88%) to males, which shows that to date the

problem affects mainly female children, although the cases of male coercion into prostitution should not be disregarded. The average for the cases registered rises to 43,62 (SD=17.79), and it can be observed that the cases per year in the first six years studied (1997-2002) remained more or less stable, that is, between 30 and 42 cases per year. However, this trend was to change in the following two years to the extent that in 2003 80 complaints were filed, which practically doubles the figure for the first six years. Then, in 2004, 60 complaints were filed, which is still a reasonably high figure bearing in mind the 1997-2002 figures. This could simply be a reflection of the increase in this type of crime, due among other problems to the increase in the trafficking of women from other countries, including under-18 year old women. It could also reflect a greater public awareness of the problem, with a greater number of complaints being filed and greater effectiveness on the part of the Police. Whatever the case, this increase in the number of complaints shows the upward trend of the problem (see Graph 1).



Graph 1: Number of victims according to year and sex coerced into child prostitution
 (Source: State Secretary's Office for Security. Min. of the Interior)

With regard to age, the data corresponding to the last three years has been analysed. It can be seen that insofar as coercion into prostitution is concerned, the majority of cases registered in 2002 and 2003 (87.60%) correspond to minors of between 15 and 17 years old. In 2004, despite the ratio being higher among minors between 15 and 17 (70%), our attention is drawn to the fact that 23.33% are under-13s (see Graph 2).

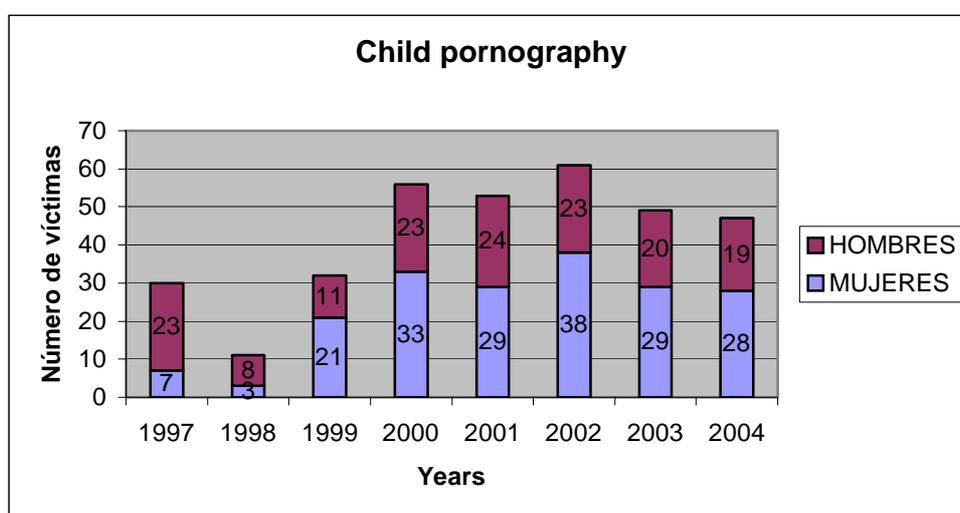


Graph 2: Number of victims coerced into child prostitution divided up into age groups for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 (Source: State Secretary's Office for Security. Min. of the Interior)

With regard to the investigations of Interpol's Fifth Unit, some of which might be related to cases of child prostitution, in 2004 they investigated 644 missing persons cases (adults and children), 270 female sexual exploitation cases (women and children), 26 "active" international cases of abduction of minors (taken out of Spain) and 200 "passive" international cases of abduction of minors (brought to Spain) .

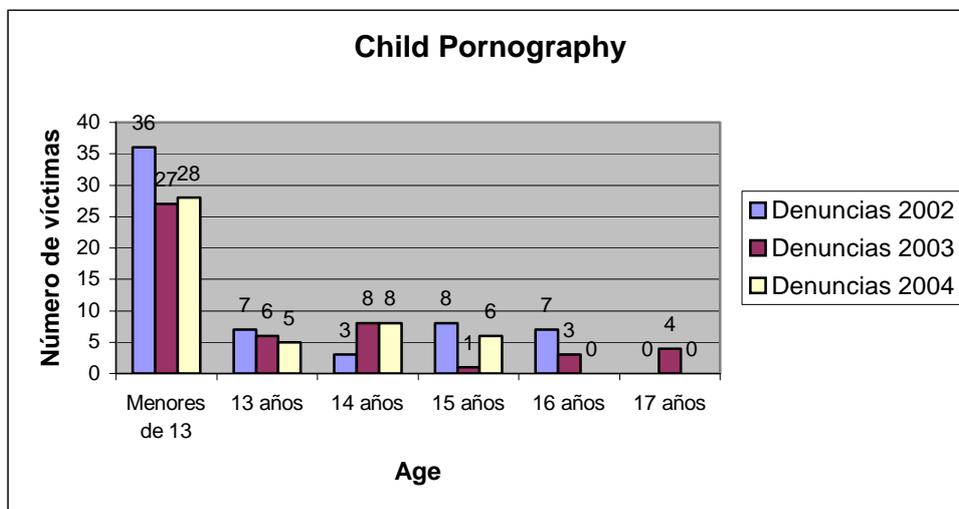
Child pornography.

The number of minors affected during the eight years of the period analysed was 339, of which 188 were female (55.46%) and 151 male (45.54%). Therefore, we can observe that child pornography affects both sexes (See Graph 3).



Graph 3: Number of victims of Child Pornography according to year and sex (Source: State Secretary's Office for Security, Min. of the Interior)

The average number of victims obtained from the complaints filed rises to 42.37 (SD=16.71), if the annual number of cases has varied considerably. In fact, after 1999 the number of complaints filed practically doubled, one of the main causes of this considerable increase being the use of the Internet as a means by which to distribute the pornography. In the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, 57.27% of the cases corresponded to under-13s (See Graph 4).

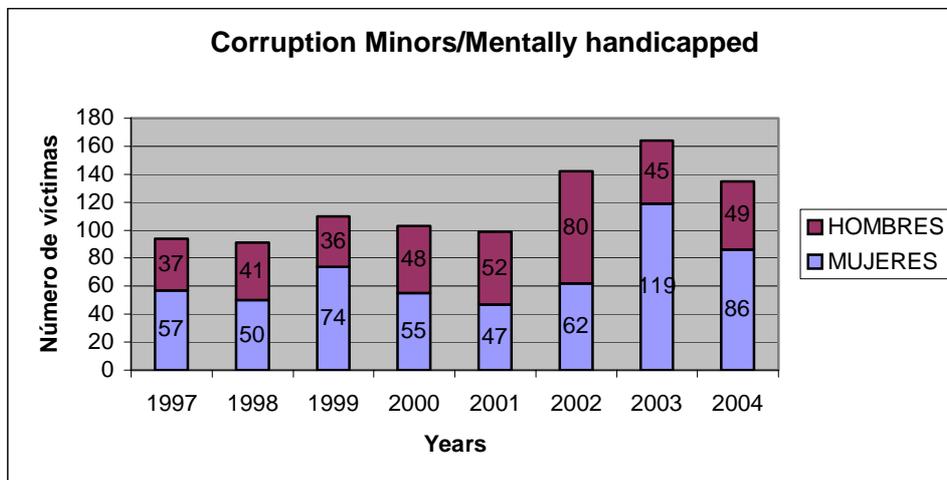


Graph 4: Number of victims, according to age, of Child Pornography in the years 2002, 2003 and 2004. (Source. State Secretary's Office for Security. Min. of the Interior)

This increase in child pornography on the Internet is truly worrying, but we should also emphasise the increase in turn of the awareness of net surfers of this problem, reflected by the information they give to Internet complaints sites. A good example of this occurrence is the increase in information about child pornography sites which have been registered with the complaints site www.protegeles.com. From its establishment in October 2001 and up until July 2004 it received 28,992 complaints or pieces of information, which led to the discovery of 5113 pages which were clearly criminal in nature, which can be translated into 150 complaints of real crimes per month (Protégeles, 2004). In this sense, in 2004 Interpol Spain's Fifth Unit received 215 complaints directly related to child pornography on the Internet.

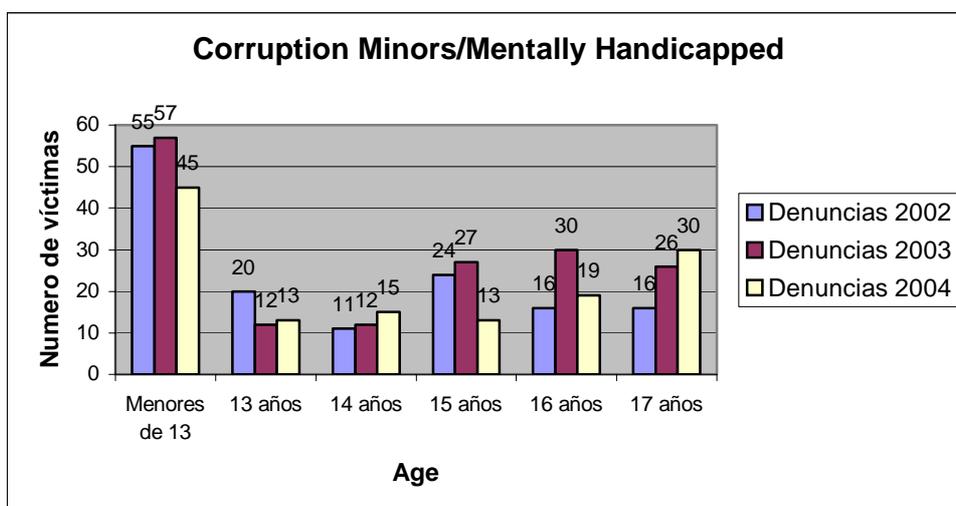
Corruption of minors and the mentally handicapped.

The number of minors and mentally handicapped affected in the eight years of the period analysed was 938, of which 550 were female (58.64%) and 388 male (41.36%), the annual average of which is the equivalent of 117.25 (SD= 26.54) (See Graph 5).



Graph 5: Number of victims according to year and sex of Corruption of Minors and the Mentally Handicapped (Source. State Secretary's Office for Security. Min. of the Interior)

Insofar as the analysis according to age for the 2002-2004 period is concerned, it can be observed that up until 14 years old the percentage of girl victims (47.08%) is slightly lower than the percentage for boys (52.91%). However, from 15 years old upwards it affects girls (76.61%) more than boys 23.38%. The age group most highly affected is the under-13 group, representing 35.60% of complaints (See Graph 6).



Graph 6: Number of victims, according to age, of the Corruption of Minors and the Mentally Handicapped in the years 2002, 2003 and 2004. (Source. State Secretary's Office for Security. Min. of the Interior)

Conclusion

From the data set out in the three sections, we can conclude that while the coercion of minors into prostitution principally affects female minors between the ages of 15 and 17, we can observe that child pornography affects boys and girls alike, especially the under-13s. With regard to the corruption of minors and the mentally handicapped, both sexes are equally affected and, although cases are significant in all the age groups, the high percentage of under 13-year old girl and boy victims stands out. We would point out once more that all the data refers to victims or cases which have been registered as complaints and that in all probability it represents just part of the child sexual exploitation phenomenon in Spain.

V. ACTIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE FIRST PLAN TO COMBAT THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN: GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF THE EVALUATION.

The evaluation of the first Plan to combat the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children has allowed us to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the actions which were taken during the time it was in effect in the period 2002-2003. This evaluation leads us to conclude that the establishment and development of the Plan have provided an important contribution towards implementing the means necessary to combat child sexual exploitation, and which is principally reflected by:

- A greater awareness of the problem, especially in some professional sectors
- The creation of specific new programmes to respond to the Plan's objectives
- The maintenance of and support for programmes which have been and are being developed with regard to combating the sexual exploitation of children
- The coordination between different bodies and professions involved in child protection, brought about by the need to work together in order to carry out certain actions
- The response insofar as international commitment to combat child sexual exploitation is concerned
- Changes in national legislation

In order to know in detail what the actions carried out by the different Bodies in order to comply with the Plan to combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children are, the report in which it is evaluated can be consulted (Pons-Salvador, 2004, Report issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs). In this section we will summarise some of the most outstanding actions to have been taken in response to each of the objectives contemplated in said Plan, in the order in which said objectives were set out.

The first general objective referred to a consciousness of the reality and the treatment, exchange and spreading of information, which has been principally reflected by the actions developed by the Police Force's specialised juvenile crime units and which provides information nationally and exchanges information with INTERPOL's National Unit. We would emphasise the work they have done to provide information and images of missing children and the unified registers of unaccompanied foreign minors, which was able to be done in no more than an hour. Also, and in response to this objective to exchange and provide information, we would underline the drawing up and translation of different material which provides information, where NGOs with an international echo have played a fundamental role (ECPAT España, Save the Children, UNICEF, etc.).

The second general objective dealt with the raising of awareness, social protest and the prevention of situations of child sexual abuse, paying special attention to the groups most at risk. This objective offered a whole series of well-thought out actions which enabled the participating bodies to set up different action strategies, such as the organisation of conferences and seminars, courses for different professionals in the sector, campaigns and other activities to increase awareness in general. From the research carried out and the results obtained from the evaluation, it can be deduced that a series of prejudices in relation with child sexual exploitation continue to exist, in part as a result of ignorance which still prevails. This ignorance is particularly serious in the case of professionals working in the child protection sector. It is therefore necessary to continue to preserve the proposals for action, underlining the increase in activities to be carried out. Among the actions carried out in response to this objective, we would emphasise the Spanish campaign to combat sexual tourism designed by UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the collaboration of the Dep. of Commerce and Tourism, ECPAT-España, among others. In this campaign, various different actions such as the presentation of the Code of conduct for tourist companies, the publication of posters, triptychs and the translation of ECPAT's video "Souvenir", which has been shown on international flights, the training of specialist tourist company professionals, etc.

The third general objective, relating to the improvement and implementation of detection and complaint mechanisms has been developed above all through the maintenance and establishment of information helplines for minors in the different Autonomous Communities and NGOs, as well as the publishing of guides, triptychs and manuals to help in the detection and filing of complaints against abuse, aimed mainly at professionals. With regard to this objective, we would also underline the new information technologies, more specifically, Internet. Actions relating to complaints sites such as that established by the Association *Protégeles* stand out and have, with others, contributed towards dismantling child pornography networks on the Internet in collaboration with the Police Force's Information Technology Crime Investigation Unit. Also noteworthy are the sites, portals and campaigns designed for the safe use of the Internet by children, which have proliferated as a result of the good work carried out both by the State Administration as well as the different NGOs.

The fourth objective focussed on the establishment of a suitable legislative and legal framework which, on a national level, has been provided in the main by two actions. Firstly, the modification of the Penal Code by Constitutional Law 15/2003, the most important aspect being increased punishment for crimes of exhibitionism and sexual provocation and the specific classification and sanctioning of child pornography in order to toughen sentences, to improve the description of the different behaviours and introduce new types of crimes, such as possession of pornographic material showing children or mentally handicapped people, and virtual child pornography. Secondly, the passing of Law 34/2002 on Information Society Services and Electronic Commerce which was the first piece of legislation in Spain regarding the Internet. Insofar as ratifications that Spain has made at international level are concerned we would underline: the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, relating to child trade, child prostitution and the use of children in pornography (Ratification instrument deposited 5/12/2001) and the ratification of the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in human beings, especially

women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Ratification instrument deposited 21/02/2002).

The fifth objective, which involved the actions relating to the protection and intervention of the victims has been translated principally into information on intervention programmes on abuse in general or on sexual abuse in particular, but not specifically on child sexual exploitation. In this sense, few references were made to the development of programmes to treat sexual abusers and none to programmes aimed at helping victims have access to compensation, economic and material aid or social integration and adequate protection of the rights of minors during the legal proceedings. With regard to participation in international programmes, we would underline the cooperation with the IPEC indigenous programme aimed at eradicating child labour in Latin America, fomented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

The sixth objective focussed on the strengthening of public and private Institutions and Organisations and has been developed above all through training courses for Social Service workers and members of the Security Forces. We would also point out that in order to achieve this aim a stable unit was established within the Childhood Observatory to monitor the actions contained in the Plan. Within this aim we could include the programmes subsidised by income tax allocations to different NGOs (20 programmes) and for the maintenance of Entities and Acquisition of equipment (8 programmes).

The seventh objective, which mentions the involvement of the business sector, underlines some actions which were already included in other objectives but also respond to this one. Such is the case of the Spanish campaign against the exploitation of children in sexual tourism (mentioned in objective 2), the complaints sites such as *Protégelos* (mentioned in objective 3), the press conferences involving the Media (mentioned in objective 2) and the safe use of the net by children through Law 34/2002) (mentioned in objective 3).

By way of general conclusion, we can point out that all the actions carried out have been of great importance in order to respond to the Plan's objectives, although two aspects have been exceptional in marking a milestone in its development, both because of what it has meant with respect to the participation of different Entities with the necessary coordination between them as well as because of the way in which it responded in the most novel of ways to a problem which had not previously been dealt with. On the one hand, we are talking about the Programme to combat sexual tourism and, on the other hand, all the actions relating to Internet use, either aimed at detecting and reporting or informing, raising awareness and screening.

Having reached this point, it is necessary to underline that the establishment and development of a Plan of this nature is not possible without the participation, involvement, coordination and interest both of the Public Administration (State, Autonomous Communications and Municipal Councils) as well as the Social Organisations, as has been shown by the application of the first Plan.

VI. SECOND ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

LIST OF OBJECTIVES:

OBJECTIVE 1. KNOWLEDGE OF THE REALITY SURROUNDING THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN SPAIN AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MECHANISMS BY MEANS OF WHICH IT MAY BE DETECTED AND REPORTED.

Known cases of child sexual exploitation do not represent the phenomenon that this problem is. In order to know more about the reality of the situation, the systems by means of which cases can be detected and reported need to be improved. Research is another way of finding out more about the phenomenon of child sexual abuse on the basis of whose results mechanisms to fight it can be established. Bearing these ideas in mind, in this general objective different specific objectives are formulated with actions which respond on the one hand to improving methods of detecting and reporting and on the other to fomenting research.

OBJECTIVE 2. RAISING SOCIAL AWARENESS AND PROTEST AND PREVENTING SITUATIONS WHEREBY MINORS ARE SEXUALLY EXPLOITED.

Making people aware of the existence of child sexual exploitation and the problem it represents is a first step towards combating it. For this very reason social awareness and protest are key points in a Plan of this nature, in which the media play a fundamental role. This awareness must be directed at the public in general, but in particular at the professionals who work in the different fields involving child protection. Therefore, in order to work on the basis of prevention, it is necessary to involve the business sector which might have some kind of relationship with or knowledge of sexual exploitation (tourist sector, Internet, etc.). Other prevention programmes aimed at children, parents, teachers and especially children and adolescents in risk groups are necessary in order to work along these lines. Also included here are the

programmes which help sexual abusers not to reoffend, understanding that this is a way of working towards preventing a new wave of victims.

OBJECTIVE 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A LEGISLATIVE/LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO COMBAT THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS, AT BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS.

In the fight against any social problem the establishment of a specific legal framework is essential, and this is also true of the fight against child sexual exploitation. In general terms, to date Spain has responded to what has been established in European legislation, but a framework for action which serves to review and to adapt to new changes and ever greater knowledge about the problem, both with regard to victims and aggressors, as well as to the areas in which child sexual exploitation is taking place is necessary. In this sense, in this general objective specific objectives and actions at national and international levels are included.

OBJECTIVE 4. PROTECTION OF AND INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WHO ARE BEING EXPLOITED AND TREATMENT OF AGGRESSORS.

The minors affected by sexual exploitation are in a situation of risk or neglect and it should be the institutions or bodies responsible for the protection and general wellbeing of children which see that this is done. To this end, the specific aims contained in this section refer to programmes and measures most directly related to child sexual exploitation. Also included here are the actions relating to the treatment of sexual abusers, understanding that they are a fundamental aspect of the fight against the problem.

OBJECTIVE 5. REINFORCEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS – PUBLIC AND PRIVATE- WHICH INTERVENE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS AND THEIR PROTECTION.

The training of professionals linked to the problem of child sexual exploitation is necessary in order to guarantee the proper application of the measures which are used both for prevention purposes as well as when intervention is needed and, in general, to guarantee efficient coordination which will enable the problem to be tackled properly. The provision of resources, materials, both human and technical, as well as the support of the NGOs involved are also fundamental in combating child sexual exploitation, which are included here as specific objectives. Also included in this general objective is the specific objective regarding the evaluation of the Plan, considering that evaluation is an essential tool if we are to know whether or not the objectives have been achieved and to establish new action guidelines.

MEASURES ACCORDING TO OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1 (G1.). KNOWLEDGE OF THE REALITY SURROUNDING THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN SPAIN AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MECHANISMS BY MEANS OF WHICH IT MAY BE DETECTED AND REPORTED.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1 (SO1.G1.): To establish quick and easy mechanisms by means of which to report cases of child sexual abuse.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO1.G1.): To identify the resources or existing means of reporting cases (Juvenile helplines, Internet portals, NGO telephone nos., etc.) with the aim of providing them to the professionals dealing with child sexual abuse and the public in general, through guides, leaflets, etc.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (Min. of Labour and Social affairs, hereinafter MTAS); Autonomous Communities	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO1.G1.): To study the possibility of establishing common ways of reporting cases of child abuse in general (which would include child sexual exploitation), a specific telephone number, for example (e.g., an emergency line) and one single Internet portal, making it easier for members of the public to report their suspicions.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Min. of the Interior; Min. of Justice; Autonomous Communities.	NGOS with the backing of the Public Administration.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 (SO2.G1.): To support the campaigns and programmes in existence to improve detection, fomenting their continuation and growth or the creation of new ones which cover other areas that might be affected by child sexual exploitation.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO2.G1.): To continue and promote the campaigns and programmes in existence to make it easier to detect and report cases of child sexual exploitation, such as the Campaign "No hay excusas" ("There are no excuses") to detect cases of sexual tourism, and the web sites to report pornography, such as the Information Technology Crime Investigation Unit's web site, the Police Force's web site for missing children, the web site of the association Protégeles etc.



Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS), Min. of the Interior, General Council of the Judiciary, (Law school); State Tourist Office.	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Autonomous Communities.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO2.G1.): To establish new means, campaigns, programmes aimed at professionals or the public in general to make it easier to detect places of potential risk where child sexual abuse might be taking place, such as hotels, roadside clubs, or on the streets, via reports filed by members of the public.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Min. of the Interior; Min. of Justice; Institute for Women (MTAS)	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; Spanish Federation of Town Councils and Provinces, hereinafter FEMP.

ACTION 3 (A3.SO.G1.): To detect the new methods used by exploiters to contact minors (sms messages, uncontrolled auditions, etc.).

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of the Interior; State Telecommunications Office.	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Institute for Women (MTAS); Public Prosecutor's Office.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 (SO3.G1.): to use the present systems for detecting child abuse, including child sexual exploitation, available to professionals.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO3.G1.): To include child sexual exploitation data on the Social Services child abuse case detection lists, which is presently occurring.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities (Dep. Social Services)	Autonomous Communities; Min. of Education, Min. of Health, Police Force.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO3.G1.): To assess the possibility of including a page titled "others" on the Social Services child abuse case detection lists so that other professionals, not included, or members of the public in general can provide information.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities	NGOs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (SO4.G1.): Unified treatment of statistics, according to sex, which affect the different aspects of the problem.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO4.G1.): To support and maintain the integrated statistics systems on cases of child sexual exploitation reported –Coordination Department’s Child sexual exploitation data base (Ministry of the Interior’s State Secretary’s Office)-.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary’s Office for Security (Min. of the Interior); National Police Force; Min. of Justice.	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Public Prosecutor’s Office.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO4.G1.): To regularly update information on child sexual exploitation, maintaining the Data Base easily accessible to all the agents involved in combating it.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
National Police Force (Min. of the Interior); Public Prosecutor’s Office; State Secretary’s Office for Telecommunications and the Information Society (Min. of Industry, Tourism and Commerce)	NGOs

ACTION 3 (A3.SO4.G1.): To assess the inclusion of the data on child sexual exploitation in the unified child abuse case detection register.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5 (SO5.G1.): The analysis and development of research which makes it possible to form a better understanding of the problem and its theoretical, conceptual and methodological aspects, and which contribute towards improving and increasing knowledge of the different elements which converge in these situations.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO5.G1.): Research into the incidence and structure of child sexual exploitation, replicating previous studies or promoting new studies, in which studies on sexual differences are also included.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Institute for	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration;



Women (MTAS), Youth Institute, hereinafter INJUVE (MTAS); Dep. of Commerce and Tourism.	Universities; Professional Associations.
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ACTION 2 (A2.S05.G1.): Research into risk factors and factors protecting children and adolescents against sexual exploitation; prevention and treatment of victims and perpetrators; the characteristics, needs and demands of the victims; characteristics of the exploiters; differentiating between clients and exploiters, situations where sexual exploitation proliferates: means of access to the victims, strategies of the exploiters, networks, etc.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Institute for Women (MTAS)	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Universities.

ACTION 3 (A3.SS05.G1.): To promote the exchange of child sexual exploitation research advances in conferences and congresses relating to child abuse.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities.	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Universities.

ACTION 4 (A4.S05.G1.): Publication and circulation of research carried out, empirical or by way of review.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Min. of Education and Science (MEC).	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Autonomous Communities; Universities; Institute for Women (MTAS); INJUVE.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2 (G2.). RAISING OF AWARENESS, SOCIAL PROTEST AND PREVENTION OF SITUATIONS WHERE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION CAN OCCUR.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVO 1 (SO1.G2.): Raising of social awareness and information with regard to child sexual exploitation.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO1.G2.): Ensuring that the National Plan is well known among professionals from the different levels of intervention (e.g., conferences or symposiums calling on the Autonomous Communities and press to attend).

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Min. of Education and Science (MEC).

ACTION 2 (A2.SSO1.G2.): To organise work meetings or seminars to promote the inclusion of the problem of child sexual exploitation in the agendas of the different political parties.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities; FEMP	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration.

ACTION 3 (A3.SO1.G2.): To devote a space to child sexual exploitation within the general campaigns to increase public awareness of child abuse.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities; Min. of Education and Science (MEC)	NGOs

ACTION 4 (A4.SO1.G2.): To organise campaigns to raise awareness aimed at professional sectors (tourism and leisure sector, Army members, teachers, doctors and nurses, the pharmaceutical industry, etc.).

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Tourism and Commerce; Min. of Education and Science (MEC); Min. of Health and Consumption.	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Local gov. boards; Multimedia companies, Tourist companies;

ACTION 5 (A5.SSO1.G2.): With the aim of understanding and promoting the actions which are being carried out within the framework of this Plan, we recommend that each action is



recognised as being an initiative included in the II Action Plan to combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities	All of the Bodies which put into practice any of the actions contained in the Plan.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 (SO2.G2.): To extend and develop emotional and sexual education within the education system (programmes aimed at teachers, parents and pupils), taking into account those aspects relating to health in a biopsychosocial context.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO2.G2.): To foment and promote formal and informal sex education programmes in schools and colleges where the negative repercussions of, for example, pornography, sex offences or prostitution will be stressed.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Education and Science (MEC); Institute for Women (MTAS)	NGOs; Local gov. boards; Spanish Federation of Women, hereinafter FEM; Office of Public Safety.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 (SO3.G2.): Promotion of social programmes aimed especially at risk groups (immigrants, poor communities, etc.) in order to prevent child sexual exploitation.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO3.G2.): To support participation programmes aimed at minors in risk situations (child and youth associations) and to use such programmes to include their suggestions in public plans and programmes.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); State Secretary's Office for Immigration and Emigration; Autonomous Communities; FEMP.	NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration; Local gov. boards (Community Police).

ACTION 2 (A2.SO3.G2.): To develop and support programmes aimed at improving the situation of unaccompanied immigrant children and immigrants as a specific risk group with regard to sexual exploitation (Take into account the GRECO programme, "Spain's Global Programme to Regulate and Coordinate Foreign Residents' Affairs and Immigration").

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Immigration and Emigration; (Dep. of Immigration and Integration Affairs MTAS);	NGOs; Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP.

Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Min. of Education and Science (MEC); Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. State Secretary's Office for Security.	
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ACTION 3 (A3.SO3.G2.): To promote integral action programmes in deprived areas which specifically contemplate children and adolescents in a risk situation.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Social Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities.	NGOs with the back of the Public Administration; Local gov. boards; FEMP; Min. of Education and Science (MEC)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4 (SO4.G2.): Participation and commitment of the Media as a means of providing information about the real situation. Adoption of the Deontological Code in treating news stories and the monitoring of the Code of Conduct for the Self-regulation of Television content.

ACTION (A1.SO4.G2.): To draw up and promote directives for the responsible broadcasting of new on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse affecting minors.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society (Min. of Industry, Tourism and Commerce); Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	NGOs; Professional Associations of Journalists and the Media.

ACTION 2 (A2.SSO4.G2.): Training in the rights and needs of children, aimed at media studies professionals.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society. (Min. of Industry, Tourism and Commerce).	NGOs; Professional Associations of Journalists and the Media.

ACTION 3 (A3.SO4.G2.): To promote commitment among the media by adopting deontological codes of conduct.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society (Min.	NGOs; Professional Associations of Journalists and the Media.

of Industry, Tourism and Commerce).	
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ACTION 4 (A4.S04.G2.): To ensure that the media are committed to campaigns at raising social awareness.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society (Min. of Industry, Tourism and Commerce).	NGOs; Professional Associations of Journalists and the Media.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5 (S05.G2.): The continuation and widening of the Campaign against sexual tourism.

ACTION 1 (A1.S05.G2.): Reprinting, drawing up and distribution of material related to the Campaign. Creation of a web site related to the Campaign.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); State Secretary's Office for Tourism and Commerce (Min. of Industry, Tourism and Commerce)	NGOs involved in the Campaign; Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP.

ACTION 2 (A2.S05.G2.): Reinforcement and increase of collaborations in different ambits: companies (travel agencies, airlines, tour operators, etc.), civil society, the media, the Police Force, the judiciary, etc.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Commerce and Tourism; State Secretary's Office for Security (Min. of the Interior; Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	NGOs; Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP

ACTION 3 (A3.S05.G2.): To increase the relationship and cooperation with tourist destination countries.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Commerce and Tourism; Min. of the Interior State Secretary's Office for Immigration and Emigration (MTAS); Min. of Foreign Affairs.	NGOs; Tourist companies.

ACTION 4 (A4.SO5.G2.): Signing of the Code of Conduct by tourist companies in an official act.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Commerce and Tourism; Min. of Foreign Affairs.	NGOs; Companies involved in the tourist industry.

ACTION 5 (A5.SO5.G2.): Raising awareness among tourist industry professionals, etc.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society (Min. of Industry, Tourism and Commerce)	NGOs; Companies involved in the tourist industry; Professional Associations related to child protection.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6 (SO6.G2.): To maintain and extend the programmes, campaigns and measures related to the use of the Internet.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO6.G2.): To promote activities to raise awareness aimed at informing parents, teachers and users in general how to best use the Internet. To warn of possible damaging or harmful content.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society (RED.es); National Information and Educational Communication Centre, hereinafter CNIICE (MEC).	NGOs.; Local gov. boards; FEMP; Autonomous Communities.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO6.G2.): To develop and promote measures to ensure that minors can use the Internet safely, encouraging the sector to offer screening methods and classification systems as well as to promote self-regulatory measures for the sector and content supervision mechanisms.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society (RED.es); State Secretary's Office for Security (Information Technology Crime Investigation Unit, hereinafter BIT), AECI (Min. of Foreign Affairs).	NGOs.; ICTE (Spanish Tourism Quality Institute).

ACTION 3 (A3.SO6.G2.): Replicate or carry out new studies aimed at identifying new Internet risks for minors, with the focus on prevention.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Education and Science (MEC); State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society; State Secretary's Office for Immigration and Emigration; Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	NGOs.; Universities; Other sectors (Photograph developing companies, publishing companies, etc.).

ACTION 4 (A4.SO6.G2.): To support, maintain and establish new web sites whose aim is to inform both children and professionals about safe Internet use.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society (RED.es); ECPAT; (CNIICE), Min. of Education and Science (MEC), Autonomous Communities	Autonomous Communities; NGOs.

ACTION 5 (A5.SO6.G2.): To involve "Cybernetic" establishments in safe Internet use, including their participation in campaigns such as "Cibercentro Amigo".

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society; Min of the Interior (BIT); Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP	NGOs. and Professional Associations involved in child protection.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 7 (SO7.G2.): To involve other business sectors: photograph developing companies, publishing companies, etc.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO7.G2.): To encourage the business sector to notify the authorities if they are sent any material involving child pornography.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Commerce and Tourism; State Secretary's Office for Security (Min. of the Interior)	NGOs.; Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP

ACTION 2 (A2.S07.G2.): To raise awareness of tourist guide publishers and encourage them to talk about sexual tourism in order to dissuade possible transgressors.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Commerce and Tourism; Dep. of Immigration and Emigration (MTAS); Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS)	NGOs.

ACTION 3 (A3.S07.G2.): To encourage the adult sex-business sector (sex-shops, pornographic literature or magazines, etc.) to reject and report written or visual content or any other media which uses children or adolescents in sexual activity or supports it.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Commerce and Tourism; State Secretary's Office for Security.	NGOs; Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 8 (SO8.G1.): The preparation of material to promote and facilitate the exchange of information. (Optimum use of information.)

ACTION 1 (A1.S08.G2.): To support the adaptation and circulation of material or documents drawn up by national and international bodies.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS)	NGOs.; Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 9 (SO9.G2.): To establish or support programmes to prevent sexual abusers from re-offending.

ACTION 1 (A1.S09.G2.): To inform of the benefits of rehabilitation and treatment of abusers to prevent child sexual abuse.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Autonomous Communities; Public Prosecutor's Office.	NGOs

ACTION 2 (A2.S09.G2.): To search for alternatives which legally allows for the establishment of sex offenders registers, in response to European proposals (Interpol) for an international register.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of the Interior; Min. of Justice. Min. of Foreign Affairs.	NGOs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 10 (SO10.G2.): To maintain and establish new international collaboration programmes to prevent child sexual exploitation in other countries.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO10.G2.): To increase support for the development of programmes which will be established in other countries with the cooperation of Spain, through Spanish International Cooperation Action (AECI) in programmes such the ILO's IPEC (International programme on the elimination of child labour) for the eradication of child labour in Latin America.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Foreign Affairs.	Spanish International Cooperation Action (AECI); NGOs with international representation.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO10.G2.): To include the fight against child sexual exploitation in development cooperation programmes which the AECI presently implements (Action Plan for the promotion of Sustainable Tourism in Latin America, Equal Opportunities for Men and Women Programme, Programme for Natives, Health for Africa Development Cooperation Programme (Vila Programme), among others).

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Foreign Affairs.	Spanish International Cooperation Action (AECI); NGOs with international representation.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 3 (G3). ESTABLISHMENT OF A LEGISLATIVE/LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO COMBAT THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS, AT BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1 (SO1.G3.): Study of the application of national and international legislation in order to evaluate the adequate categorisation and sanctioning of this criminal behaviour and, in such case, to propose appropriate legislative modifications, including new categorisation and sanctioning of offences.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO1.G3.): To adapt the Penal Code to the European Council Framework Decision which requires that the modification of the Penal Code be adapted to national legislation to ensure that child sex exploiters are penalised clearly and unequivocally.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Justice	Third countries; Min. of Foreign Affairs; Spanish International Cooperation Action (AECI); Min. of the Interior

ACTION 2 (A2.SO1.G3.): To evaluate the need to standardise the minimum age for consensual sexual relations established in various contexts (marriages, sporadic relationships, etc.).

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Justice	NGOs; Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 (SO2.G3.): Improvement in the application of the extraterritoriality of criminal laws with regard to the protection of minors to combat exploitation and the promotion of bilateral conventions.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO2.G3.): To develop cooperation with third countries in order to avoid child trafficking.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Min. of Justice; State Secretary's Office for Immigration and Emigration; Spanish International Cooperation Action (AECI); Institute for Women	NGOs with international involvement.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO2.G3.): To adapt national legislation to the Palermo Protocol with regard to child trafficking.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Justice	NGOs

ACTION 3 (A3.S02.G3.): To promote participation in EU programmes.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of the Interior; Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	NGOs with international involvement.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 (SO3.G3.): Monitoring of applicable legislation and drawing up of proposals.

ACTION 1 (A1.S03.G3.): Promotion or monitoring of proposals within the framework of international organisations, such as the Council of Europe and the United Nations Organisation.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Min. of Justice.	NGOs with international involvement.

ACTION 2 (A2.S03.G3.): To promote the execution of the Refugee Stature for *victims of trafficking* who request and deserve it, in accordance with the recent evolution of International Refugee Law (United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women).

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Immigration and Emigration; Institute for Women (MTAS); Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.	NGOs.

ACTION 3 (A3.S03.G3.): To try to ensure that the future European Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings contains a wide range of measures that guarantee that the rights of victims of trafficking are respected and protected and that victims are assisted.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Justice; Min. of Foreign Affairs; State Secretary's Office for Immigration and Emigration; Institute for Women (MTAS).	NGOs with international involvement; Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).

ACTION 4 (A4.S03.G3.): To evaluate making it a criminal act to connive at behaviour which favours or promotes child sexual exploitation by expressing approval of it.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Justice.	Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Institute for Women (MTAS).

ACTION 5 (A5.SO3.G3.): To analyse the possibility of allocating funds seized in operations combating child sexual exploitation to victim assistance programmes and to the development of other actions outlined in this Plan.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Justice.	Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); State Secretary's Office for Security (Min. of the Interior).

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4 (SO4.G3.): Ratification of international conventions which protect children and adolescents.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO4.G3.): Ratification of the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition, enforcement and cooperation in respect of parental responsibility and measures for the protection of children.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Justice; Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.	State Secretary's Office for Security (Min. of the Interior).

ACTION 2 (A2.SO4.G3.): Ratification of the International Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and the members of their families, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1990.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Justice; Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.	State Secretary's Office for Security (Min. of the Interior).

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 4 (G4). PROTECTION OF AND INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WHO ARE BEING EXPLOITED AND TREATMENT OF AGGRESSORS.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1 (SO1.G4.): Coordination of the different institutions which intervene insofar as their jurisdiction allows in situations where exploitation is taking place: the Police Force, Social Services, Health Services, Public Prosecutor's Office, Courts, etc., by approving, monitoring and extending the Intervention Protocols in order to prevent abuse and double victimisation.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO1.G4.): To establish a basic sexual abuse action Protocol in which the areas of jurisdiction of the bodies involved are delimited.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Childhood Observatory (MTAS); Autonomous Communities; Public Prosecutor's Office (Min. of Justice); State Secretary's Office for Security (Min. of the Interior), General Council of the Judiciary.	NGOs; Bar Association.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO1.G4.): To promote a judicial procedure which guarantees the rights and special needs of child victims of sexual exploitation and which takes into account the recommendations made during investigations into the cases of said victims and the judicial procedure.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of Justice, Public Prosecutor's Office; Min. of the Interior	NGOs; Autonomous Communities; Bar Association.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 (SO2.G4.): The development and exchange of Good Practices (specific programmes) in the areas of rehabilitation and psychological support for the victims, protection and social, labour and school reintegration.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO2.G4.): To compile and promote information on specific programmes protecting and intervening on behalf of victims.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Public Prosecutor's Office.	NGOs; Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO2.G4.): To foment the creation of social support networks for minors affected and in risk situations.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies

Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP; NGOs.
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ACTION 3 (A3.SO2.G4.): To facilitate the access of child and adolescent victims to victims assistance services, compensation and economic and material aid.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Autonomous Communities; Justice Administration Organs; Min. of the Economy.	Local gov. boards; FEMP; NGOs. Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).

ACTION 4 (A4.SO2.G4.): To promote measures which contribute towards helping victims overcome their fear and report the situation in which they find themselves, improving the necessary protection measures.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Autonomous Communities; Min. of Foreign Affairs; Institute for Women (MTAS).	Local gov. boards; NGOs., Dep. of Children and Family Services.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 (SO3.G4.): To apply protection measures to foreign minors affected by child sexual exploitation.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO3.G4.): To create control mechanisms to ensure that children and adolescents who have been victims of trafficking and who return to their countries of origin are safe after their return.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Autonomous Communities; State Secretary's Office for Immigration and Emigration (MTAS); Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Min. of the Interior.	NGOs with international involvement.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO3.G4.): To guarantee that the legal situation of foreign minors who have been victims of child sexual exploitation is regularised, especially in the event they are unaccompanied that they are guaranteed an integral framework which ensures they are protected and assisted.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Autonomous Communities; Dep. of Immigration; Dep. of Dep. of Immigrant Integration (MTAS); Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; State Secretary's Office for Security (Min. of the Interior).	NGOs.



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4 (SO4.G4.): Making available telephone helplines to minors in risk situations.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO4.G4.): To support the creation or maintenance of telephone helplines to children and adolescents (many of which are run by NGOs with the backing of the Public Administration).

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society; Autonomous Communities.	NGOs, with the backing of the Public Administration.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5 (SO5.G4.): Adequate protection of the rights of minors during the administrative judicial procedure.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO5.G4.): Promotion of effective judicial and administrative procedures which guarantee the rights and needs of children and adolescents.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Justice Administration; Autonomous Communities.	NGOs, Dep. of Children and Family Services.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO5.G4.): Creation and improvement of specialised treatment and evaluation centres which attend to both judicial and administrative appraisals in these types of cases as well as to victim assistance.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Autonomous Communities; Justice Administration Organs; Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	NGOs.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6 (SO6.G4.): Rehabilitation of aggressors through treatment in specific programmes.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO6.G4.): To promote action aimed at treating and intervening with sexual aggressors (pimps, prostitutes, etc.) and to compile information on existing rehabilitation programmes and make them known.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Min. of the Interior (In prisons).	Autonomous Communities; NGOs.



ACTION 2 (A2.S06.G4.): To promote programmes for the treatment of child sexual abusers.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Autonomous Communities; INJUVE.	Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Min. of Education and Science (MEC); NGOs with the backing of the Administration.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 5 (G5.). REINFORCEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS – PUBLIC AND PRIVATE- WHICH INTERVENE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS AND THEIR PROTECTION.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1 (SO1.G5.): Training of professionals in the laws, policies and even attitudes which will enable them to combat child sexual exploitation to the extent their jurisdiction allows and to respect the higher interest of the minor when they are investigating or intervening in specific cases.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO1.G5.): Training of social services and protection services professionals.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	Autonomous Communities; NGOs; Professional Associations.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO1.G5.): Training of security force members.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Security; Police Force (Min. of the Interior).	Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP; NGOs; Professional Associations; Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).

ACTION 3 (A3.SO1.G5.): Training of members of the judiciary (judicature, public prosecutor's office, the bar).

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
General Council of the Judiciary; Public Prosecutor's Office; Min. of Justice	NGOs.; Autonomous Communities; Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS); Professional Associations.

ACTION 4 (A4.SO1.G5.): Training of professionals in the tourist sector, the media and the new information technologies sector.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Telecommunications and for the Information Society (Min. of Industry, Tourism and Commerce).	NGOs; Companies involved in this ambit; Professional Associations related to child protection.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 (SO2.G5.): Provision and specialisation of material, human and technical resources for the professionals involved in combating child sexual exploitation.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO2.G5.): Support for programmes linked to investigation and detection on the part of the security forces, such as the Technology Crime Investigations Unit.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
State Secretary's Office for Security (Min. of the Interior).	NGOs.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO2.G5.): Establishment of new police detection and research measures or programmes.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Police Force (Min. of the Interior).	NGOs.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 (SO3.G5.): Maintenance and creation of interdepartmental or intersectorial organisations to deal with child sexual exploitation in a stable and continuous way.

ACTION 1 (A1.SO3.G5.): To maintain and promote the proper functioning of the Childhood Observatory, founded to monitor the actions to combat child sexual abuse contained in the Plan.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	Autonomous Communities; NGOs.

ACTION 2 (A2.SO3.G5.): To support the creation, in such case, of a National Centre for Missing Persons at both national and European level (in accordance with EU resolution plan).

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Min. of the Interior; Min. of Justice; Min. of Foreign Affairs.	NGOs.

ACTION 3 (A3.SO3.G5.): Creation of professional exchange forums.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS);	NGOs; Autonomous Communities

ACTION 4 (A4.SO3.G5.): To establish a person in charge of the Plan or to liaise in each Autonomous Community.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Autonomous Communities.	Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4 (SO4.G5.): Involvement of and support for the NGOs in the fight against child sexual exploitation.

ACTION 1 (A1.S04.G5.): Material and technical support for the NGOs which are working in this ambit.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services.	NGOs with the economic backing of the Public Administration.

ACTION 2 (A2.S04.G5.): To create exchange forums for coordination between the different NGOs working in this ambit.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP; NGOs.

ACTION 3 (A3.S04.G5.): To consult with participation organs which include children and adolescents.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	Autonomous Communities; Local gov. boards; FEMP; NGOs.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5 (SO5.G5.): Ongoing and continued evaluation of the progress made during the period in which the Plan was applied and its eventual assessment, the synopsis of the indicators regarding the securing of objectives included in this Plan serving as a guide.

ACTION 1 (A1.S05.G5.): To carry out a continuous assessment of the actions implemented under this Plan, which will make it possible to establish the necessary modifications. The actions carried out, the participants or beneficiaries and the cost estimate must be set out in said assessment.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	All public, corporate or private bodies which participate in the Plan.

ACTION 2 (A2.S05.G5.): To carry out a final evaluation which allows for a global analysis of the progress made and matters pending, and which in turn can serve as a guide to establish the continuity of the work in the fight against child sexual exploitation.

Competent bodies	Collaborating bodies
Dep. of Children and Family Services (MTAS).	All public, corporate or private bodies which participate in the Plan.

VII. GENERAL INDICATORS

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1:

- List of existing resources or channels by means of which offences can be reported.
- List and description of campaigns and programmes to facilitate detection and reporting.
- Methods undertaken to adapt child abuse detection register systems.
- Number of reports made to the Police, specifying the type of child sexual exploitation.
- Number of prosecutions for crimes relating to child sexual abuse.
- Number of child and adolescent sexual exploitation victims attended to by the institutions (both governmental and non-governmental).
- List and description of research carried out on child sexual exploitation.
- List of meetings, symposiums and congresses in relation with child sexual exploitation.
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GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2:

- List of campaigns aimed at providing more information on and sensitising people to child sexual exploitation.
- List of symposiums, seminars and meetings among professionals to debate the problem of child sexual exploitation and promote the Plan.
- List of social programmes aimed at preventing child sexual exploitation in risk groups.
- Commitments undertaken by the Media with relation to deontological codes and the way in which child sexual exploitation is reported in the Media.
- Commitments undertaken by business sectors (Photograph developers, publishers, etc.) with regard to reporting cases of child sexual exploitation.
- List of actions, documents, material and collaborations related to sexual tourism.

- List and description of programmes, campaigns and measures related to safe Internet use.
- List of promotional material used to raise awareness of child sexual abuse.
- Measures and programmes aimed at preventing sexual abusers from reoffending.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 3:

- List of information campaigns on the child sexual abuse legislation in force.
- Legislative modifications or changes which include aspects relating to the demand for rights and the sanctioning of child sexual exploitation offences.
- Legislative modifications or changes relating to child protection.
- Actions developed to monitor applicable legislation and promote new proposals.
- List of the ratifications of international Conventions.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 4:

- Documents and mechanisms used to permit coordination between the different institutions which are involved in cases of child sexual exploitation.
- List and description of psychological and social support programmes for minors affected by child sexual exploitation.
- Number of minors who have attended psychological and social programmes.
- List of minors who have been granted compensation and economic aid.
- List of protection programmes aimed at foreign minors affected by child sexual exploitation.
- Number of minors who have attended programmes aimed at foreigners.
- Number of minors accompanied or monitored during judicial proceedings.
- List of telephone helplines for minors.
- Number of calls made to the various helplines for minors.
- List and description of intervention/treatment programmes for sexual abusers (adults and adolescents).
- Number of users of the treatment programmes for sexual abusers.

- List of specialist evaluation and treatment centres for minors affected by child sexual exploitation.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 5:

- Number and list of the courses given to professionals.
- Number of professionals who attend the courses and the amount allocated.
- Number and list of meetings and work carried out by the Childhood Observatory's Abuse Unit and the plenary session of the Observatory which deal with child sexual abuse.
- List of NGO projects subsidised by the Ministry, and the amount allocated to each one.
- List of exchange activities among the various NGOs (working groups, symposiums, Internet, etc.).
- List of the material, human and technical resources of the security forces involved in combating child sexual exploitation.